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Jill Knight Garrett

A HISTORY OF
HUMPHREYS COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

by
Jill Knight Garrett

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THE WILLIAM WILLIAM
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Dedicated to
my daughter,
Knight Garrett

WILLIAM WILLIAM WILLIAM

McClain - 10.00
9/3/64

FOR THE WILLIAM W. WILLIAM
WILLIAM W. WILLIAM
WILLIAM W. WILLIAM

WILLIAM W. WILLIAM
WILLIAM W. WILLIAM

WILLIAM W. WILLIAM

FOREWORD

Three people have been primarily responsible for the compiling of this book:

First--my daughter, Knight Garrett, now thirteen, who wondered why she had not been given a SENSIBLE name instead of a family name. Upon being informed that it was a name of which our family was quite proud, she immediately demanded WHY. In attempt to gather information about this family, much information about their native county, Humphreys County, was collected. Family research was long ago abandoned and history of the county became my interest.

Second--my mother, Iris Hopkins McClain, who turned over to me her own collection of historical notes, old newspapers, scrapbooks, photographs, letters, memories, and the like for this project. She accompanied me on all my research trips to the county and did her share of research in the State Library and Archives.

Third--my friend, Mildred Sullivan Gambill, who opened her heart and files to me during my research. She had made a substantial start on her own history of the county, and she turned over to me her own unpublished manuscript, as well as priceless research in the county records, old newspapers, family mementoes, clippings, and other memorabilia of great value.

1977-565

Mention should be made of the policy of spelling used in this book. Many of the family names have changed in spelling in the past century, and the spelling varies among the descendants. On one name five different variations have been found in the county records--and some of the descendants of this family use each of the different spellings. I have followed the policy of recording the name as it was found in each source--never changing it, unless I knew personally of the correct spelling--this will account for the variations found in the same surnames.

Many people in Humphreys County, too numerous to mention, have supplied valuable aid and much information. Particularly, among them are: Mrs. J. A. Knight, Miss Mabel Knight, the late Mrs. Annie Price Petty, and C. Leonard Petty, all of whom helped me locate some of the forgotten cemeteries in the county, and also extended their hospitality to me. I should like to thank Mrs. Virginia Wood Alexander of Columbia for her encouragement on this project. I am indebted to the many articles, written throughout the years, by Robert G. Wyatt of Bakerville. Mrs. Cleo Hughes of the State Library and Archives assisted greatly in the research on land grants in the county and made available much material which otherwise would not have become accessible. I should like to thank my aunt, Miss Lula Belle Hopkins of Dickson, for preparing the index to this work. My thanks, also, to Theodore T. Garrett for his patience and understanding during the past few months.

Additions and corrections, preferably with documentary support, will be welcomed for future editions.

Errors may inadvertently appear, for which the author assumes all responsibility. Any event since June of 1963 will not be in this book, as research was ended at that time.

Jill Knight Garrett
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Columbia, Tennessee

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CHAPTER I

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HUMPHREYS COUNTY

Humphreys County, Tennessee, directly west of Nashville, belongs to the geological division of the state known as the Highland Rim, although a portion of it is in the Western Valley of the Tennessee River. The border of the county is about 28 miles south of the Kentucky State line. Waverly, the county seat is about 60 miles by air line west of the capitol and 145 miles northeast of Memphis. The county occupied 555 square miles, or 355,200 acres. This total land surface was reduced when Kentucky Dam, built near the mouth of the Tennessee River, was completed. The water that was impounded behind that dam covered most of the bottom lands along the rivers and some along the larger creeks.¹

The relief of the county is that of a plain that has been highly dissected by small streams. It is, therefore, prevailingly rolling and hilly. It is characterized by narrow winding ridges and narrow V-shaped valleys,² except along the larger rivers, which are bordered by comparatively broad bottoms. The Highland Rim is the name given to these broken and eroded slopes, that is made up of rimlands, highlands, and terrace-lands. There is a fine, agricultural belt in Humphreys County that extends into Hickman County. The upland soil is mostly strong and good, reddish, and often gravelly. The river bottoms, now flooded, were rich and alluvial.³

The Western Valley is a narrow valley, ten or twelve miles wide, west of the Highland Rim, and extends into Houston County. This valley is bordered by the Tennessee River on the west. The ridges along the river contain many fine, bold springs of pure water. The climate is temperate and continental. The average annual precipitation is about 53 inches, including about 8 inches of snow, and is generally well distributed throughout the year. The average frost-free period is about 197 days.⁴

Humphreys County was originally part of the great Tennessee County of North Carolina formed in 1788 with Clarksville as the county seat.⁵ By legislative act in 1796, the year Tennessee became a state, Tennessee County was divided into Robertson and Montgomery Counties and gave its name to the state.⁶ Further division of Montgomery in November 1803 created Stewart County.⁷

By an act of the Seventh General Assembly in Knoxville, passed October 9, 1809, Humphreys County was created out of Stewart County:

AN ACT TO FORM A NEW COUNTY SOUTH OF STEWART AND WEST OF DICKSON AND HICKMAN COUNTIES.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That a new county be, and is hereby established on the south of Stewart, and adjoining the counties of Dickson and Hickman on the west, to be known by the name of Humphreys, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of White Oak Creek on the bank of the Tennessee River; running thence east to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers; thence with the said dividing ridge to the Dickson County line, thence with the said line to the line of Hickman County; thence with the said line of Hickman County to Duck River; thence south and west for complement.

Section 2. That the first court, and all subsequent courts of said county of Humphreys, shall be held at the house of Samuel Parker, Jr., until otherwise ordered or provided for by law. And all courts held in and for said county of Humphreys shall be held by justices, commissions being issued to said justices in the same manner and under the same rules and restrictions, and shall have and exercise the same powers of jurisdiction as are or shall be prescribed for the courts of the several counties of the State.⁹

Further provisions of this act in Section 3 provided that the first court of pleas and quarter sessions should begin and be held on the first Monday of February, May, August, and November, and these sessions might be continued six days if necessary. Section 8 provided that nothing contained in the act should be construed so as to prevent the sheriff of Stewart County from collecting the taxes that had already been laid in said county. The sheriff of Stewart County was also authorized to collect these taxes and all arrearages of same in the manner as though Humphreys County had not been established. On November 22, 1809, a further act was passed that provided that so much of Dickson County as lies west of the Tennessee Ridge should form part of Humphreys County, as follows: Beginning on the said ridge where the dividing line between Stewart and Humphreys Counties strikes the Dickson County line; thence south along the top of said ridge so far as to include the waters of White Oak Creek in Humphreys County; thence west to said Dickson County line. Again, nothing contained in this act should be construed so as to prevent the sheriff of Dickson County from collecting the taxes and arrearages due thereon.¹⁰

The county took its name from Parry W. Humphreys, noted jurist, who served as judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for 1807-1809; judge of the Fifth District, Law and Equity for 1809-1812 and 1818-1836; was a Member of Congress for 1813-1815. Judge Humphreys at one time had his law office on Yellow Creek in Dickson County. He was known and beloved by his colleagues for his great courtesy. For reasons of health he moved to Mississippi in 1836 and died there in 1839.¹¹

The commission appointed to establish the lines of the county were Robert Jarman, David Wells, Dorsey P. Hudson, Herman Lytle, and John Thompson.¹²

The first sessions of the court of the new county were held at the home of Samuel Parker, Jr., on Trace Creek. There are no court minutes for the period of 1810 to 1842 so the decisions and actions of the early justices of the county is not known. Robert Jarman is the first county chairman of which there is record as found on the tax list of 1812.¹³ David H. Burton was the High Sheriff of the county in 1811.¹⁴ John Childress was the marshall of West Tennessee in 1811.¹⁵

At the time of the formation of Humphreys County, Stewart County encompassed all the territory from the Kentucky State line to the Alabama State line, and extended west to the Mississippi River, embracing all of West Tennessee. Humphreys County, when first established, included what is now Benton County across the river. An early map of Tennessee shows Humphreys County extending south to the Alabama State line in 1816.¹⁶ On November 24, 1817, the General Assembly created the county of Wayne out of Humphreys and Hickman Counties. This bill had to be passed again in 1819.¹⁷

By an act passed October 25, 1811, the General Assembly provided for the election of Commissioners by the County Court of the county, to locate the county seat of the county, and gave them authority to purchase fifty acres of land to be laid off into a town and to sell lots. This act also decided that the county seat, when so selected, should be called Reynoldsburg.¹⁸

The depredations of the Indians held back the advancement of Humphreys County for many years. Although the neighboring counties of Stewart and Dickson were only a few years older, the settlement of these two was at least ten years in advance of Humphreys County.¹⁹ Until 1805 the eastern boundary of the Indian Territory was marked by the Tennessee Ridge and the country for twenty-five or thirty miles east of the ridge was infested with hostile Indians.²⁰ The boundary line for the Indian territory ran down White Oak Creek and Wells Creek.²¹

CHAPTER II

BEFORE THE WHITE MAN

The earliest of the Indian tribes of Middle Tennessee are called Moundbuilders or Stone Grave people by historians.¹ In 1920 J. Benjamin Fuqua of Humphreys County assisted in a survey to determine as nearly as possible where these early people had lived. In almost every county of Middle Tennessee traces of their existence has been found. By historic times, however, these people had completely disappeared.²

In Humphreys County there is a group of mounds on Indian Ridge, one of which is nearly fifty feet high. There are two mounds at Hurricane Rock near the mouth of Duck River and a group of mounds on the east bank of the Tennessee River near Johnsonville. These mounds are said to have been used as burial places or for sacrificial observances.³ In adjoining Hickman County at the confluence of Buffalo and Piney Rivers, located on a high bluff, there is a rather large mound enclosed by a breastworks running across the angle of the two rivers.⁴ In Stewart County near the junction of Spring Branch with Wells Creek is an Indian fortification about ninety feet square with bastions of fifteen feet square at opposite corners. Large trees are now growing on these bastions.⁵

Paint Rock on Duck River is a much cited indication of the early habitation of the red man in the county. Paint Rock has always been the subject of unusual interest and intriguing speculation. It is a bluff which rises perpendicularly out of the river, standing approximately eighty feet out of the water. Above the water at the fifty-foot level, may be found the figures of the half moon and seven stars cut in the face of the rock. At some early date these figures were painted red, hence the name. Who carved these figures on the rock is unknown--but easily these were the first inhabitants. Many stories and legends persist about Paint Rock. There are some that contend that this was the work of De Soto and his band on their zigzag march through Tennessee in 1540.⁶

Many arrowheads and flint rocks have been found in the Duck River bottom lands before these lands were flooded by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Indian graves have been discovered in many parts of the county, from which rare images, Indian darts, implements of war, and other things known only to the Indians have been taken.⁷ Evidence has been found that the Indians had villages on the Tennessee River, about two miles below Duck River; at Hurricane Rock Hill; and on the hills around Paint Rock, both of the latter being on Duck River.⁸ The late W. N. McCrary, a dentist for many years in the county, had an outstanding collection of Indian artifacts, many of them found in the county.

Two other geological oddities in the county, and connected by legend with the early red man, are the natural bridge formation on Indian Creek near Poplar Grove, and the nearby cave. These natural wonders are on the Henry Smith farm. The bridge-like formation is on a hill facing west. It is formed of common bluff rock and for many years has been a shelter for livestock. The cave is located on the hill and can be entered after a tortuous climb up the steep hillside. The floor of the cave is littered with loose stones of various sizes. There are seven large rooms in the cave and the cave has not been fully explored. It is believed that the Indians used the cave for their purposes. These two geological phenomena may belong to the chain of bluffs and subterranean caverns in Dickson County.⁹

By the time of the white man's coming, Middle Tennessee was an uninhabited land. The vast wilderness, including Central Kentucky, West Tennessee, North Alabama, and Middle Tennessee, was a matchless woodland, a game preserve the like of which has never been upon the earth, in which abounded a great variety of animal life. This was the great and revered Hunting Grounds.¹⁰ Here roamed buffalo, bear, deer, turkey--animals who have given their names to well-known creeks and rivers in the county.

Such a rich hunting ground as this did not go unclaimed. In fact, it was duly claimed by all the tribes whose lands touched it--the Cherokees whose lands touched on the east and south; the Creeks in Georgia and Alabama; and the Chickasaws of the northern part of Mississippi. Even the Choctaws of lower Mississippi had rival and unsettled claims to the territory in the hunting grounds.¹¹

The Chickasaws were the traditional guardians of the Hunting Grounds, serving as a primitive game wardens. They claimed all land between the Tennessee, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers, but they had no towns in Tennessee during historic times.¹² One early chronicler states that there was not a single village between the Ohio and the Tennessee rivers.

The Chickasaws were a small nation but their martial spirit, their bravery, their courage, made them the foremost warriors in the South.¹³ They possessed the fewest towns, the smallest population, and the most extensive territory in the Indian South. Their claims extended from Oktibbeha in Mississippi to Ohio, and from the Mississippi River to the Tennessee-Cumberland divide, which legend places as a ridge that runs down the present city of Dickson.¹⁴ The claims of the Chickasaws were accepted by the early treaty commissioners for this tribe sold all the land north of the Tennessee River at Chickasaw Old Fields (now Muscle Shoals in Alabama) and east of the public road from Nashville to Colbert's Ferry. This public road was known as the Natchez Trace or the Columbian road.¹⁵

From November until spring this vast hunting ground was alive with the various tribes who were hunting for their winter meats. They would stay on these hunts until spring when it was time to return to their villages and plant their crops.

In the early years of the eighteenth century there were doubtless many whites who entered and settled in sparse spots of Tennessee. According to the records, the first white man to reach this vicinity of the Tennessee Valley, in 1741, seems to have been the Frenchman Antoine Bonnefoy, then a prisoner of the Cherokee Indians, on the way to their towns in east Tennessee.¹⁶ There were numerous white families scattered throughout the Cumberland settlements prior to General James Robertson's arrival with his settlers in 1779.

The long hunters had penetrated these rich hunting grounds many years before there was settlement.¹⁷ French traders had been in the Chickasaw lands early. Jean de Charleville had journeyed, as a boy of fifteen in 1714, with an old French trader to the present site of Nashville. For several years he remained at French Lick, as it was called, trading with the Indians.¹⁸ He returned to the French settlements along the Ohio. Timothy Demonbreun first came to Middle Tennessee in 1760--or 1763--and settled at French Lick. (Some authorities say that he and Charleville organized a small party for expedition and came to French Lick in 1763.¹⁹)

In 1769 a company of men hunting in the Cumberland region camped in what was to later become Humphreys County, and still later Wayne County in 1819. Captain John Rains, Kasper Mansker, Abraham Bledsoe, and Robert Crockett were in this hunting party. Crockett was killed on this expedition. In 1770 part of this group returned to the same general area for hunting.²⁰

In February 1777 Demonbreun, returning from a trip to New Orleans, encountered a party of seven--six men and one white woman--at Deacon's Pond (sometimes Deason's) near present day Falmyra on the Cumberland River.²¹ After exchanging amenities, this party pushed on into the wilderness and disappeared out of history. Some contend that they settled someplace in Middle Tennessee; others claim they pushed on to and settled at Natchez.

The first white settlers, and the ones who came after them, had to be a hardy breed in order to survive this wilderness. The lure of fertile land, that was cheap or free, and abundant, and abounding with plentiful game, water, and other natural attractions, blinded the early pioneers to the hardships they would endure and the dangers they would face.

This was a land covered with thick, high cane; a heavy growth of timber; thick, matted undergrowth which could conceal with ease an Indian for a day, for a week, or for a month. They would encounter jungles of grapevines and briars, pathless woods, cane swamps, poison vines, and poisonous snakes. They had to hack their way through these woods and thickets or, if lucky, follow some well-beaten buffalo path. When they reached their chosen destination, they had come to a wild land where there were no doctors, no drugs, no morphine, no opium. Agonies and privations would have to be borne.²²

By 1780 there were less than 500 people in Middle Tennessee and these were in the eight settlements in the Cumberland regions. In the summer of that year one of these settlements, Renfree's on the Red River at present day Clarksville, was destroyed.²³

In 1783 General Robertson signed a peace treaty with several Indian tribes, which included the Chickasaws. From this date the Chickasaws were no longer a source of menace to the white settlers and became the allies of the whites against other tribes.²⁴

In February 1783 North Carolina sent commissioners to Middle Tennessee to survey the lands promised or granted to the officers and soldiers of the Continental Army. These commissioners were also to examine the claims of persons who considered themselves entitled to pre-emption rights.²⁵ North Carolina had granted land to early settlers who had settled on lands before June 1, 1780, in this section.²⁶

Accompanied by a guard of about one hundred men, the commissioners began laying off the military reservation. This line has been designated the Commissioners' Line. This reservation was not satisfactory to the officers and soldiers.²⁷ In February 1784 General Griffith Rutherford was selected to supervise the running of a line which became known as the Continental Line, and this new line was found to be seven or eight miles south of the Commissioners' Line of 1783.²⁸ (Confusion was increased when a third line was run later and became known as the Congressional Reservation Line.²⁹)

The continental reserve was to be: Beginning on Virginia (now Kentucky) line where the Cumberland River intersects the same; thence south 55 miles; thence west to the Tennessee River; thence down Tennessee River to the Virginia (now Kentucky) line; thence with said Virginia line to the beginning.³⁰

Only the following names have been preserved of the party which ran the western part of the Continental Line through Hickman, Perry, and Humphreys Counties:

Thomas Wright

John Hardin

_____ Frazier

Henry Rutherford, son of the general

John Tate, chain carrier

Ezekial Folk, grandfather of the future president, James Knox Polk

Ephraim McClain, Sr.

John Hibbets

_____ Bradley

General Griffith Rutherford

Anthony Bledsoe

Captain Looney

Captain John Rains (uncertain about his service, but believed that he was a member of this party.)³¹

The commissioners for the Continental Line began running the line at Mt. Pisgah, twelve miles east of Carter's Creek in Maury County.³² The party was divided into two parties at this point with one party running the line westward to the Tennessee

and the other eastward to the Caney Fork.³³ The parties named creeks and streams in order to establish land boundaries. Carter's Creek was given the name Harlin's Creek in honor of John Hardin of this party.³⁴ West from Maury County the party went to Hickman County and the first tree marked in this county was on a ridge south of Leatherwood Creek; the line continued west crossing Buffalo River between Beardstown and Lobelville, striking the Tennessee River near Deason's Landing (Denson's) in Perry County. After reaching the Tennessee River, they spent several days in camp and made numerous entries along the Tennessee River and Buffalo River for themselves and friends.³⁵ Many years later in 1813, Henry Rutherford testified from the witness stand in Clarksville that he surveyed the lands granted to Alexander Brevard in 1785 and that the Trace Creek of 1813 was named by them at that time Brevard's Creek. James Tate also testified that he was the chain carrier for this party and his deposition is substantially the same as Rutherford's.³⁶

Other creeks named in Humphreys County included Ashe's Creek, Elount's Creek, Bay Creek (believed to be present day Bear Creek), and Marks Creek. Research has failed to establish the present names of these creeks. White Oak Creek, however, was originally called Buffalo Creek.³⁶

The Creeks and Cherokees, violating the peace treaty of 1783, began to prey upon the settlers of the Cumberland with their usual cruelty. By 1786 a band of Creek, Cherokee, and Chickamauga Indians had established a town called Coldwater, near the present day town of Tusculum, Alabama. This location enabled them to plunder Middle Tennessee and their ravages, mass and wholesale, began.

At Fort Nashboro General Robertson organized an expedition to march on Coldwater and destroy the Indian menace. All but a small force was to march overland to Coldwater; the remainder were to go by water. This fleet consisted of a large boat with two or three cannon, a store of supplies, and a score of men under the leadership of Moses Shelby (one of the four sons of General Evan Shelby and a brother of Colonel Isaac Shelby) and David Hay.³⁷ The flotilla descended the Cumberland with speed but was so becalmed on the Tennessee that sails were of no use, and poles and oars were put into action.³⁸

Upon reaching the mouth of Duck River in Humphreys County, Shelby discovered an abandoned canoe fastened to the bank. He entered into the Duck a small distance, pulled alongside to investigate. A party of Indians, concealed in the cane and behind trees about ten or twelve feet from the canoe, opened a deadly fire upon Shelby and his group. Josiah Renfroe, one of the ill-fated Renfroes, was shot through the head and died instantly.³⁹ (One authority disagrees with this and gives the following account of Renfroe's death: It was a singular coincidence, says Clayton's History of Davidson County, that though shot through the brain he still retained the use of some of his faculties. The crew had been spearing fish with sharpened canes, and as they proceeded on water for some time after the repulse Renfroe sat upright in the bow of the boat and speared at real or imaginary fish until he died; but it was quite probable the act was a phase of unconscious cerebration in which he repeated the train of ideas that was dominant in his mind up until a few moments of the reception of his injury.⁴⁰) Hugh Rogan and John Top were shot through the body, and Rogan also was shot through one lung. Edward Rogan was shot through the arm. They abandoned the voyage and returned to Nashville.⁴¹ This is the first incident recorded about Humphreys County in history or at least the first that diligent research has revealed.

The following are military land grants, issued by the state of North Carolina to the survivors of the Continental war and given in lieu of money, for land in Humphreys County, Tennessee:

THOMAS HAMILTON--640 acres. (Sometimes spelled Hambleton in early records.)⁴²

BAILEY HOOPER--640 acres.⁴³

PETER DACOT--also spelled Beacate and Barcate. Received 3,840 acres.⁴⁴ Received 300 acres from North Carolina, granted 1796, Bounty Land Warrant No. 291; Pension application S39166.⁴⁵

Received 3,840 acres for services as a captain. Land located on the north side of Duck River, five or six miles above the mouth, surveyed in 1785. This land later purchased by Colonel Jacob Blount and bequeathed to Willie Blount.⁴⁶

Received 3,840 acres on both sides of Duck River, dated 1786.⁴⁷ Also, 3,840 acres on a large creek on north side of Tennessee River in 1786.⁴⁸ (No doubt all these grants refer to about the same land but are included here for interest.

WILLIE BARRON--640 acres.⁴⁹

JOHN GRAY BLOUNT--640 acres.⁵⁰

WILLIAM BLOUNT--1,240 acres.⁵⁰

HENRY JOHNSON--also Johnston. Received 640 acres.⁵¹

Served as private in Continental Army. Received 640 acres in 1786 on Blount's Creek on north side of Tennessee River. Also received grant in Stewart County.⁵²

SYLVESTER ADAMS--received 100 acres.⁵³

Pension application No. S30243. Bounty Land Warrant No. 26361.⁵⁴

THOMAS DILLIN--1,000 acres.⁵⁵ Pension application No. S31650.⁵⁶ North Carolina grant of land for 1,000 acres.⁵⁷

JAMES TATE--1,500 acres granted.⁵⁸ Granted 1,553 acres in 1786 on south side of Tennessee River.⁵⁹

MAJOR JOHN WALKER--1,700 acres granted.⁶⁰ By grant No. 259 in 1786 granted 1,709 acres on a creek of Duck River.⁶¹

JOSEPH BREVARD--served as lieutenant in Continental Army from North Carolina. His Bounty Land Warrant No. 299.⁶² According to North Carolina land grants he was granted 2,560 acres on north side of Tennessee on first big creek above Ashe's Creek. This grant was surveyed 1785 by William Rutherford and granted 1786.⁶³

THOMAS BELSERE--granted 640 acres in 1803 on White Oak Creek. At the time of the grant this land was in the 6th section of District 1 of Stewart County. Land assigned in 1808 to William Brasher.⁶⁴

JOHN BUTLER--Bounty Land Warrant No. 126 for 640 acres on Richland Creek. Land assigned to William White.⁶⁵

JAMES COGHLIN--Raleigh land grant No. 2746 for 1,000 acres granted 1796 for land on Richland Creek near Chickasaw Trace. Land later sold to Alexander Brown.⁶⁶

JOHN CARLETON--Served as private in North Carolina line. Granted 640 acres in 1796 on Richland Creek. Land assigned to James Coghlín.⁶⁷

FRANCIS PERRIGO--Served as a drummer. Granted 1,000 acres in 1796 on Richland Creek near the Chickasaw Trace. Land later assigned to James Coghlín.⁶⁸

WILLIAM GAFFORD--Served as private. Granted 640 acres in 1796 on Richland Creek. Land later assigned to James Coghlín of Rockingham, North Carolina.⁶⁹

- WILLIAM CAHS--Served as private in North Carolina line. Received 640 acres on Marks Creek, land adjacent to Blount grant.⁷⁰ Pension application S6772.⁷¹
- ISAAC RALSTON--Served as lieutenant. Received 1,240 acres in 1786 on Marks Creek of the Tennessee River, adjacent at one corner with land of Alexander Brevard and William Blount and John G. Blount.⁷²
- PHILIP DEAN--Received military land warrant, issued 1804, for 100 acres on White Oak Creek extending into Dickson County. Land assigned to Sylvester Adams.⁷³
- BARNARD HELEN--Served as private. North Carolina Warrant 2128, issued 1807, for 640 acres on Trace Creek. Land assigned to David Childress.⁷⁴
- DRURY MORGAN--Grant No. 2746 in 1785 for 640 acres on White Oak Creek, formerly called Buffalo Creek. Land assigned by Grant 1718 to Willie Barrow.⁷⁵
- WILLIAM MCINTIRE--Revolutionary War land grant 677 from North Carolina for 150 acres on Hurricane Creek of Duck River in 1784. Land later assigned to Thomas Hamilton.⁷⁶ (Note: the assignees on the last four entries are given in Goodspeed's History of Tennessee as receiving military land warrants in their own right. No such land warrants, with exception of Thomas Hamilton or Hambleton are to be found recorded in the Humphreys County Deed Book A for the period 1810-1816.)
- JOHN TURNER--Warrant No. 48, granted 1801, for 150 acres on Hurricane Creek of Duck River in the first district of Stewart County. Land assigned to Issiah Hamilton on an occupant claim.⁷⁷
- ABRAHAM FARDWELL--North Carolina Grant 3985 in 1796 for 288 acres on Duck River. This land was assigned in 1808 to John Gwin of Sumner County by Tennessee Grant No. 1327. Original grant dated 15 November 1796.⁷⁸
- ROBERT MARLOW--North Carolina Grant No. 914, issued May 18, 1784, for land on Duck River. Land assigned at later date to John Gwin.⁷⁹
- JOHN TURNER--North Carolina Grant 47 issued December 4, 1810 for land on Hurricane Creek. Assigned to Thomas Hamilton on an occupant claim.⁸⁰
- WILLIAM SKINNER--Military grant issued in 1807 for 254 acres on Big Richland Creek. Land assigned in 1809 to David H. Burton.⁸¹
- GRIFFITH RUTHERFORD--Granted 500 acres on north side of Tennessee River adjacent to Joseph Brevard's grant, two miles below mouth of Duck River. Land later assigned, in 1800, to Terrel Lewis. Also by a grant No. 265 received 1000 acres on north side of Tennessee River.⁸²
- ALEXANDER GWINN--Served as sergeant and received his land for signal bravery in 1785 by North Carolina Grant No. 266. Land was adjacent to Brevard grant. Land later sold to Griffith Rutherford.⁸³ (Note: It has not been ascertained if this Alexander Gwinn is the identical Alexander Gwinn that settled in Humphreys County.)
- ELIJAH TRAFF--Granted land for military service by North Carolina Grant No. 5032 for land on Trace Creek. Land later assigned to John Massey.⁸⁴
- REUBEN SMITH--Served as private. Received grant, dated March 14, 1786, for 640 acres on the east fork of Buffalo Creek (now White Oak). He was from Orange County, North Carolina. Land later assigned in 1812 to George Doherty.⁸⁵ His pension application S7547.⁸⁶

- JOHN NASH--Military Warrant No. 4218 in 1796 for 178 acres on Hurricane Creek. Part of his grant was assigned to Abraham Davidson and William Trasher.⁸⁷
- DAWSEY PORTERFIELD or DENNY PORTERFIELD--Military Grant No. 100 in 1783 for 500 acres on White Oak Creek--land lying today in both Humphreys and Houston Counties, but at the time of the grant the land was in both Humphreys and Stewart Counties. This land was assigned in 1811 to John Childress. Porterfield also had another grant for land on Duck River.⁸⁸
- WILLIAM MCINTIRE--Military Grant No. 677, in 1784, for 300 acres on Duck River. Part of his grant later assigned to John Hamilton.⁸⁹
- ROBERT PRADY--Received grant of 640 acres on Camp Creek of Duck River in Humphreys.⁹⁰
- ARCHIBALD MARTIN--Served as private in North Carolina line. Granted 100 acres in 1794 on Hurricane Creek. Land later assigned to John Page.⁹¹
- ROBERT BROOMFIELD--Military Warrant No. 780 for land on Buffalo Creek (now White Oak). Land later assigned to Asa Shute.⁹²
- CHARLES THOMAS--Military Warrant No. 4295 in 1796 for 100 acres on Blue Creek. Land assigned in 1811 to Lewis Powers.⁹³
- JOSEPH RUTTER--Military Warrant No. 744 issued in 1784. Land assigned at later date to John Hunter.⁹⁴
- JOSEPH THOMPSON ROGERS--Revolutionary Warrant No. 4437 in 1796 for 100 acres on Little Richland Creek. Land assigned on occupant grant to William McClure.⁹⁵
- JACOB TEAS--Revolutionary Soldier received North Carolina Grant 3870 on Oct. 13, 1795, for 45 acres on Richland Creek at the head of Deer Creek. Land assigned in 1811 to Wyatt Arnold.⁹⁶
- ELIJAH MOORE--Received 3,840 acres on both sides of Duck River, five or six miles from the mouth, land adjoining Peter Bacote. Elijah Moore was from Granville County, N. C. Land later assigned to Thomas Watson of Prince Edward Co., Va.⁹⁷
- JAMES GAMBIER SCULL--Received 1,127 acres by Grant No. 222 issued in 1786 on a creek of Duck River.⁹⁸ Land later described as land on Blue Creek. Land later was assigned (or purchased by) to Michael Licksen and in 1812 Laban Combs purchased this land from Michael Dickson.⁹⁹
- ALEXANDER BREVARD--Granted 3,040 acres by Land Grant No. 260 in 1786 on Brevard's Creek on north side of Tennessee River in Davidson County.¹⁰⁰ Bounty Land Warrant No. 294.¹⁰¹ (The deed for this property is recorded in Deed Book A.)¹⁰²
- JOSEPH HARDIN--Granted 3,000 acres in 1787 by Grant No. 272 on north side of Tennessee River at the mouth of Indian Creek.¹⁰³
- THOMAS BERRY--Received in 1787 grants for 274 acres, 274 acres, and 640 acres on north side of Tennessee River at the mouth of Indian Creek.¹⁰⁴
- PHILIP CAKE--(also given as Philip Coke) Served in North Carolina line. Received by grant 142, 640 acres on Camp Creek north side of Luck River.¹⁰⁵ Pension application No. S42641.¹⁰⁶
- ROBERT JORDAN--Grant No. 244 for 640 acres in 1785 on north side of Tennessee River.¹⁰⁷

NANCY SHEPARD--Grant No. 667 for total of 1,920 acres in 1787 described as being on north side of Tennessee River.¹⁰⁸

BENJAMIN SHEPARD--By Grant No. 670 issued 1787 received 2,000 acres on north side of Tennessee River on Indian Creek.¹⁰⁹ Also received military grant in Stewart County.¹¹⁰ He was granted 1,000 acres on Saline Creek, Stewart County.¹¹¹

GEORGE DAVIDSON--Granted 5,760 acres in 1786 on north side of Tennessee River.¹¹²

JOHN NICHOLLS--Granted 650 acres in 1786 on the first fork of Duck River.¹¹³

WILLIAM ALFERI--Granted 2,560 acres on Tennessee River above the mouth of Duck River, in 1787.¹¹⁴

JOHN LEWIS--Granted 1,000 acres north side of Tennessee River.¹¹⁵

SAMUEL POTTER--Granted 1,500 acres north side of Duck River at Sugar Creek.¹¹⁶

JACOB WHARTON--Granted by North Carolina Warrant 132, Tennessee Warrant 3222, for military service, 480 acres in District 1 of Richland Creek in Stewart County (now Humphreys). Land bounded by Richard Cooke, later Edward Gwinn. Grant issued Dec. 12, 1806.¹¹⁷

ROBERT JARMON--Received grant of land.¹¹⁸

JOHN MASSEY--Received land grant from state of North Carolina.¹¹⁹

JOHN BAPTISTA ASHE--Received grant of land that is now New Johnsonville. He sold it for five pounds and mutual love and affection of Samuel McCullough.¹²⁰

DAVID CHILDERS or CHILDRESS--640 acres.¹²¹

THOMAS TAUNT--Private, 640 acres on Blount Creek of Tennessee River. Granted by State of North Carolina.¹²²

CHAPTER III

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Although the hazards and dangers were multiple for white settlers in Humphreys County, a few brave and hardy pioneers braved all the risks to settle along some of the numerous creeks. The lure of the cheap and abundant land far outweighed the perils. The early settlers of Humphreys County were, for the most part, farmers and the greater majority of them came from North Carolina.

For years Moses Fox has been accepted as the earliest settler in Humphreys County, coming here in 1800 and settling on Trace Creek.¹

However, William Rogers, of Scotch lineage, supposedly came to the eastern part of the county and settled as early as 1790.² Isaac Lucas was born in the county in the year 1796.³

In 1800 John McAdoo of Guilford County, North Carolina, and General Robert Jarman, also of North Carolina, came to the county to make their homes.⁴

Moses Fox, native of South Carolina, settled on the banks of the shallow stream that flows west through Waverly to the river. Before any settlements were made in West Tennessee there were traces and roads--and an occasional squatter along these old roads.⁵ Buffalo had tramped the wilderness, found river fords, located the best routes, and laid out paths. These trails were quickly adopted by the Indians, as did the white men who came later. One such path followed Trace Creek through the county and gave rise to this name. By the time of settlement Brevard's Creek had passed from usage and the name was now Trace Creek.⁶

The earliest known road in Humphreys County was Glover's Trace, which followed this creek through the county. This road was laid out in 1797 by William Glover, a half-breed Chickasaw, and received its name Glover's Trace in 1794.⁷ This was an important early route between Reynoldsburg and the Western District. Glover was one of the leading men among the Chickasaws in 1794 and remained one of the head men of that nation for many years. When the Great Chickasaw Cession of 1818 deeded all of West Tennessee to the United States, he received one hundred dollars upon the ratification of this treaty.⁸

The Chickasaw Trace is found mentioned in the early deeds of the county. It is believed that this was another name for Glover's Trace but there are no substantiating records for this.

In 1802 settlers from Virginia came to the county and settled on the headwaters of Big Richland Creek and White Oak Creek. These settlers included Sylvester Adams, William Adams, Jim Poyner, Charles Winstead, Edmund Woldridge, Jarvis Smith, Bailey Hooper, Alexander Coleman, Jack Turner, the Reverend George Turner, Ezekial Trogdon, and the Hudson and Burton families.⁹

The county was very sparsely settled until about 1805. From the very first days of settlement, until as late as 1812, the Indians were a constant annoyance to the early settlers. The savages had several villages or encampments in the county by this time and were extremely hostile to the white intruders of the Hunting Ground. They made frequent raids on the settlements, burning the homes of the pioneers, dispersing their stock to the woods, and, in several instances, killing settlers who tried to protect their families and property.¹⁰ Long after the removal of the Indians from the county, it was necessary for men to stand guard. The early militias were formed for the protection of the settlers from the Indian menace and the river was patrolled by these militia companies until about 1812.¹¹

On July 23, 1805, James Robertson and Silas Linsmoor concluded a treaty with the Chickasaws, who relinquished all claims north of Duck River and east of the Tennessee River. They did reserve a tract, one mile square, on the Tennessee at the mouth of Duck River for Okoye. This reservation became known as Okoye's Reservation.¹² By Overton's Treaty in 1823 the Chickasaws released their claims on Okoye's Reservation.

Settlers continued to come to the county: Benjamin Holland from East Tennessee; Samuel King and Daniel Foresse from Virginia; David Bibb from Tennessee; William May, William Lomax, and John Johnson from Georgia; Joseph Shouse from North Carolina; Drury Taylor from South Carolina. Charles Brown of North Carolina came to the county and settled on Hurricane Creek.¹³

Settlement was made on Big Richland Creek about 1805 by William Fortner, John Toller, Nathan Ragon, and Major John Burton.¹⁴ Along Trace Creek in the period between 1800 and 1805, Samuel Parker, John and Jesse Holland, all of Georgia, settled.¹⁵

Further settlement on White Oak Creek was made in 1805 by Abel Rushing, Stephen O'Guin, William Allen, and James Moss, all of North Carolina.¹⁶ Goodspeed's history also gives the families of the following as early settlers in this vicinity: Hagler, Lanier, Whitley, Wynn, Reeves, Outlaw, Calston, Collier, Curley, Lankford, and Crosswell.¹⁷

The period of 1800 to 1805 was a time of settlement near Reynoldsburg by such men and their families as: Jesse Rodgers, John Thompson, Kamps Crawley, Caswell Matlock, and Lewis Bairfield of North Carolina.¹⁸ (Caswell Matlock is believed to be the same as Cos Matlock, who settled on Eagle Creek in the section of Humphreys County that later became Benton County.¹⁹) John Hales, Jonathan May, William Hunter, and Henry Hunter settled on Tumbling Creek.²⁰

The period 1810 to 1812 found John Massey settling on Cane Creek, James Lattimore on White Oak Creek, John Brown on Lewis Branch, and John McFall on Harmon's Branch.²¹ By 1811 Abraham Briley owned land on Tumbling Creek and by 1812 Laban Combs purchased land on Blue Creek from Michael Dickson.²²

Other settlers in general were: Robert Lawson, John McSwine, Samuel McFall, Smith Matlock, Zachariah and Louis Baker, William Sooter, Dorsey P. Hudson, John Crawley, Elisha Turner, Royal Hudson, Peter Black, Benjamin Hudson, Henry Pugh, Stephen Harris, James Young, Hugh Dickson, David Burton, Thomas Plack, James Wilson, Elijah Hendricks, Fred Grash, Alexander Brown of Maryland, Robert Thompson, the Reverend Nimrod Crosswell, William Rogers, and others.²³

One of the earliest settlers of the county was a colored man David Northington, who lived to an extreme old age. Another was old Tom Wyly, known locally as Free Tom, who was still living in 1886 at an advanced age.²⁴

In 1811 James and Daniel Lattimore, Lynde Lattimore, and John Forrest were living on Halls Creek. James Lattimore had owned land prior to this time on White Oak Creek. Lewis Powers and Benjamin Sooter had settled by this year on Blue Creek. Samuel Dunlap, a Revolutionary soldier, had settled on Turkey Creek.²⁵

Between 1810 and 1815 the Tennessee River was made the eastern boundary of the Indian territory and the Indians were moved across the river. Their depredations continued. A place of refuge for the settlers was the blockhouse or fort at Reynoldsburg. This, however, could not accommodate all the pioneers and many of them lived quite some distance from the fort.²⁶

Near the site of Old Johnsonville on the banks of the Tennessee River, a settler and farmer by the name of Johnson lived with his family. One morning in 1814 his house

was attacked by a marauding party of Indians, who killed Johnson and set his house afire. One of the Johnson children was killed and a Mrs. Manley, a guest in the Johnson home, received a serious knee wound. She died soon afterward from the wound and from the fright she had received. Also at the house at the time of the attack, was a Mrs. Crawley, the wife of a neighbor. She was taken captive by the Indians and carried away. She was able to make her escape from her captors. She spent several days wandering and hiding in the forests before she succeeded in reaching the settlement and was returned to her home. She told that one day she was so closely pursued by the Indians that she crawled into a hollow log and lay there, quaking with fear and apprehension, while the red men passed and repassed over the log.²⁷

The Johnson Indian Massacre, as it became known, so alarmed Michael Dickson that he gathered his family and his belongings into a canoe and fled up the river. Upon reaching North Alabama he sought out a spring about which he had heard and settled nearby. This settlement by the spring is now known as Tuscumbia, Alabama, and Michael Dickson's arrival is memorialized on a handsome mural in the post office of Tuscumbia, which is the county seat of Colbert County.²⁸

About the time of the Johnson Massacre, the Indians also killed Bill Martin, a hunter and trapper. He often would spend as much as a week or two away from his family. He had gone down the river on one of his expeditions when he was ambushed and killed by about six Indians. After robbing the body of the dead man and taking his gun and ammunition, the Indians went up Big Richland Creek, where they were surprised and killed by a posse of settlers, led by the murdered man's brother. The rifle of the dead trapper had betrayed them to the posse.³⁰

The State of Tennessee granted land between the years 1810 and 1820 to settlers. Some of these land grants are as follows: ³¹

Levi Kirkland, 285 acres	James Porterfield, 320 acres
William Tubb, 250 acres	John Wood, 67 acres
Lewis Powers, 60 acres	John H. Burton, 15 acres
Samuel Sproggins, 640 acres	Martin Hardin, 37 acres
James McElyer, 320 acres	Henry Green, 240 acres
William McKinsey, 285 acres	Jacob Garrison, 640 acres
John Bennett, 60 acres	John Curtis, 200 acres
William Brasher, 640 acres	Joshua Williams, 3,840 acres
Jacob Northington, 480 acres	Griffith Rutherford, 274 acres
Daniel Shouse, 5 acres	Robert Thompson, 320 acres
Alexander McCall, 148 acres	Gardner Robertson, 640 acres

As far as can be determined now, no Revolutionary Soldier came to Humphreys County and settled on his original land grant. The majority of these military grants were sold to settlers or granted again to settlers by the State of Tennessee. Those that were sold went for small amounts. Thomas Mulhollen supposedly purchased 3,500 acres in Humphreys County for £10 (ten pounds) per 100 acres.³²

Men like the Blounts accumulated large acreages in many counties in Tennessee. John Gray Blount and William Blount received grants for 640 acres and 1,240 acres, respectively in Humphreys County. (According to Goodspeed's history these were military grants for Revolutionary War service.³³) J. G. Blount also owned a tract of 1,240 acres on Bear Creek which he sold through his agent Willie Blount to Robert Thompson.³⁴ In Henry County across the river John Gray Blount and Thomas Blount owned and sold grants of over 21,000 acres in that county alone.³⁵ The deed books of Humphreys County have many Blount entries.

Some of the land grants issued by the State of Tennessee were:

JOHN ALLEN -- Occupant grant No. 2682 for land on Walnut Branch.

Occupant of 1306, received grant in 1812 for land on White Oak Creek, the East Cross, between Allen's Spring. Originally this land had been issued to Charles Smith on Warrant No. 1747.³⁶

SAMUEL FRENCH--Granted land on Hurricane Creek in 1809.³⁷

MOSES ELLISON--Occupant claim for 208 acres on Big Richland Creek. He was the assignee of William Wollins.³⁸

THOMAS LILLON--Occupant claim No. 6356 on Blue Creek. Three hundred acres of this was later assigned to William Peacock.³⁹ (According to Goodspeed he received a grant of 1,000 acres for his service in Continental Army.⁴⁰)

WILLIAM HUGHLETT--Tennessee Grant No. 1449 for land on Hurricane Creek.⁴¹

ANDREW SIMMONS--Tennessee grant in 1809 for land on White Oak Creek.⁴²

JAMES LATTIMORE AND DANIEL LATTIMORE--Tennessee land grant for 140 acres on Richland Creek in 1811.⁴³

WILLIAM MCCLURE--Received occupant land grant for 100 acres.⁴⁴

Random realty transfers for the early years of the county were:

THOMAS LANIER--purchased land on north side of Richland Creek in 1810 from Robert Prince of Montgomery County.⁴⁵

JOHN ALSTON--of Stewart County purchased part of the original Thomas Belshire grant on White Oak Creek in 1809.⁴⁶

BRURY ADKINS--of Dickson County bought 70 acres on Little Richland Creek from Hudson Davidson in 1811.⁴⁷

ELMUND WOLLRIGE--purchased 175 acres on White Oak Creek from William McClure in 1812.⁴⁸

JAMES GARRETT--purchased 50 acres on Blue Creek from Richard Simmons in 1812.⁴⁹

WILLIAM FORREST--purchased 100 acres on Richland Creek from Robert Prince in 1812.⁵⁰

JOHN McSWINE--purchased 432 acres on Duck River from Jacob Woodrum in 1812. This land adjoined the Elijah Moore Military claim No. 3800.⁵¹

JOHN HICKS--purchased land on Blue Creek from Leonard Brown.⁵²

WILLIAM H. TURTON--deeded land to Baptist Church of Christ sometime in period 1810 to 1814.⁵³

ABSALOM BELYEW--purchased land from Simon Bethea in 1811. One hundred acres.⁵⁴

Until Humphreys County was formed in 1809 it formed District 1 of Stewart County. The following is included for interest.

STEWART COUNTY TAX LIST OF 1808⁵⁵

(Only those lands that are now in Humphreys County have been included.)

Taxpayer	Acres	Location
Wyatt Arnold	100	White Oak Creek
William Allen	57	White Oak Creek
William Brachen	300	White Oak Creek
Henry Erwin	100	White Oak Creek
John Lewis	40	White Oak Creek
William McClure	300	White Oak Creek
David Rowling	100	Turkey Creek
David Weatson	200	White Oak Creek
Warren Fortune	100	White Oak Creek
John Allen	100	White Oak Creek
Samuel Sproggins	500	Duck River
Alexander McCall	228	Tennessee River
William Heighbult	320	Water west of Tennessee River
Beal Bosley	640	Water west of Tennessee River
Philip Duff	300	Blue Creek
Preston Noris	125	Hurricane Creek
William Gibson	75	Tennessee River
Robert Prince	740	Long Branch of White Oak ⁵⁶
William Mooney	320	Little Richland Creek ⁵⁷
Alexander McCall	640	Duck River ⁵⁸

Of interest from the 1808 tax list is that Nimrod Crosswell owned land on Lick Creek on the waters of the Tennessee River. This is the same Nimrod Crosswell that later was an early settler and pioneer preacher in Humphreys County.⁵⁹

CHAPTER IV

REYNOLDSBURGH

The area of Reynoldsburg was first settled in the period 1800 to 1805.¹ By an act of the Legislature on October 25, 1811, provisions were made for a permanent seat of justice for Humphreys County.² A commission was appointed for the purpose of laying off the town, and they were authorized to purchase a tract of land of no less than 50 acres. They were further instructed to lay off the town in lots, reserving a plot of two acres for the public square as nearly as possible in the center of the town.³

The Legislature provided that the town should be named Reynoldsburgh, in honor of James B. Reynolds, member of the Clarksville bar, and an Irishman who represented Humphreys County at the Ninth General Assembly in Knoxville that year.⁴ (J. Ben Fuqua in his Reynoldsburg--One of the Lost Cities of Tennessee gives the name of the representative as John B. Reynolds.⁵)

Reynolds had earned for himself the honorary title of count as a result of his fine, courtly manners. He was considered by his colleagues as a splendid lawyer. He was a member of Congress from 1815 to 1817 and again from 1823 to 1825.⁶ He built the first bridge over Red River about 1829 and the tolls paid him handsomely. His splendid home was called Grattan's Grove and was located near Clarksville.⁷ He was the representative not only for Humphreys County in 1811 but also for the counties of Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, and Hickman.⁸

The site of Reynoldsburg was chosen for the county seat because the Nashville and Memphis Stage Line ran through here and crossed the river at this point. It was also near the center of the county--at that time Benton County still constituted the western part of the county--and the location was on high ground.⁹ This site was on a beautiful, level rising from the margin of the river--of about 15 feet elevation--and was entirely above the high water mark. It was located about two miles below the mouth of Trace Creek, at a point where Dry Creek enters the Tennessee River, and about twelve miles below the mouth of Duck River.¹⁰

At the time the Legislature designated this spot for county seat, Reynoldsburg was still a forest.¹¹ A blockhouse was built at Reynoldsburg in the early days as a protection for the citizenry from the Indians.¹²

Alexander Brevard donated 52-1/2 acres of land to the county to be used as the county seat.¹³ According to tradition he had the land surveyed at his own expense. The original plat called for five streets, 100 feet in width. Brevard reserved a strip of land between the county seat acreage and the river for his own use. He did, however, grant the townspeople free access to the river across this stretch.¹⁴ The commissioners for the county in this transaction were: William Leggett, William H. Burton, Thomas Simpson, Enoch James, and David Wells.¹⁵

Lots were sold to: Jobe Hicks, who paid \$6 for Lot 75; Lewis Barker, Lot 20; Felty Farmer, Lot 65; Thomas Hamilton, Lot 60 on Main Street; Isaac Pavatt, Lot 66; Alexander McLoud, Lot 19; Jesse May of Dickson County, Lot 52; John May of Dickson County, Lot 51; Thomas Black, Lot 56; Isaac S. Crow, Lot 34; Henry Dainwood of Robertson County, Lot 38; Jeremiah Pearsall, Lot 12; Christopher Robertson, Lots 22, 25, 37; William Watts of Sumner County, Lot 43 on Murray Street. Other lots were purchased by Caswell Matlock, James Gordon, John Thompson, William Sooter, Benjamin Hudson, D. P. Hudson, Michael Dickson, and Henry Mayland.¹⁶

Between the years 1814 and 1822 other lots were purchased by Peter Black, Lot 35; Henry Pugh, Lots 57 and 58; Stephen Harris; William McClure; Alexander McClure;

David B. Carnes; J. and J. Thompson; Benjamin Sooter; William Brasher of Dickson County; and George Turner and Thomas Knight, who bought Lot 73; and John Gordon, who bought a lot in 1817.¹⁷

Reynoldsburg grew to importance as a town along the river. It became the trading center and shipping point for the rich river bottom plantation lands that extended from the northern border of present day Houston County to the southern border of Perry County. The ferry, said to be established by Alexander Brevard, crossed the river at this point. (This particular spot along the river had long been a natural crossing point. An early chronicler relates that in 1797 a trip from Nashville to the Tennessee River at the point where Reynoldsburg would be in a few years took seven days. One authority disagrees and gives the old crossing at the site of Old Johnsonville.) Reynoldsburg was the half-way station on the Nashville and Memphis Stage Line, the only means of transportation in the very early days.

By 1829 Reynoldsburg had a population of 108; it contained 28 dwelling houses, two taverns, three stores, one blacksmith, one saddler, one cabinet maker, one shoemaker, and one tanner.¹⁸ By 1832 the thriving river crossing had a population of 500.¹⁹

At one time the Supreme Court of the state would meet in the three grand divisions of the state in turn. By the Acts of 1827, Chapter 60, the place of the convening Supreme Court for West Tennessee was changed to Reynoldsburg. Shelby County, which was established by the Acts of 1819, sent all the appeals from their local courts to be adjudicated at Reynoldsburg.²⁰

The Supreme Court that first met in Reynoldsburg in March 1827 was composed of Robert Whyte, John Catron, Jacob Peck, and Henry Crabb. Some of the cases heard by this court at this term were Stanley versus Britt, from the circuit court of Perry County, and among others, the case of Reece Porter versus the State from Fayette County.²¹ During 1832 only one case was heard and determined at Reynoldsburg--that of Kelly versus Hooper's executors, in which Judge Green delivered the opinion of the court. Judge Green was later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.²²

During this period the Circuit Judges, accompanied by the attorneys, rode the circuit, riding from one county seat to another. J. Ben Fuqua remembers this as one of the most pleasant things connected with the practice of law in those days. He said these journeys were one continual feast of reason and flow of soul, for some of the most brilliant men who ever adorned the bench or the profession were among the riders on those journeys. These early riders included Judge Joe C. Guild, William B. Bate, Gustavus A. Henry, John F. House, Thomas C. Lurton, and Colonel Thomas C. Morris.²³

Reynoldsburg missed being chosen the capital city of Tennessee by only three General Assembly votes.²⁴ Reynoldsburg was at its peak.

The names of only a few of the early commissioners of the town have come down to us. In 1815 those chosen to govern the town of Reynoldsburg were Francis Murry, Michael Dickson, James Gordon, Joshua Williams, and Burwell Lashlee.²⁵

In 1835 Waverly was chosen as the county seat by the Quarterly Court after the county was divided. Slowly Reynoldsburg died as a trading center. By 1888 James Phelan would call Reynoldsburgh a deserted village more desolate than Auburn itself.²⁶

The old courthouse, last used in 1838, became a residence after the removal of the county seat. This building was erected in 1812 and was built of brick, being two stories, about 30 feet square. The walls were two feet thick and constructed of solid brick. The brick that was used in building the courthouse was burnt in a brick kiln, which stood just a little north of the building. In 1910 there were still visible signs of this old kiln. The lower story was fitted for the court room,

the judges' stand in the east between two large windows and to the left was the staircase that lead to the second story. On the second floor were the rooms for the officers of the court. There were old fashioned fireplaces in the corner of these rooms.²⁷ There were two rooms on the first floor and three small ones on the second, according to another source. The grates were built across the corner in order to conserve space.²⁸

The approach to the courthouse was between two long regular rows of cedar trees along a wide brick walk laid there at the time the building was constructed. This walk extended around the building. To J. Len Fuqua the premises, when taken in at a sweeping glance, reminded him in appearance of the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson.²⁹

The old log jail was erected on the northeast corner of the public square and stood until about 30 years ago when it burned.³⁰ Fuqua disagrees with this and writes that the jail was a two story brick affair and that it was torn down in 1835 and moved to Waverly. This move proved to be so expensive that it was decided not to undertake to move the courthouse.³¹

Members of the outlaw gang of John A. Murrell were confined to this jail until their leader arrived to free them.³² For years Murrell's gang terrorized not only the famous Natchez Trace but also the Nashville and Memphis Stage Line road whose traffic crossed the river on the ferry at this point.

The only legal execution that took place at Reynoldsburg was the hanging of Joe Bearden in 1832.³³ He was convicted of murder, after having had change of venue from Perry County to Humphreys County. There was no appeal taken from the lower court. He appears to have been a degenerate. For the sum of \$10 he sold his body to Dr. Marable, who was then living in Reynoldsburg and practicing medicine there. The doctor extracted and preserved Bearden's heart for many years, and it was quite an object of curiosity to those who visited his office.³⁴

Bearden, who lived in District 11 of Hickman County, had been found in possession of a coat which belonged to a man who had been mysteriously murdered. While in jail at Reynoldsburg, Bearden said that if he were hanged that the meeting between him and the devil would be a stormy affair. During the night following the day on which Bearden was executed, there swept over Tennessee a terrible storm which did much damage in Humphreys and Hickman Counties--and almost destroyed completely the town of Shelbyville in Bedford County. This storm was remembered locally as the Bearden Storm.³⁵

The ferry at Reynoldsburg was purchased by Thomas K. Wyly from the Brevard heirs in April 1832 for \$6,000. This transaction also included several town lots and some acreage.³⁶ The ferry was operated by horse power--a blind mule or horse on the boat, going around and around, turning the wheel that propelled the boat.³⁷ The migration to the west began after the Chickasaws ceded all of West Tennessee and this migration continued for many years. The banks of the river were lined every night with campers going west.³⁸ So numerous were the travellers that the revenues amounted to something like \$40,000 annually.³⁹

James J. Wyly eventually acquired the Nashville to Memphis Stage Line, including the entire stage road and equipment, and he spent about \$25,000 constructing a mile of levee on the west side of the Tennessee River. This levee was constructed to facilitate the passage of the stage as well as make the ferry more accessible. The old levee was still standing in 1910, unbroken from the river out to the hills. Large trees had grown on it by this time.⁴⁰

About this time another man constructed an opposition ferry a little way below the Reynoldsburg Ferry and for about a year the competition between the rival ferries

would more than rival the sharp railroad competition of later years. The Reynoldsburg Ferry finally triumphed over its rival, but not before the owner of the competing ferry had sunk a fortune, estimated at \$25,000, in his venture.⁴¹

Soldier's Spring received its name after Andrew Jackson passed through the county in 1811 with a body of soldiers and camped at this spring. He was on his way west to fight the Indians.⁴²

A large, commodiously arranged two story log building of poplar logs, and floored with whipped-sawed lumber, stood across the street facing the courthouse. At this hotel, all the distinguished men that visited the town during the early days stopped. This served as the home of the judges of the Supreme Court whenever they were in town attending court.⁴³

Perhaps the most distinguished guests that were ever entertained in the town were Andrew Jackson and Felix Grundy. General Jackson had passed through the town many times before he was President, indeed he owned property in the county. The visit he made that is most remembered was made after he was President of the United States, when he and Felix Grundy were touring the country in the interest of Martin Van Buren's candidacy for president. This was Jackson's last visit through this section. He and Grundy spent the night in what was known then as West Reynoldsburg, which was a part of the town situated on the other side of the Tennessee River. The inn there was operated by a strong Whig, who soon let the old General know that he was not in sympathy with his candidate. Jackson and Grundy had two carriages, four horses, servants, and several men in their party. The next morning when they were making settlement with the proprietor for their night's lodging the proprietor informed them that their entire bill was \$12. In discussing the bill with them he stated that he was charging so much per head for man and beast. Jackson made a rapid calculation in his own mind and found that the bill would be only \$8, according to the word of the innkeeper. He inquired of the man why the extra \$4 was included. The proprietor, after scratching his head and searching his mind in puzzlement, then informed Jackson that THAT item was for raising hell in general.⁴⁴

Many of the old buildings, storehouses, and some of the public buildings were torn down and moved to Johnsonville during the Civil War by Federal soldiers and were used in the construction of the Federal barracks at that place.⁴⁵ As late as 1910, the old streets of the town were still visible and could be traced with accuracy. Some of the sidewalks, built of brick and stone, were still discernible although many of them had been covered by dirt that had washed over them through the years.⁴⁶

The last of a dozen stores in this once important town closed more than thirty years ago.⁴⁷ The ferry continued into operation well into this century. It has been impossible to learn more of its decline. However, when the Ringling Brothers Circus crossed the river in the young years of the twentieth century, they crossed at this point. Young boys living along the road from Reynoldsburg to Waverly were deeply impressed by the elephants and other wild animals in the caravan. The elephants were too heavy to be carried by ferry and they were forced to swim the river. These giant animals also enjoyed the waters of Trace Creek on their progress toward the county seat of Waverly and their frolics in the creek are still remembered by some.⁴⁸

Reynoldsburg Island, now flooded by the waters that were impounded by TVA, is still a scenic beauty. People have lived on the island as late as the 1930's for several references to this island as an address have been found.⁴⁹

Reynoldsburch appears to have been the correct spelling of the town and it is found this way in all the early records. At what point the spelling was changed has not yet been determined. The old town was remembered by few until recent years when the Tennessee Historical Commission erected a marker telling of its past glories. The name lives on Lenton and Henry Counties with the name of the Reynoldsburg Road.

Today Reynoldsburg is again the site of bustling activity. The \$28,000,000 plant of Consolidated Aluminum Company is being constructed on the old town. The actual courthouse and old jail sites are still known and can be roughly located. The plant building is missing these spots by only a few feet. The old stage road to the ferry is still visible and can be travelled for several hundred yards. Several of the old home sites can still be located although the houses are no longer there. One of the orchards can also be seen.

The old spring has been utilized as a water supply for the plant but the waters have been piped to a new outlet. The old town well was filled at the beginning of the plant construction but its site is still visible.

During excavation for the plant old products of the Reynoldsburg forge were unearthed and these are now in the possession of Harold Waite of Conalco. Some of the old bricks from the courthouse were salvaged and several citizens of the county have these as mementoes of forgotten Reynoldsburg.

Adjacent to the town of Reynoldsburg is an old cemetery, listed as the Marberry Cemetery on old maps. This cemetery is not readily accessible at this writing. It is known that a Mrs. McMinn, the mother-in-law of William T. Haskell, is buried here. Haskell was one of the greatest orators Tennessee ever produced.⁵⁰ He was elected to Congress in 1847 and died in Kentucky in 1859.⁵¹ He often accompanied his wife to Reynoldsburg when she came to visit her mother's grave and he was long remembered by the people of the town.⁵²

At Reynoldsburg belongs the story of two men--Alexander Brevard and Thomas K. Wyly.

Alexander Brevard has long been credited as being a leading citizen of the town. This statement first appears in Goodspeed's history and has been used as a reference ever since.⁵³ All subsequent writers about the county, referring to this history, make the same statement. There is no documentary support for Brevard's being an early settler in the county. Diligent research has failed to prove that he lived in the county, indeed that he ever even visited his Humphreys County properties.

Brevard was of Huguenot descent. His grandfather John fled from France after the Edict of Nantes to the northern part of Ireland. There he married a McKnitt girl and they were the parents of at least six children, among them John Brevard, the father of Alexander Brevard.⁵⁴ John Brevard, born about 1716 in Elks River, Maryland, married Jean McWhorter.⁵⁵ Some time between 1740 and 1750 John and Jean Brevard emigrated to North Carolina, settling near Center Church in Iredell County.⁵⁶

Jean McWhorter is considered a patriot of the American Revolution in her own right. She gave eight sons to the Continental Army and suffered great losses at the hand of the British. Her sons included: Ephriam, a doctor; John, a lieutenant; Hugh, a colonel; Adam; Alexander, a captain; Benjamin, a private; Joseph, a lieutenant at the age of seventeen; and Robert.⁵⁷ Joseph Brevard received a grant of 2,560 acres in Humphreys County.⁵⁸ Alexander Brevard received a grant of 3,040 acres in this county.⁵⁹

At the time of his donation of land to the county commissioners for the town of Reynoldsburg, Alexander Brevard did not come to the county to make the donation. He sent his son John F. Brevard, armed with power of attorney to act in his stead and to have full power to select and deed the acreage to the commissioners.⁶⁰ There are no Brevards listed on the 1820 census of the county--nor are there any on the 1812 tax list, which is the earliest available.

Alexander Brevard died October 25, 1828, in Lincoln County, North Carolina.⁶¹ His will is probated and recorded in that county. (Probated May 10, 1832 and recorded September 15, 1834.⁶²) He begins his will: In the name of God, Amen. I, Alexander Brevard of Lincoln County, North Carolina, being of sound and disposing mind, etc.

He was man of considerable properties, which he was careful to name and bequeath. He did not refer to or dispose of his Humphreys County properties by name, but lumped them in his will as: all my lands and negro slaves undisposed of in this will, etc.⁶³

His brother Benjamin Brevard did move to Humphreys County at some date after 1820. On November 29, 1833, he was listed as 72 years old, and was drawing his pension for his military services on North Carolina line in Humphreys County.⁶⁴ His death date is unknown but his estate was being settled in 1840 by Theophilis C. Brevard, believed to be his son.⁶⁵ Theophilis C. Brevard and his family lived in the county as late as 1850 and sometime thereafter the name of Brevard disappears from the county.⁶⁶

A great mass of legend has grown about Thomas K. Wyly throughout the years. He is remembered as man with the so-called Midas-touch.

Thomas K. Wyly, born in Georgia in 1795, and his brother John Wyly, born about 1801 in Georgia, were the sons of Harris McKinley Wyly and Artimissa Taylor, daughter of Major Christopher Taylor of Jonesboro, Tennessee.⁶⁷ The father dropped the Mc from his name and became known as Harris K. Wyly. He is unabashedly remembered by some of his descendants as a land-hungry man. He owned extensive holdings in Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, before his death in 1841.⁶⁸ He and his wife were the parents of nine children. The Grigsby family of Dickson County are descendants of his daughter Dorcas Wyly.⁶⁹

Thomas K. and John Wyly disagreed with their father over the management of his affairs and they left their home in East Tennessee, about 1819. John is remembered as being about 18 years old when he left home.⁷⁰ Both boys set off with a new pair of shoes slung over both shoulders. They came to Humphreys County. John eventually settled on a farm on the Tennessee River at the site of New Johnsonville.⁷¹

Thomas K. Wyly stopped at Reynoldsburg, although some say he first settled at Old Johnsonville. He eventually was able to buy the landing, ferry, and trading post at this spot. He began to amass his fortune in gold and land, a fortune that has probably never been equalled since. He purchased 4,000 acres of Brevard land. He bought the abandoned Reynoldsburg courthouse in 1835 for the sum of \$50 and used it for a residence.⁷² He eventually acquired the entire townsite of Reynoldsburg.⁷³

During the Cherokee Removal, the Indians from Alabama and Mississippi crossed the river at Reynoldsburg Ferry. Major Wyly, as he was remembered, was operating a large mercantile establishment there. He had spent a portion of his earlier years in the Cherokee settlement and could speak with reasonable fluency the Cherokee tongue. When the Indians arrived at the crossing, two of them visited his store. When they discovered that he could speak their language, they reported the fact to their comrades, and as a result he sold them \$400 worth of goods and provisions.⁷⁴

When J. Ben Fuqua visited Reynoldsburg before writing his article on the lost city, he visited the old courthouse, then the home of Captain T. K. Wyly, grandson of the original Thomas K. Wyly. (Although Captain Wyly was living in the courthouse, it was then owned by James Napier who had purchased the farm, embracing the old town, presented it to his half-brother John McCowan. McCowan was living at the time with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Napier in a house setting just west of the old courthouse. This house was built many years before the Civil War. Mrs. Napier was also a grandchild of the original Thomas K. Wyly.)

Fuqua writes:

On the walls of the dingy rooms are many framed documents to which relate to that period and are valuable to the historian. Many of these are of the effects of Major T. K. Wyly....

In one corner of the lower rooms stands an old-fashioned upright clock which is many centuries old, and in another room is the first sewing machine brought to Humphreys County; it does not resemble in appearance those of modern date, but looks more like some peculiar cabinet, which was used in more ancient days. In the room upstairs are many old volumes of ancient date, ancient statutes of the Legislature, Supreme Court reports, etc., which were left in the old courthouse when the seat of justice was moved. In the garret of the old building, which is accessible by a shaky ladder, and which can be explored only by a lighted lamp, as there are no windows in it, will be seen at least two ordinary wagon loads of old papers and private letters of Major Wyly and the late James J. Wyly, and books kept by the former when in mercantile business there during the early years of the last century; and papers and old books concerning the ferry boat which he operated there during that period; and old court records, justice of the peace warrants, attachments and executions bearing dates ranging from 1809 - 1835, and of these papers there are enough to fill three large tow sacks.

A later visitor to the old courthouse, when it was no longer used as a residence, recalled that he found hundreds of original papers of the old court records of the early justices of Humphreys County. These were scattered over the floor of the old building. Up until the 1930's many old papers and documents were still to be found in upstairs room. Remnants of the remaining papers were removed about this time to the State Archives.⁷⁵ Research for this work was made of these old documents and instead of three tow sacks--as Fuqua recalled--there are now about 100 of these old papers left.⁷⁶

For many years two cannon balls adorned the fence in front of the cedar-lined walk to the courthouse-residence. During General Forrest's attack on Johnsonville, two cannon balls landed in the yard, breaking down the fence around the old courthouse, and were preserved by the owners.⁷⁷ Research has failed to locate the whereabouts of these two relics.

For many years Thomas K. Wyly's descendants had, among their other historical documents, a letter from Andrew Jackson to Major Wyly, introducing a friend to Jackson.⁷⁸

Thomas K. Wyly was involved in an unusual lawsuit at one time. One of his neighbors kept a small flatboat, and when not in use he would secure it to the bank of the river with a rude shuck rope. Wyly had a fine steer that one day, while grazing near the boat, walked on the boat, proceeded to chew the rope, and as a result the boat and the steer were lost. Wyly brought suit to recover the value of the steer, but to offset this the boat owner entered a countersuit for the value of his boat. The court held that Wyly was entitled to recovery for the value of the steer and that the owner was guilty of contributory negligence.⁷⁹

Wyly's wealth grew and with it grew the legends. He supposedly gifted each of his children with \$100,000 upon the occasion of their marriages. (Another version says that he left them that sum upon his death.⁸⁰) He was reported to give the revenues of the ferry to his wife to run her household. (Revenues were said to be from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year.) Mrs. Wyly, who had been Hester McSwine, kept the gold from the ferry in a trunk and measured it out with a cup. Further legend reveals that she dressed her slaves in silk dresses and gave them tortoise-shell combs for their hair.

According the census of 1850, Thomas K. Wyly's real estate holdings were valued at \$80,000, making him the wealthiest man in the county.⁸¹ He gave the property known as Old Johnsonville to John Griff Lucas, who married his daughter Julia. He died in 1857.⁸² As he died intestate, the remainder of his property was divided among his heirs. He is remembered as a man who was very demanding in his table service, sending food back to the kitchen if it failed to meet his approval.

Young Juliana Conner came through this section in 1827. She kept a diary of her experiences and her ideas. This diary is now in the University of North Carolina Archives. She wrote:

September 19, Wednesday -- We reached the bank of the Tennessee River about sunset--were detained some time waiting for boat--crossed after dark and entered the town of Reynoldsburgh...On driving up to the Tavern received the pleasant intelligence that it was court time, house full and could not possibly take us in--very grateful news to tired worn out travellers but there was no alternative. The man directed us to the Squire's where he said they might take us in. 'Twas no time for ceremony--thither we went, our case stated, we were welcomed in. The Squire was absent but his wife was quite a gentell woman--had supper prepared and treated us politely--so that we regretted not our previous disappointment.

September 20, Thursday -- Took breakfast with the good lady, whose name I know not and commenced another day's ride. The road was very good and we drove 38 miles to Charlotte before dark--put up at Samson's Hotel.⁸³

In 1836, 1837, and 1840, John Rogers, a Universalist preacher, came to the Western District. He kept an account of his experiences in a diary. In 1840 he recorded:

July 4th--I recrossed the Tennessee River, over against Reynoldsburg, which is but a small huddle of mean buildings. There is a horse-boat ferry there; it was on the opposite shore when I arrived. The negroes who have the management of it reported, when they came over, that a canoe they had passed in the middle of the stream, and which seemed to have no one in it, contained two runaways, who were lying down in the bottom for concealment. This report set the man at ferry to cursing in great wrath, threatening to bring out his rifle in order to give chase; meanwhile as he was expending his wrath in threats, the current was wafting the canoe more and more beyond his reach, until he saw that pursuit would be hopeless, and then he cursed the negroes for not hallooing out to him as soon as they had made for discovery.⁸⁴

All roads into the Western District went through Reynoldsburg--one went south connecting with the Natchez Trace, and another went to Colonel Dyer's on North Forked Deer River.⁸⁵ In 1821 all letters to those living in the Western District had to be addressed to Reynoldsburg. This was changed by 1822.⁸⁶

Every growing town or community had a racetrack.⁸⁷ The exact location of the one at Reynoldsburg cannot be established at this time, but possibly in the vicinity of the hollow now known as Racetrack Hollow in this area.

There were few medical schools in the early nineteenth century. Many doctors gained their knowledge and skill through apprenticeship with other doctors. Dr. Marable is known to have practiced here at one time. Dr. Ara Howard was another early physician at Reynoldsburg.⁸⁸

Ben Fuqua closed his article on the lost city:

Old Reynoldsburg is truly one of the landmarks of Tennessee, once the home of her highest tribunal of justice. Her classic walls have resounded with the eloquence of forensic giants whose intellectual efforts helped to shape the destiny of their country. She blossomed and thrived in an age when truly Knight was in Flower, but the beauty and chivalry she once boasted are now but hallowed and pathetic dust.⁸⁹

CHAPTER V

WAVERLY

On the earliest maps of the county the present site of Waverly is marked Pavatts, possibly a stage stop on the stage road.¹

In 1835 Humphreys County was divided by an act of the General Assembly, and the western part of the county became Benton County. A county seat was needed in a more central part of the now smaller county.

Again, commissioners were appointed to locate the new town, lay it off, and sell the lots. They were required to reserve near the center of the town a public square on which to build a courthouse and stocks, and to reserve a lot on which to build a new jail.² Money derived from the sale of lots would be appointed for the building of the courthouse, jail, and stocks.³

The commissioners appointed had a line run east from Reynoldsburg and the most central point was found to be on Blue Creek, about two miles south of Waverly, about where the present Doss Burch farm is located. However, the site of Waverly was chosen for its natural advantages--one of which was that the main road of the Stage Line ran through this point. The new location was on Trace Creek, twelve miles east of the Tennessee River.

The town was named by Stephen C. Pavatt, who named it Waverly as he was a great admirer of the Waverley novels by Sir Walter Scott.⁴

The land chosen for the site of Waverly was owned and donated by David Childers.⁵ The survey of the land was made by Isaac Little in 1837, and the town itself was incorporated in 1838.⁶

A court house was erected at once, 1836 being the date given for its construction. This new seat of justice was built along the lines of the one at Reynoldsburg and the construction costs were approximately \$6,000.⁷ Another jail was built about this time and was made of brick. The cost was about \$3,000.⁸

Lots were sold in Waverly in December of 1836 and the first house erected was a log cabin built by William Draughon in the early part of 1837. This residence was located on the northwest corner of the public square.⁹

Draughon was soon followed by John B. Patrick of North Carolina who erected his log cabin on the southeast part of the town, and William Teas who built a log house on the center of the south side of the public square. The Teas house was a double one and he opened the first business establishment in Waverly in one section of this building. William Childers afterwards purchased the Teas business and ran it for about one year and sold out to Solomon McCloud.¹⁰

Yeates and Harris erected a cabin on the north side of the square and engaged in selling whiskey, but after two years they sold out to Richard Smith who opened a tailoring shop.¹¹

The first hotel was erected on the northwest corner of the square in the fall of 1838 by William Draughon, and about the same time Archie Matthews engaged in a general merchandising business in the same location that would become D. Cowan and Sons in later years.¹²

Adam Walker built a store and family residence in 1838. During the same year Puckett and McNeil built a saddlery and harness shop on Main Street, west of the Walker place.¹³

David Crenshaw built a home on the northeast corner of the square, and at about the same time Hurley Alexander built a home on East Main Street. Another early home-builder was William Fritchard, who built a home and furniture store in the extreme eastern part of the town. All the early homes and businesses in Waverly were of log construction.¹⁴

William M. Gatlin, an early brick mason in the county, is said to have been the man who built the first courthouse and jail in Humphreys County, as well as the one at Huntingdon. It is believed that it was the first courthouse in Waverly that he built.¹⁵

The second courthouse in the county stood for forty years until November 1876 when it was destroyed by fire during the sitting of the Circuit Court, with Joe C. Stark presiding. As the fire occurred during the daytime, the records were saved.¹⁶

At the January term of court in 1877, the county court passed an order for the erection of a new court house and levied a tax for that purpose. D. B. Thomas, Marquis L. Fowlkes, Theodore L. Lanier, James N. Nolen, and J. D. Forsee were the commissioners appointed to draw up plans and specifications for the new building, and to award the contract for the construction. They were also to superintend the construction. The commission award the contracts for the different departments of work to different parties. The building was completed in 1878 at a cost of about \$16,000, although the plans and specifications had called for only \$14,000.¹⁷ This building, which stood until 1898, was a large two story brick building with a stone foundation. The first floor was divided into four offices and two large halls. The upper story was the court room, lobby and gallery. There were four main entrances to the building, which had a gabled roof and covered with tin. P. J. Pauley of St. Louis was the architect.¹⁸

This courthouse was destroyed by a fire, thought to have been incendiary, on June 10, 1898. The fire was discovered at 10 o'clock at night. All the record books and files of papers were destroyed, with the exception of two or three files which local attorneys had out in their possession.¹⁹

The fourth courthouse, and the one most vivid in the memory of the county citizens today, was built in 1899 at a cost of \$15,000. Commissioners appointed for this building were T. L. Lanier, L. J. Luff, and D. R. Thomas.²⁰

The fourth courthouse was demolished in 1951 and 1952 to make way for the fifth and present courthouse. The present courthouse, rather small and compact as compared to the large, handsome Victorian predecessor, was formally dedicated on July 5, 1952. It was designed by Steinbaugh and Wheeler, Architects, and constructed by the Boone Contracting Company of Nashville.²¹ Construction costs were \$190,000.

The first jail in Waverly, and the second jail in the county, was built in Waverly sometime after the removal of the county seat to this site. This jail was built at a cost of \$3,000, and burned sometime before 1868. The third jail was built in 1868 for about \$4,000. John M. McAdoo was awarded the contract for this third jail, the second in Waverly. Specifications called for a two-story brick building with stone foundations. Commissioners appointed to superintend the construction of this jail were A. L. Atkins, John Wyly, D. R. Owens, Zachariah Drummond, and G. L. Nelson.²²

The fourth jail in the county was on Mill Street and proved to be inadequate. It was used in later years for a school material and supply base. Construction costs for this jail were about \$6,000. Construction date is unknown.²³

The present jail, the fifth in the county, was built in 1949 at a cost of \$13,000.²⁴ This jail located on Thompson Avenue is said to be on the site of the school taught by Robert Ingersoll.

CHAPTER VI

McEWEN

The second town of size in Humphreys County is McEwen situated on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, seven miles east of Waverly, and 57 miles west of Nashville.

As early as 1812 there was a stage coach line located about one-half mile north of present day McEwen. This was the main line between New Orleans and Washington City. Spencer T. Hunt operated a stage inn about one and one-half miles north of McEwen on this line. His inn became famous as a stopping and resting place along the route for the travellers, as the stages changed horses here.¹

Common legend has preserved the tale of one William Kauffman in connection with this inn. Kauffman was murdered near this inn after spending the night there. He had, supposedly, in his possession two saddle bags full of gold and was on his way to Nashville from Little Rock, Arkansas, to deposit this money in the Bank of Tennessee. Kauffman's assailants were never discovered and suspicion came to rest on Mr. Hunt. This suspicion shadowed Mr. Hunt and his inn, which rapidly declined in popularity, and was soon forced out of business. The money was never recovered and is reported by some to be buried near where the inn stood.²

A marble shaft was erected in 1887 to the memory of Spencer T. Hunt by Dickson and Humphreys Counties in grateful appreciation of his bequest to the children of both counties. He dedicated his estate as a perpetual fund for the education of the children of these counties.³ The money from the estate was collected after the death of his wife, Mary Hunt, sometime after 1848, and was invested in bonds of the state of Tennessee for the educational programs of the two counties.⁴

The memorial shaft was to be placed over Hunt's grave but the grave could not be located. The authorities then directed that the shaft be placed in the McEwen Protestant Cemetery. In 1939 the marble shaft was moved to its present site at the southern corner of a filling station, on the north side of U. S. Highway 70, where it can be seen today.⁵ The inscription reads:

Spencer T. Hunt
Died February 1844

He who does most for the education of the
masses serves his country best. As the
preservation of our liberty depends upon
the virtue and intelligence of its people.⁶

Land records reveal that the land of McEwen was claimed first in 1832 by a James C. King. By paying a nominal fee of twenty-five cents per acre, he obtained a grant from the state for 35,000 acres. He was known as a land grabber and was later forced to sell the land because of bankruptcy.⁷

In 1842 a Dr. Knapp of New Orleans bought the land at a bankrupt sale and established a sheep ranch.⁸ He chose Irish immigrants to come to his sheep ranch and to herd his sheep. Among these Irish families were names such as: McEnroe, May, McGuire, Sheehan, Murphy, Hinson, and O'Flaherty. Many of these family names sound a familiar note among the people of McEwen today.⁹

Before the Civil War work was begun on the railroad that would eventually run through McEwen. The initial work consisted of clearing the land, grading, and constructing trestles. No rails were laid in this section before the war. In 1860 over one thousand people were in the county working on this railroad--the majority of them Irish immigrants. Work was begun on each end of the line and both groups were to meet near what is now McEwen. The Civil War, however, interrupted the work. Federal

troops were sent into the area to take over and complete the construction of the railroad. These troops camped at the Yellow Bank Trestle, one-fourth mile east of McEwen and stayed for many months.¹⁰ The Federal troops had to guard the railroad from the attacks of the guerillas throughout the war.

Many of the railroad workers, who had come from Pennsylvania and Ohio and were natives of Ireland, liked the land here. When the war disrupted their work, many settled in the area. Some sent for their families but many of them had their families with them at the time.¹¹

Upon completion of the railroad, the section earned the nickname of Buttermilk Station. This name was given the place by the Union soldiers, who would buy buttermilk from the Irish farmers for ten cents per dipper as they passed through.¹²

Little Ireland became another name for the town for by the end of the war there were approximately 300 Irish families here.

After the Civil War, Dr. Knapp died and his brother-in-law Jim Neal sold the land out in small sections. The Irish, liking the community and having the desire to own their own land, immediately bought the land. The entire area of McEwen was at one time owned by five Irishmen: the Sheehans, Walshes, Burchiels, O'Gradys, and Halpins.¹³

The railroad played a very important part in the early development of McEwen. The very name of the town, McEwen, coming from one of the civil engineers for the railroad company. McEwen, who had had occasion to be in the vicinity many times for stays of indefinite length, evidently impressed the local group of citizens for they soon began to call the place McEwen.¹⁴

The town was platted and laid out by John M. McAdoo in 1869 and there were 80 lots in the original plat. John McAdoo and James McAdoo had moved into this area about 1856 and brought with them a new element, the Scotch Presbyterians. John McAdoo was to be one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which had its beginning in Dickson County. John McAdoo donated two acres to the railroad company on which to build a depot, which was erected, and still stands.¹⁵

Michael Glyman was one of the earliest residents of McEwen, having been one of those engaged in building the railroad. In 1864 he established a whiskey business. Michael Diburn soon engaged in the same business. Michael Gibbons, born in Ireland, was one of the first general merchants.¹⁶

In 1866 Michael Brennen, another Irishman, and Robert Bond began operating general merchandise stores and also engaged in produce, as McEwen had by that time become a good shipping point.¹⁷ Bond was followed by McAdoo and Thompson; soon after Mrs. Thompson became another general merchant; and W. W. Fussell opened a saloon.¹⁸

Howell Thomas was the first blacksmith, going into business in 1872. W. H. Smith and Joseph Farrish were wagon-makers and woodworkers.¹⁹ Another early blacksmith was M. W. Blake, who ran a shop on the old stage line.²⁰

The first hotel was built in 1870, continuing until 1873, when it closed from lack of patronage. In 1886, Dr. W. H. Daniel erected the McEwen House.²¹

In 1875 John M. McAdoo erected a large steam flour and corn mill, which cost about \$6,000. Also, at some unknown date, he gave two acres of land, just east of McEwen, to be used as a Protestant Cemetery.²²

In 1884 the McEwen academy was chartered by the General Assembly. One year later the McEwen Masonic Lodge, No. 525, was established.²³

By 1886 merchants in McEwen included: John F. Wright, Alexander Wright, Michael Brennen, T. F. McQuade, J. G. Henslee, and Gibson and Reben.²⁴ John P. Dougherty was the postmaster.²⁵ Druggists included: Thomas Williamson and R. A. Harrington.²⁶

McEwen continued to grow and in 1902 could boast of fifteen stores--two drug, one hardware, two grocery, one furniture, and nine general stores. There was one barber shop, two livery stables, one butcher shop, one hoop shop, one restaurant, one photograph gallery, two stave factories, one saw and planing mill, one handle factory, one roller flour mill, two blacksmiths, and two hotels. (The Ridings Hotel under the management of J. P. Ridings was located on Front Street.) There was one public school and one college building. There were two churches, three ministers, and one priest. The town also had four lawyers and two doctors.²⁷

In 1902 the McEwen Mill Company, built in 1875 by J. M. McAdoo, was purchased by S. W. Taylor. This mill had a 60-barrel capacity and was famous for its Primrose Flour. The grist mill could turn out 400 bushels per day.²⁸

The S. W. Taylor and Company manufactured staves. This company was organized in 1892 and was located on Tumbling Creek. By 1902 it employed 125 persons, owned over 4,000 acres of timber in the southeastern part of the county, and had an annual average business of about \$50,000. The company owned stave mills at Craigfield, Tennessee City, and Bold Springs, Tennessee. There was also a shingle mill at the Tennessee City operation and a saw mill. The firm was owned by J. A. Turner and Taylor.²⁹ By 1912 this firm was capable of turning out 30,000 staves per day.³⁰

D. C. Ridings and Brothers Undertakers and Groceries was located on Main Street in 1902 and their telephone was number 35. A. L. Seals was the insurance agent for McEwen.³¹ I. D. Chronister and Son, blacksmiths, had served the community for thirteen years.³²

The McEwen Preparatory School was established in 1902 and T. M. Flannary served as principal. A Mrs. Dunbar was the teacher of music for the school, which was devoted to training of teachers. The public high schools could boast of a ten-month term in this year.³³

The last saloon had been banished from McEwen twenty years prior to 1902.³⁴

In 1907 the town was incorporated under the name of McEwen. The first mayor was J. R. Morris. The first secretary-treasurer was M. J. (Buddie) Brennan, whose family went back to the early days of the community.³⁵ McEwen grew steadily after incorporation. Improvements were made to existing buildings and several new ones were constructed. The main street was hard-surfaced, the others were gravelled. One of the earliest ordinances passed by the new local government was a bond issued to build concrete sidewalks in 1914.³⁶

In 1917 McEwen had its first free nine-months school. The city bought a privately owned school building and operated a free school for nine months with the financial aid of the state and county.³⁷

Early in the 1920's a Mr. L. D. Baker began a small light plant which furnished electric power from dark until 10 p.m. Soon street lights were installed. All young people of McEwen were required to be off the streets when the street lights went out at 10 p.m.³⁸

In 1925 a Mr. A. Dougle purchased a building in McEwen and began operation of a canning factory during three months of summer and early fall, which gave seasonal employment to many in the area.³⁹

In 1932 the Federal government, exercising its right of eminent domain, constructed

a paved highway, U. S. 70, through the lower part of the city. About this time the Tennessee Electric Power Company initiated electric service for the city.⁴⁰

Under the Public Works Administration, a city water works was built in 1934. These facilities were instrumental in encouraging the Kraft Cheese Company to build a cheese factory in this community in 1936.⁴¹

The Tennessee Valley Authority began electrical service to this area about 1939. The advent of cheap electricity brought with it more industrial progress. In 1944 the town was successful in obtaining a subsidiary of the Washington Manufacturing Company chartered as the McEwen Manufacturing Company. This factory manufactured shirts and pants and has had government contracts to furnish army and navy clothing.⁴²

In 1954 the city of McEwen built a medical clinic. This modern building is located on Highway 70 West.⁴³

The McEwen Chamber of Commerce was organized March 21, 1934, with W. E. Long as the first president. Other officers were V. Dutton, vice president, and Gordon Richardson, secretary.⁴⁴

McEwen has been fortunate in the leadership it has had throughout the years. The mayors and the boards of aldermen have all worked with the citizens to make McEwen a better place in which to live. J. C. Parks, now deceased, served as mayor of the city for several terms and was most instrumental in bringing both the city water works and the cheese plant to the community.⁴⁵ Durward Ross, who served seven terms as mayor, was another leader in industrial, civic and economic improvement of McEwen.⁴⁶ Other mayors have included: Carl May, serving in 1953, and T. M. Robertson, serving in 1958.⁴⁷

On March 24, 1963, the new post office at McEwen was dedicated. Billy Joe Ross is the postmaster at present.⁴⁸

McEwen still remains the trading and shipping center for the eastern part of the county.⁴⁹ Basil E. Florence is the present mayor and the city recorder is Ann Crowell.⁵⁰

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

In his report for the CATHOLIC ALMANAC of 1845, Bishop Richard Pius Miles, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Nashville, states of the settlement in Humphreys County:

This is a new plantation comprising a large tract of good cheap land, sixty miles from Nashville, near the Tennessee River, and on the stage road from Nashville to Memphis.⁵¹

Dr. Knapp, owner of this plantation, donated a thousand acres to the Bishop and it was sold at 25 cents an acre to attract other Catholic families to the area.⁵²

Father Aloysus Oringo (sometimes Lewis Oringo) served the territory, travelling from settlement to settlement by horse.⁵³ When he heard about the group of Irish people on Knapp's ranch, he immediately visited the settlement.⁵⁴ Father Oringo also served the Western District, sometimes as far away as Memphis.⁵⁵ He is generally credited with founding the Catholic Church at McEwen. The year 1845 has been given as the date the first church was built at a site two miles north of the present site.⁵⁶

Another source says that a Father Schacht first served the Catholic people of this area and built the first church on the road between McEwen and White Oak, sometime prior to 1850.⁵⁷ The first church, a log structure named in honor of St. Patrick, was dismantled and moved to the present site in 1855. This was done under the supervision of Father Oringo, who served the people of Humphreys County from 1850 to 1873.⁵⁸

Father Oringo returned to his native Ireland and the church was then served by various visiting priests out of Nashville.⁵⁹ Father Oringo was a much beloved and dedicated man. Although the weight of his years induced him to return to his home country, he did not retire from service. He entered a hospital for lepers and continued to minister to the wants of the unfortunate patients.⁶⁰

Father McInery was the next resident priest, being sent by Bishop Feehan, who later became Archtishop of Chicago. Under Father McInery plans were being made for the construction of a new structure, to replace the log church, when the priest was stricken with an illness that led to his death. The next resident priest was Father John Fahey and under his leadership a beautiful brick church was built on the site of the original log church in 1876.⁶¹ Father Fahey soon after the completion of the church went to Memphis and died during an epidemic of yellow fever in that city.⁶²

Dedication services of the new St. Patrick's Church attracted great numbers, even a large group from Nashville. Bishop Feehan performed the dedication assisted by a large number of priests. The sermon was preached by Father Maher of Nashville, who mentioned a trip he had made through McEwen a few months before, when he noticed the little log church in the woods. On his next journey he saw the beautiful church that was being dedicated and the words of his text came to mind:

The land that was desolate and impassable shall be glad;
and the wilderness shall rejoice, and shall flourish like
the lily.⁶³

Father Maher was one of those who volunteered to serve the fever-stricken people of Memphis and died there.⁶⁴

Father Caughlin was the next priest and remembered for his devotion to the sick and suffering. When his lifelong friend Bishop Feehan was made Archbishop of Chicago, he removed to that city. Father John Mougin was the next minister in charge of St. Patrick's and remained until he was forced to retire due to the infirmities of age. Father William Shannon came in 1895 to St. Patrick's and greatly endeared himself to his parishioners.⁶⁵

McEwen Catholics have worshipped God for over one hundred years on the present site--first in the original log church; then in the brick church built and dedicated in 1876; then in the church and school finished in 1925; and finally in the present structures, constructed since 1946. The grade school and the rectory were built in 1946-47 and the church was built in 1949. These buildings were built to replace those lost by fire. The present church has a seating capacity of three hundred and the resident priest is Father Philip J. Davis.⁶⁶

THE IRISH IN COUNTY IN 1870

Taken from the 1870 Census of Humphreys County. This list includes only those that listed their birthplace as Ireland. Given in order as found on census reports. The spelling is as found on the census.

Robert Jones	John Mogan	Patrick Walpin
Bridget Jones	Margaret Mogan	Patrick Duffin
Patrick Glenn	Mary Madden	John Dorhanty
Bridge Welsh	Martin Conway	Mary Dorhanty
Coleman Morgan	Nancy Conway	Mary McGown
Biddie Morgan	Mark Conelly	Thomas Conelly
Margaret Droney	Mary E. Conelly	Alice Conelly
Peter Conley	John Conroy	Patrick Conelly
Michael Curtis	Bridget Conroy	Patrick Holland
Mary Curtis	John Hoolehan	Michael Bronan
James Sheehy	John Campbell	Bridget Bronan
Ann Sheehy	William Burns	Isabella Alcorn
Michael Bronan	Michael Gibbons	Mary Welch
John B. Heel	Bridget Gibbons	John Hughes
Michael Larkin	John Gibbons	Mary Hughes
Thomas Hogan	Patrick Gibbons	Peter Curley
Hugh Maloney	Margaret Gibbons	Hannah Curley
Jane McGwin	Michael Pyburn	Michael Fehay
Elizabeth McGuire	Mary Pyburn	Mary Fehay
Mary Barkley	Richard Pyburn	Patrick Martin
Biddie Knokton	John Dolen	Mary Martin
Martin Carroll	Owen Farley	Patrick Smith
Thomas Carroll	Patrick Nerity	Nanora Smith
Martin Huus	Nancy Nerity	Thomas Glenn
Nancy Huus	John Broderick	Margaret Glenn
Catharine Niall	Catherine Broderick	William Ford
Thomas Glenn	Thomas Langan	Margaret Ford
Jane Glenn	Mary Langan	Thomas Fuhay
Francis Stanford	Michael Gallahar	Catherine Fuhay
Mary Stanford	Patrick Donahy	Thomas Marhu
John Holland	Catherine Donahy	Dennis Donolley
Mary Holland	John Kaine	
Michael Farrell	Mary Kaine	
Bridget Farrell	John Kaine	
Patrick Burns	Patrick Hart	
Patrick Hart	Peter Lacy	
Patrick Koin	Catherine Lacy	
James Holloran	Patrick Kine	
Patrick McDonough	Judy Kine	
Joseph McDonough	Patrick Gilgallen	
Michael Fahey	Julia Gilgallen	
Patrick McEnroe	Peter Conner	
James Magan	Bridget Conner	
Sarah Magan	Catherine O'Neill	
Patrick Kneedum	William Winter	
Bridget Kneedum	Anna Winter	
Margaret Kneedum	Thomas Tarpy	
Bridget Kneedum	Abraham Burchell	
John Kneedum	Elizabeth Burchell	
Peter Kneedum	Patrick Walpin	

CHAPTER VII

JOHNSONVILLE

The waters of Kentucky Lake now cover the town of Johnsonville. What is not under water is covered with the wild growth that spread over the old town when it was abandoned.

Knott's Landing was the first name given to this spot on the east bank of the river, two miles above Reynoldsburg. The Knott family had been early settlers in the area and had established a landing on the river that served as a shipping point for the Big Bottom and Trace Creek areas.¹

Before the area was flooded, there was a range of hills coming down to within 100 yards of the river bank. The river at this point was 400 yards wide, the course was straight. Trace Creek empties into the river about a half mile below the point of the old railroad bridge.²

Knott's Landing became Lucas Landing for John Griff Lucas, son-in-law of Thomas K. Wyly, and was known by this name until the Civil War.³

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the Nashville and North Western Railroad ran for a distance of twenty-one miles, terminating at Kingston Springs. In 1863 the order was issued for the completion of the railroad from Kingston Springs to the Tennessee River. This was done in the period of October 1863 to May 10, 1864. Federal troops, consisting of the 12th and 13th U. S. Infantry, Colored, completed the construction, although bushwhackers and guerillas hampered the activities.⁴

Johnsonville was laid out and platted in 1864 by Winfrey, Shackelford, and Lucas. The plat called for 300 lots.⁵

Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee, rode from Nashville on the first passenger train that travelled the rails. According to local tradition, Johnson made a flowery dedication speech atop a pile of cross-ties and broke a bottle of wine on the tracks and proceeded to name the town after himself.⁶

Johnsonville grew in importance as storage and transfer point for the Federal Army. The flotilla was concentrated here and the garrison constantly increased to protect the vast stores piling up here. At that time the Tennessee River was picketed from Eastport to Johnsonville. Johnsonville was considered General William T. Sherman's lifeline. This was the depot which supplied Sherman's Georgia campaign.⁷ There were extensive arrangements for the transfer of freight from steamboats to railroad cars, powerful hoisting machinery, and ample buildings, platforms, and storage space.⁸

As Johnsonville grew in importance to the Federal Army, it became the object of some solicitude by officials. In July of 1864 the timber on the west bank of the river opposite the depot was cut down so that it would not serve as concealment for approaching rebels.⁹ A long line of rifle pits had been dug near the river.¹⁰ On high ground breast works had been built. Behind these were several acres covered with boxes of clothing, blankets, shoes, bacon, sand barrels of pork, whiskey, and flour. These piles were ten feet high and covered with tarpaulins.¹¹

Many buildings were erected for the accommodations of the troops. Some of the old buildings in Reynoldsburg were dismantled and moved to Johnsonville.¹²

At the time of Federal occupation there were approximately 2,000 people at Johnsonville, not including the soldiers. Businesses included 4 merchants, 3 saloons, a bakery, a blacksmith, a junk dealer, a morgue, and a coffin factory, which made cedar

coffins for the soldiers.¹³ Merchants of this period included: Gossett and Welch, E. B. Kinsella, G. W. Gwinnup, J. B. Dickey, H. T. Hubbs, Gossett and Mathis, and J. T. Waggoner and Brothers.¹⁴

Hotels, or boarding houses, were kept by Weed and Phillips, Mrs. N. Cassidy, Elisha Waggoner, Mrs. Glenn, and Mrs. Sallie Gould.¹⁵ Most of the people who set up shop here during the war left after the war was over.

The town constantly declined after the war. In time the old barracks building became the Waggoner Hotel owned by Allen Waggoner, who settled in this vicinity in 1870.¹⁶ This was an oak and poplar constructed building, 132 feet long and 32 feet wide. There were eighteen rooms on the second story and fourteen on the first.¹⁷

The Kinsellas sold their store to Dr. J. W. Napier and returned to Cincinnati.¹⁸ Merchants here in 1886 were: Waggoner Brothers General Merchandise, Abraham Gossett, general store and hotel; Thomas Jackson, provisions; and Junius M. Palmer, sawmill.¹⁹

With almost each stage of high water Johnsonville was flooded by the river. In the spring of 1897 the Tennessee River reached its record height, bringing 48.1 feet of water, which was eighteen feet above flood stage.²⁰ Extreme high water often tore houses from their foundations in the lower parts of the town.

The United States Weather Bureau maintained a station at Johnsonville. The record low of -23° has been recorded at Johnsonville.²¹ Miss Rachel Waggoner was the weather observer at Johnsonville until the town was inundated.²²

For many years Johnsonville remained primarily a railroad town. Before the war the road bed for the railroad had been graded from Johnsonville to Union City but no rails were laid. In 1867 the bridge was built across the river and the railroad completed thereafter.²³ In 1872 the Nashville and North Western was purchased by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.²⁴

Johnsonville struggled along as a river town. In the early part of this century it enjoyed excursion crowds in the summer with accommodations at the Waggoner Hotel or the Parker House. Hotels were an important part of its economy as a river and railroad town. The Welch House had been built by the Kinsellas early.²⁵ The Parker House, a big frame hotel built by the Jackson Family, was sold in 1900 to the Parkers.²⁶ The famous Railroad Saloon was part of the Waggoner Hotel. Common legend has it that Jesse James visited the Welch House in its heyday.²⁷

Johnsonville gained the reputation of being a rough town after dark. One resident of the town, remembered as Mote, could boast of 32 scars on his body that he had received in fracas in Johnsonville.²⁸

There was always a large Negro population at Johnsonville, sometimes in the majority.²⁹ Some of these were descendants of the colored troops stationed at Johnsonville during the war. The U. S. Census of 1890 of Union Veterans living in the county indicates that many of those veterans had served in the 12th and 13th U. S. Infantry, Colored.³⁰ Colored families in Johnsonville included those of Page, Nelson, Long, Young, Lewis, Williams, and Reagan.³¹

Families living in the vicinity of Johnsonville during World War I included those of Waggoner, Martin, Spencer, Johnson, Green, Balch, Matthews, Duke, Parker, Young, Lee, Davidson, Stewart, Jackson, and Crockett.³² Some of the early settlers of this area were the families of Crockett, Russell, Sanford, Troutman, Winfrey, and Tees.³³

After 1900 commercial fishing and mussel fishing became a good business.³⁴ During the height of the peanut industry in the county, the Barnhart Mercantile Company of

St. Louis³⁶ operated a large peanut recleaning plant here which employed large numbers of women. The San Gravel Company was located here for several years but has now moved to New Johnsonville.

Living in the vicinity in 1920 were the following voters: Oscar Sharp, Lee Sharp, J. L. Nix, M. G. Bumpas, Allen Bumpas, J. H. Moore, W. R. Box, J. M. Lovell, Matt Turner, Argo Dreaden, D. K. Shofner, J. M. McKeel, E. L. Ledbetter, Ed Martin, Mack Gunn, and Clarence Curtis.³⁷

The Kentucky was the last steamboat that made regular trips from Paducah, Kentucky, to Florence, Alabama, with stops at Johnsonville. This service was discontinued in 1938.³⁸

In the mid-forties the big dam across the river at Gilbertsville, Kentucky, about eighty miles downstream, raised the water to permanent flood stage. Johnsonville was covered and what was not covered was razed.³⁹ Changes had to be made in the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway that served the Johnsonville area. New track had to be laid from Denver to the river, a distance of about four miles. The track reached the river at what became New Johnsonville and a new bridge was built there.⁴⁰

Preliminary operations of the TVA program brought money into the county. The clearance work, cutting all the growth off the banks of the river and parts of the tributaries and moving old graveyards, lasted about two years. Much good timber of fine oak, poplar, ash, walnut, and other trees was burned. The logs and brush were heaped into huge piles by machinery and set afire. This wood was usually at places that were inaccessible for trucks and wagons and could not be hauled away.⁴¹

Communities were depopulated and families were moved from their homesteads. The backwater settled deep over the bottomlands of the river and creeks and crops could no longer be grown on these lands. People were prohibited from living along the mosquito-infested shorelines. Other communities shared the fate of Johnsonville.

Today at the site of Johnsonville one looks out across the waters of the lake. No longer is there a railroad bridge at this spot--which was for so long a landmark. A concrete pier, believed to be a remnant of the bridge, can be seen. The four-story elevator building that was at the north corner of the depot is no longer.⁴² Discernible in the brush are concrete foundation blocks of some of the razed buildings. The old Crockett-Winfrey Cemetery on Fort Hill is a silent reminder of the old town.⁴³

A visitor to Johnsonville, unaware of its historic past, would be surprised to learn that this now pleasant fishing cove was once a thriving community and the fiery scene of battle during the Civil War.

NEW JOHNSONVILLE

The youngest town in Humphreys County is New Johnsonville with an estimated population of 559.

New Johnsonville is part of the original land grant made to John Baptista Ashe by the State of North Carolina for his military services. This grant was later sold to Samuel McCullough for five pounds and natural love and affection.⁴⁴ John Baptista Ashe has been commemorated in this young town by Ashe Avenue. He is the only one of the original grantees so honored in the county.

The story of John Wyly belongs at New Johnsonville as did the story of his brother Thomas K. Wyly belong at Reynoldsburg. He came to Humphreys County early in the

last century, about 1819, and lived for a time with his brother at Reynoldsburg.⁴⁵ He was a merchant at Reynoldsburg and later at Waverly. He was married in 1832 to Theodocia Russell, the seventeen year old daughter of David Russell and Mary White of Blount County, Tennessee, natives of Virginia.⁴⁶

John Wyly must have looked upon the land in Humphreys County and found it to his liking for common legend has it that he sent letters to a kinsman and received backing for his purchase. (Other legend has it that his brother Thomas K. Wyly was his benefactor.)⁴⁷ For \$5,000 he purchased 5,000 acres adjacent to the Tennessee River near Johnsonville and Reynoldsburg. Much of the land has since been flooded but in the remaining tract is the present site of New Johnsonville.

At the same time of this purchase John Wyly also acquired all the property in Waverly from Cooley Avenue east to Trac~~e~~ Creek, lying between the line of the same creek to the north and the hills to the south. Within this tract he built his home, which was burned by the Yankees during the Civil War. He built another home nearer the business district, the same house on the corner of East Main Street and South Church now occupied by Luff Bowen Funeral Home.⁴⁹

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John Wyly prospered and became wealthy in the years before the Civil War. Theodocia Wyly was considered the guiding business genius of the family. She saw the great potentialities of the land along the river and held a particular attachment for it, and for the slaves whom they had living there. It was said that she would ride horseback from Waverly to the river to attend any of them that might be sick or to preside at the births of their children.⁵⁰

Of their own children, only two of the five grew to adulthood--Mary and Anne. Mary Wyly married Colonel Augustus R. Lankford, an officer in the Confederate Army, who died a few years after the war as a result of long imprisonment by the Yankees. Anne Wyly married James Nolan of Waverly and was the mother of Alicia Nolan. Anne Wyly Nolan died when the little girl was two years old.⁵¹

John Wyly died July 25, 1877, and young Alicia Nolan inherited her mother's share of the estate. Since her mother's death she had made her home with her grandmother, Theodocia Russell Wyly, and her aunt, Mary Wyly Lankford, a childless widow. These two women became known affectionately by the community as Grandma Wyly and Auntie Lankford.⁵²

Alicia Nolan is still remembered as the most beautiful woman who ever lived in Humphreys County. Although she grew up in surroundings of wealth, she remained a warm and amiable girl. Her home was filled with beautiful furniture, mirrors, table service, and the gracious appointments of the age. In a day when such was hardly imagined, she either went to New York to purchase her clothes or ordered them from the best clothiers there. Upon her grandmother's death, at the advanced age of 82 years, about 1897, she fell heir to still more of the Wyly estate. When Mary Wyly Lankford died, the remaining portion became hers.⁵³

In the meantime, Alicia Nolan had married James F. Fowlkes, a Waverly attorney, and she became the mother of ten children. Severe inroads were made on the family fortune by the rearing of this large family, so Alicia Nolan Fowlkes sold the Johnsonville property, both her part and her aunt's, to Anderson Waddell Lucas, Sr., who had married her eldest daughter Theo Fowlkes.⁵⁴

Lucas seemed to share Theodocia Wyly's attachment for the property. He came into possession of the property shortly before the great depression of the late 1920's and early 1930's. Throughout those grim years he clung to the property and his dream--he had predicted that in the not too distant future some industry would locate there and a city would be born.⁵⁵ He refused to sell any of his land and would often say: "This will one day be the most valuable land around here."⁵⁶

He held on to his land with a stubborn determination although he did so under great difficulties and severe pressure.⁵⁷ He did not live to see the realization of his dream and predictions.

After his death in November 1944, his son Waddell Lucas, Jr., came into possession of the property, buying out the shares that came to other members of the family.⁵⁸ He sold over 500 acres to the Tennessee Valley Authority for \$12,000, which opened the way for development of this area.⁵⁹

On May 12, 1949, TVA started work on the \$54 million steam plant at the point on the east bank of the river now called New Johnsonville. The steel work on the first four units was completed by October 1950.⁶⁰ This giant steam plant has been a very decided factor in bringing additional industry into the county.

Other factors that have been attractive to prospective industry have been the bountiful supply of labor, the mainline east-west railroad and highway, and the equalized property tax assessments. Industries in Humphreys County are assessed for taxes on exactly the same basis as the smallest farm.⁶¹

The DuPont Company was the first of the big industrial prospects for the county. This company found in Humphreys County a combination of persuasive factors: site, power, labor, and transport.⁶² DuPont purchased 1,500 acres from Waddell Lucas, Jr., for \$225,000, and began construction of a \$30 million titanium plant.⁶³ This plant began operations in 1959 and produces titanium dioxide, a white pigment. A. B. Friel is the present plant manager.⁶⁴ The plant employs about 450 workers and has a 30 per cent expansion underway.⁶⁵

Foote Mineral Company of Philadelphia located in New Johnsonville and this plant produces butyl lithium and employs about 30 people. Foote plans early construction of an electrolytic manganese plant which will eventually employ a force of 300.⁶⁶

Construction began in 1962 on the Consolidated Aluminium Company at the site of old Reynoldsburg. When completed, about July 1, this plant is expected to employ about 170 workers.⁶⁷ James W. Howarth, native of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, is the plant manager of this company. Completion of this plant will make the company the seventh primary aluminum producer in the country. The plant will receive alumina transported by barge on the Tennessee River and from this will produce aluminum metal in ingot form. A continuous strip caster on the site of the plant will also produce aluminum strip in a thickness of .250 inch directly from molten metal.⁶⁸

New Johnsonville, being a new town, is developing into a pretty village with its new homes, mostly modern and brick. Names of some of the streets ring a nostalgic note--Wyly, Lankford, Ashe. There is a modern shopping center under development.

Lakeview School serves the community and has active Parent-Teachers Association. There are new church buildings for the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal Churches.

Representative families in the area include those of Maynard C. Asbury, Allen Carman, Mott Shafer, George H. Ross, Carl A. Miller, A. L. Schneider, Carl D. Hewitt, Clyde Pitchford, Dr. J. J. Lawson, Cloyce Wallace, Charlie Crowell, Albert Bumpas, Allen Madison Powers, and Anderson Waddill Lucas, Jr., who has also served as mayor of the town.⁶⁹

Maynard C. Asbury is mayor of New Johnsonville at this writing and Billy McCauley serves as postmaster.

CHAPTER VIII

BAKERVILLE AND OTHER COMMUNITIESBakerville

Bakerville, twelve miles southwest of Waverly, is located on the Buffalo River and in the old District 12 of the county. Today the population is approximately 41, but the town has had a population of around 200 in its past history.¹

In 1866 the land where the town now stands was owned by Silas McKay.² In the early days of the community there were so many Bakers and Browns that the community was called Baker-Brown-Town. Other early families of the community were the Mallards, the Sykeses, the Scotts, the Martins, and others.³

The valley in which Bakerville is located was at one time called Cotton Valley. The Masons organized a lodge and invited a gifted speaker for the initial meeting. After the meeting the matter of an appropriate name for the lodge arose and the speaker waved his hand toward the river bottom land out in front of the Methodist Church, where the lodge had its upstairs quarters, and with reference to the broad fields of cotton suggested, "Why not call it Cotton Valley Lodge?"⁴

The Liberty Methodist Church was built over a hundred years ago. The land was given by Bud Fowlkes and Harris W. Hooper. Some of the early circuit riders were: Percy Bright, J. N. Handling, A. R. Hogan, C. L. Dorris, Boyd S. Fielder, and E. B. Smith.⁵ The Christian Church was organized in 1871.⁶

The first merchant in Bakerville was William Wyatt who built a frame storehouse at the crossroads, midway of the valley, in May 1868. Since he had mail correspondence with wholesale houses, a post office was established and called Bakerville.⁷ Wyatt later built a residence, between 1889 and 1890, on the site of the old log cabin of Daniel Baker, an early and prominent settler of the area.⁸

Bakerville was incorporated at one time, about 1890. The village had lamps set at intervals in the heart of town. A paid lighter would make the rounds and light the lamps on the lampposts every evening.⁹

The Bakerville Academy was chartered in 1880 under the existing four-mile law.¹⁰ About 1915 Bakerville had a fine high school in operation for a good many years, beginning first with a two year high school. When the valley lands on the Tennessee and Duck Rivers were flooded permanently, the school closed. At present there is only a grammar school here.¹¹

Wyatt was soon followed by other merchants—W. A. Sullivan, G. H. Ridings, and T. J. Hainey.¹² Joe C. Rudolph, considered one of the best blacksmiths in the country, had a shop at Bakerville that specialized in blacksmith work and woodwork.¹³

The community was fortunate to have three doctors practicing here for many years before and after 1900. They were Dr. Henry W. Whitfield and Dr. William T. Porch, who lived in Bakerville, and Dr. James J. Teas, who resided in the lower end of the valley.¹⁴ Their homes are still standing in Bakerville. The largest and oldest of these was the home of Dr. Whitfield which stood at the west end of the residential street. This house was later occupied by the John Hedge family. The Teas home stood in the lower end of Cherry Bottom and has long been untenanted.¹⁵

Other doctors to serve the community included: Dr. James M. Capps, Dr. J. L. Eyrn, Dr. Robert Pace, and Dr. Allen Walker. The Capps home was located on the north side of the residential street. The Walker home, located on the Ralph Edwards farm about

a mile from Bakerville, has long been uninhabited and was last used as a place of storage for corn and hay. Dr. Pace lived in a home that stood in Bakerville at about the site of the later Denton Bone residence.¹⁶

The Byrn home was built many years ago as a hotel, with the second floor being used for a ballroom, and was known as the Byrn Hotel. Dr. J. L. Byrn lived there and practiced medicine. This home was occupied in recent years by the family of Homer Phebus.¹⁷

The name of Cotton Valley gave way to Cherry Bottom. There were so many cherry trees native to the valley, at one time growing everywhere, that the valley soon became known as Cherry Bottom.

Marquis Lafayette Fowlkes, who lived in a colonial residence and raised a large family, was probably the most outstanding citizen in the early years of the community. One of his sons, James F. Fowlkes, who lived in Waverly, once was nominated on the Republican ticket as candidate for governor of Tennessee. The Fowlkes home in Cherry Bottom was located just north of the Liberty Methodist Church. This old home, now restored, is the home of the family of Harris Clifford Hooper.¹⁸

A very early settler to the area was a man named Martin, who lived in the southwest corner of Davidson County. A group of Indians stole some horses from him and took them west. Martin was joined by his neighbors and followed in pursuit. In a shady spot in the level Buffalo River Valley the men discovered the Indians and the horses. This was west of the river and about a mile and a half from present day Bakerville. The Indians, being unarmed, surrendered the horses to Martin and his men. Martin so liked the level valley that he moved his family here shortly after his return to Davidson County. He became a landowner and prominent citizen and helped to develop Cherry Bottom. A ferry that operated on Buffalo River, just above the ford that he and his neighbors had used on the horse hunt, carried his name.¹⁹ The bridge that was later constructed at this point was always called Martin Ford Bridge and served the public until the new steel-concrete Bud Rock Bridge, located a mile upstream, was opened.²⁰

Sykes Pond in the upper end of Cherry Bottom was named after the family that came to this area about the time of Martin, or came with Martin. The pond was deep and cold and always stayed stocked with pan fish. During the days of the Works Progress Administration, a large drainage ditch was opened the entire length of Cherry Bottom. Most of the water of Sykes Pond drained away and the pond almost lost its identity. With more time and the eternal springs that furnish the water, Sykes Pond still tries to exist. Following the flooding and overflowing of Buffalo River, the pond is well stocked with carp.²¹

At an early date the McCauleys owned and operated a water mill in the upper end of the valley. In the era of the Civil War, Alse Mallard operated a cotton gin on the site of the present day David H. Anderson home.²²

Cherry Bottom was once the largest peanut growing unit in the state. Peanuts were the chief money crop and over half of the 5,000 acres comprising the valley farms were planted in peanuts. From about 1900 to 1915 thousands of bushels were grown in this particular area. About 1907 a recleaner was built on the north edge of the village and employed a number of women. The recleaner was built by a farm organization known as The American Society of Equity. Both this group and the recleaner failed.²³

Living in the Bakerville area in 1920 were the following voters: S. G. Jones, William Warren, Denton Bone, W. E. Anderson, Cliff Hooper, Walter Woods, Edward Warren, Mrs. Will Napier, Allen Murphree, George Gone, Dick Ladd, Hugh Wyatt, Sam Reynolds, Dee Woods, McFerrin Reeves, W. A. Scott, Roy Dreaden, and R. G. Wyatt.²⁴

The decrease of the farm population caused Bakerville to go down as a town and now it is chiefly a residential center. There are at present a store, church, grammar school, and a woodwork and repair shop. Mrs. Helen G. Cavender serves as postmaster of the Bakerville Post Office. Her father William Wyatt also served the community as postmaster for over forty years.

Today the following are representative families living in the area: Robert Wyatt, Maurice L. Byrd, P. A. Thornton, Harris C. Hooper, Jere Hooper, Robert W. Hooper, Samuel Bone, David H. Anderson, Alfred C. Bone, Grady Vaughn, W. D. Warren, Babe Choate, Ray Bone, J. D. Done, Jimmy Rochelle, Brown Baker, Jr., and Mack Hemby.²⁵

No article on Bakerville would be complete without some mention of The Bakerville Review. In the summer of 1896 William Wyatt on a trip to St. Louis purchased the equipment for a small weekly newspaper. This equipment was delivered by steamboat to Sycamore Landing and hauled via a two-horse wagon by John Capps. Some of the equipment was so heavy that it required several men to carry it to the second floor of the building which was thereafter called The Printing Office. The first issue of the paper, dated August 20, 1896, carried the following items of interest:

John H. Capps hauled the printing outfit from the river, and landed the new concern in Bakerville.

There are 25 old Confederate soldiers now living in the 12th civil district of Humphreys County and 3 Union soldiers.

The issue of August 5, 1897, mentioned:

The Centennial is the greatest show in Tennessee. It can be seen every day in the week except Sunday for the next three months at a small expense. It is worth seeing; see it, friends. (This refers to the Centennial Exposition then being held in Nashville.)

The issue of August 25, 1898:

J. J. Connors of Waverly was in Bakerville the first of the week paying 60 cents a bushel for peanuts.

The issue of June 4, 1908:

Joe Sanders, a lively tobacco drummer, was here Tuesday. Joe hails from Murfreesboro, said to be the Queen town of Middle Tennessee.

One of the biggest stories that the newspaper ever covered was the fire which swept through Bakerville on Saturday, February 5, 1899, and destroyed most of the business buildings.

The Bakerville Review lasted for twelve years. It carried locals and news items about everyone and everything in Bakerville and adjoining neighborhoods. The newspaper was William Wyatt's hobby and he loved it. Copies of the paper are rare and have become collectors' items among the people of Humphreys County.²⁶

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Many of the leading families of Waverly came from Bakerville--that is, the families of Porch, Whitfield, Fowlkes, Hooper, Exum, and Wyatt.

Bellview

Present day families living in the Bellview Community include: Paul Yochum, Dallas Einkley, Ira Petty, Homer Sykes, Earl Yochum, and Alfred Downs.²⁷

Big Bottom

Big Bottom was the vast stretch of rich, alluvial bottom land that lay between Duck River, Trace Creek, and Tennessee River. This section in the old District 3 contained approximately 33,000 acres, most of which was flooded after the construction of the dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky.²⁸ At first this land was considered worthless and for many years would bring no price at all in the market. About 1812 five or six families settled there as hunters and herdsman. In the 1840's the section began to be settled and in time became the most densely populated portion of the county. As late as 1850 land could still be purchased here for as little as two dollars per acre. Big Bottom became reknown for its heavy yields of corn and soon became the wealthiest rural section of Humphreys County.²⁹

These fertile lands gained the name of the "Largest Cornfield in the World".³⁰

Early settlers in Big Bottom included the following families: Byrn, Breeden, Hobbs, Haygood, Link, Moore, McCrary, McCauley, Morris, Plant, Fickett, Warren and Waggoner.³¹

Voters living here in 1920 included: R. E. Coritt, Ethel Shoffner, Mrs. T. G. Plant;³²

From this area Hugh McCauley went to Oklahoma where he became a banker and speculator and became a millionaire.³³

For many years a ferry was operated on the east bank of the Tennessee River by the sons of Dr. J. N. McCrary. This ferry could accommodate five to eight cars.³⁴

When the backwater settled over this rich land, Big Bottom was depopulated. In most cases the price the farmers received for their property was satisfactory, many were embittered and saddened by the loss of their land. Although the land has been flooded for many years now, many still remember Big Bottom and deplore its loss.

Blue Creek

There are two Blue Creeks in Humphreys County—one that empties into Duck River and branches into Little Blue Creek and Big Blue Creek in its headwaters; and one that empties into the Tennessee River in the southern part of the county. The latter Blue Creek is usually called Tennessee River Blue Creek.

The cliffs along Blue Creek have been a popular picnic grounds for many years.

Families on Big Blue Creek include those of Enloe Shannon, Hugh White, and Murray Rogers. On Little Blue Creek some of the families are J. A. Wallace and Hobert Wallace.

Tennessee River Blue Creek--see Cuba Landing.

Bold Springs

Bold Springs is located on Tumbling Creek, approximately ten or twelve miles south of McEwen.

The period of 1902 is the first of which any record of people and activities in this area could be found. In this year Dr. J. A. Sugg was practicing medicine in the area and he married Pearl Young, daughter of I. P. Young, prominent man of Bold Springs. John D. Young ran a general merchandise, lumber, and sawmill business here.

John W. Powers was the blacksmith and wagon maker for the area. He manufactured the Bold Springs Wagon, considered one of the best. He came to the area in 1899 from Hurricane Mills.³⁵

Barbara Frances Rowland, widow of Virgil Moore, was living here and drawing a Confederate pension in this year.³⁶

The D. T. Self Stave Mill was one of the outstanding industries located at Bold Springs in this year.³⁷

By 1920 voters living in this area included: John Gray, Jim Hailey, Sub Forsee, Dan Stringer, Pleas Dunnagan, Harvel Young, Ed Gray, Henry Miller, Henry Beasley, John James, Charlie James, Jim Young, J. C. Landers, Tom Powers, V. Y. Rogers, Floyd Murphree, and Lee Dunnegan.³⁸

Today families living in the Bold Springs general area include those of Ben Franklin, Neal Cochran, Hub James, W. L. Etherige, H. H. Jenkins, Dee James, R. L. Rumsey, Grade Stringer, Dennis Miles, and Haley Work.³⁹

Box Station--see Denver.

Buffalo

Buffalo is located in the southern portion of Humphreys County, in the old District 13. At one time there was a post office and Masonic lodge here.⁴⁰ The post office has been discontinued and Buffalo is now served by the Hurricane Mills post office.

Early families who settled in this area included those of Shipp, Owens, and Reece. Levi Owens and Only Owens were two of these early settlers. Only Owens, born 1806 in North Carolina, received a grant of land of 367 acres in 1826. At one time he operated a tobacco press near Squeeze Bottom.⁴¹

The first store was established here by James Britt about 1868. Following the death of Britt, the store was operated by William King. Barnett and Company also operated a store in this community. At one time there was a cotton gin at Buffalo operated by James Britt, and later by William King.⁴²

Bodine Academy was established in 1885-1886 and given its name by Professor Charles McHenry, the first teacher.⁴³ The Bodine Masonic Lodge, organized 1887, took its name from the school.⁴⁴

During the days of the peanut industry there was a peanut recleaner built here, about 1886. This was a large three-story building, owned and operated by G. H. Miller. Following Miller's death, it was operated by Barnett and Company for the period of 1893 to 1894 and W. D. Askins served as manager. Askins lived in the residence later owned by Brown Rochelle.⁴⁵

The first Methodist church was located on the Parks farm and was later moved a short distance from the first. Both churches were used for schools.⁴⁶ The present Buffalo Methodist Church was built about 1887 on land deeded to the church by W. D. and M. E. King. Mr. King specified that the building should be held and kept as a place of worship and should be used by no other denomination. Should it ever cease to be a Methodist church, the building should be removed and the land revert back to the King heirs.

The Buffalo Methodist Church became known as Slip-Off. Common legend has it that some of the congregation would slip out of the church just before the services closed and go home to keep from asking company home for Sunday dinner. Thus the name Slip-Off.⁴⁸

The first Primitive Baptist Church, a small log house, was located near Buffalo River.

This church was also used as a school. At a later date a frame house was built which was later moved to the present location. This Baptist Association is over 140 years old and the Buffalo Church is one of the oldest churches.⁴⁹

Doctors who have lived and served the people of Buffalo have been Dr. John E. Shipp, Dr. Curtis, Dr. A. E. Brown, Dr. J. J. Shannon, Dr. Frank McKeel, Dr. Jim Jones, Dr. J. A. Batton, and Dr. J. Frank Hunt.⁵⁰

Voters living in this area in 1920 included: Jim Reece, Frank Rochelle, Lon Clayborne, Walter Breden, A. Brown Wilkins, Monroe Rochelle, W. R. H. Bowen, R. G. Shaw, J. R. Shipp, D. M. Owen, George Owens, and J. L. Murphree.⁵¹

By 1926 the voters included: G. W. Merideth, Charlie Merideth, J. W. Winters, Fred Mayberry, E. L. Daniel, Coin Owens, Hardie Mallard, W. H. Crockett, J. B. Hooper, W. J. Rice, S. P. Pruett, W. A. Miller, James L. Fowler, W. J. Black, and others.⁵²

Present day representative families living in the Buffalo area include those of Carlos Dyer, John Duncan, H. J. Duncan, Brown Rochelle, W. M. Warren, and Maurice Dunaway.⁵³

Cedar Grove

Cedar Grove is a small community south of Waverly on Duck River near the old Tanksley Bridge. Julius J. Robertson and R. A. Woods live in this vicinity at present.

Chalk Hollow

Chalk Hollow is on Duck River near Honey Point, and three miles northwest of Baker-ville. Whiskey and brandy were once made at a home-plant distillery that was located in Chalk Hollow.

Clydeton

Clydeton Landing is located at the mouth of Big Richland Creek in the old District 1. In 1886 it was a thriving landing and had a post office and a Masonic lodge.⁵⁴ The Thompson Ferry flourished here during the 1830's and it is believed that this is the location of the old Davidson Ferry.

In 1902 Cooley and Summers was a large general merchandise establishment at Clydeton. This firm was a large dealer in peanuts and crossties. Over 70,000 crossties were handled by this firm in 1901.⁵⁵

In 1920 voters living in this vicinity were Charles Parker, R. L. Traylor, Will Madden, James McGee, Jess Horner, Elmer Madden, J. T. Little, D. E. Cooley, Charlie McGee, Tommy Carter, W. R. Webb, R. W. Allison, E. Sykes, Bob Rainwater, Walter Nix, and W. C. Patterson.⁵⁶ By 1926, Clydeton was in the new civil district 1 and voters for this year included: J. T. Littleton, F. J. Knight, W. R. Horner, R. H. Durham, J. F. Warden, C. S. Allison, G. W. Brigham, J. A. Knight, O. C. Guinn, H. E. Bell, J. T. Fisor, M. M. King, Clyde Durham, C. R. Horner, Guy McMillian, Wiley McKeel, R. A. Ellison, D. E. Cooley, W. H. Hooper, H. E. Carter, J. G. Forrest, and others.⁵⁷

Today Clydeton has lost its identity as a community and is now the center of a thriving recreational area. There are many privately-owned cabins and lodges in this area and it is famous for being a good fishing resort. It is one of the most popular of the lake facilities.

Corn City--see Hustburg.

Cold Branch Landing

Cold Branch Landing was located on the bend of the Duck River. The Cold Branch Bridge across the river was built by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Concord

The community in the area of the Concord Cumberland Presbyterian Church, is twelve miles north of Waverly. The cemetery in connection with this church has gained some local fame with its so-called Bachelor's Row. Three local bachelors, ranging in age from 76 to 92, have been buried there. Local residents believe that it is the only cemetery in the nation with a special plot set aside for bachelors.⁵⁸

Living in this vicinity today are the families of Paul D. Triplett, Coleman Grice, Duncan Latimer, D. B. Petty, C. L. Petty, J. M. Knight, Lucian Lashlee, Aubrey Jackson, Roy Triplett, and Mrs. Amanda Knight.⁵⁹

Cuba Landing

The name Cuba Landing ~~came~~, it is said, from a native of Cuba who came to New Orleans on a coffee ship and made his way up the rivers. When he landed at this spot on the Tennessee River, the scenery looked so much like that around his home in Cuba that he called the place Cuba.⁶⁰

Cuba Landing was in the old District 4 and is now in District 5.⁶¹ At one time there was a post office here and a Masonic lodge. It is now served by the post office at Bakerville.

According to local tradition, and for some reason never fully explained, no colored people ever lived at Cuba Landing or on Tennessee River Blue Creek, especially after the Civil War. Livery stables operating in Waverly always sent white drivers with the drummers who called on the merchants at this landing.⁶²

William A. Daniel ran a mercantile business here in the period 1883 to 1908. According to reports circulating at one time, more people lived on the Tennessee River Blue Creek than in any other rural area in Humphreys County. Outstanding family names were Bell, Buchanan, Chance, Davis, Daniel, Duncan, Fields, Hamm, Inman, Merideth, McKeel, Pace, Parnell, Patterson, and Smith.⁶³

Samuel Goren was said to be the first merchant at Cuba Landing, establishing a general merchandise business there about 1830. Other merchants at later dates were Allen Daniel, Cates and Hedge, and Wily Hamm.⁶⁴

Peanuts, livestock, and timber products were the main source of income for the people who lived on Tennessee River Blue Creek and the connecting neighborhoods of Hell's Neck, Jacks Branch, and Pond Bottom.⁶⁵

Dr. William T. Forch practiced medicine on the Tennessee River Blue Creek before the turn of the century and later settled at Bakerville. Dr. J. N. Smith served the area for about twenty years.⁶⁶

Dave Smith taught at the one-teacher school for many years and the quality of his teaching attracted attention beyond the community.⁶⁷

Voters in the area in 1920 included J. N. Duncan, William Patterson, J. J. Pace, George Daniel, C. S. Bell, Jeff Field, R. H. McKeel, G. M. Daniel, George Etheridge, and Dave Smith.⁶⁸ By 1926 the voters in the area included B. T. Fickett, W. A. Bell, W. C. Mays, H. H. Hedge, W. B. Smithson, N. H. Townsend, and Evans Pace.⁶⁹ Living in the area today are Neely Dreaden and Foster Bell and others.

Denver

Denver was originally a small village called Box Station located on the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad (now the Louisville and Nashville Railway.) It received its name from the Box family that located in this vicinity. As early as 1877 there was a post office here and the postmaster was W. K. Jackson. By 1886 there were two stores in the area operated by M. McCauley and W. K. Jackson, and in that year there was also an Oddfellow organization for colored people here.⁷⁰

During the tenure of Virgil Alonzo Rushing as postmaster for Box Station the name was changed to Denver. People in the area had objections to the name of Box Station and Mr. Rushing mentioned this to a postal inspector who was there. The inspector told Mr. Rushing that he would recommend a change be made and suggested that the town be called Denver after his own hometown of Denver, Colorado.⁷¹

In 1898 Rushing and his brother-in-law Thomas E. Ayres established the Duck River Grain Association which soon became the largest in this section of the state. This firm handled 95 percent of the grain output of the county. In 1912 the grain company had a 10,000 bushel capacity and a daily output of 2,500 bushels.⁷² In 1921 Mr. Ayres sold his part to Rushing and Herman L. Rushing, his son, became secretary-treasurer.⁷³

The collapse of the Duck River Grain Association in 1944 was brought about by the flooding of the rich, farming land in Big Bottom. The mill was completely dismantled and sold for scrap iron about 1952.⁷⁴

At one time the Humphreys County Bank of Denver was located here and V. A. Rushing served as president.⁷⁵

After the new track for the NC and St. L railroad had to be laid, as a new bridge had been constructed over the Tennessee River four miles from the first bridge, the town of Denver was moved 400 yards from its former location.⁷⁶

The old burial ground at Denver is of interest. Outside the iron fence of this cemetery is a small, lone grave. Sometime in the twenties of this century a caravan of gypsies, or similar nomads, passed through the county and while they were at Denver one of the children died. Burial in the cemetery was denied to the family and the state gave permission to the family to bury the child outside the cemetery on the state's right-of-way, where the grave may be seen today. The local caretaker of the cemetery gives this lone grave the same good care as he does the cemetery proper.⁷⁷

The abandoned frame house of unusual Victorian architecture is another point of interest at Denver. Local legend has an uncommon tale about the deed to this home.⁷⁸

Miss Emma Corbitt serves as the postmaster at Denver. Townsend's Store is the one business in operation in Denver proper.

Families living in the Denver area today are those of Will Waggoner, Marvin Lashlee, A. B. Pace, Jr., Herbert Smith, Lorenzo L. Parnell, Herschel Goodrich, Elmer O'Guin, W. L. Townsend, Herlie Story, J. W. Cagle, Herman Townsend, A. C. Bumpas, George Crowell, Paul Winters, and Neil Winters.⁷⁹

Several colored families live in the area: Sammie Lee Box, Buss Shields, Dud Wells, Dee Wells, Joe W. Wells, and James Wells. (The last four lived at Johnsonville until it was flooded.)⁸⁰

Elysian Grove

Elysian Grove was once known as Lonely. At one time there was a post office here and was a voting precinct. Today there are only a few houses and a Church of Christ.

Voters at Lonely in 1920 included: Dave Pruett, W. J. Wafford, H. F. Runions, Brown Wafford, Buster Ballard, Will Hassell, Henry Ballard, Josh Runions, Jesse Qualls, Tom Heel, Cleve Reeves, Luther Pruett, and Tom Wallace.⁸¹

Living today in the Elysian Grove community are the families of Jerome Reeves, Rex Forrester, O'Neal Moore, Long Daniel, Dennis Cooley, Ted Pruett, Pherrel Pruett, and Talmadge Reeves.⁸²

Fifty-Four

Fifty-Four is a community near McEwen in the vicinity of Few's Chapel. The name supposedly comes from the fact that the settlement is fifty-four miles from Nashville. Living in this neighborhood are the following families: John A. Tummins, Johnny Tummins, Willie Tummins, and Mrs. C. W. Smith.⁸³

Fowler's Landing

Old Fowler's Landing on the Tennessee River, about two miles above Sycamore Landing, is now under water. John D. Whitfield ran a store here in 1879.⁸⁴ The last business here was run by John E. Forch, Sr., who was later city recorder at Waverly.⁸⁵

Gorman

Gorman is located on the eastern outskirts of Waverly. Dominating the hamlet is the limestone operation of the Lambert Brothers Division of Vulcan Materials. A giant network of caves, created over a period of years by the limestone operation, has been designated as possible fall-out shelter for the citizens of the county by Civil Defense.⁸⁶

Grassy Branch

Grassy Branch is the section between the Duck and Buffalo Rivers. Living here at present are the following families: R. H. Anderson, Boyd McNeil, John W. Owens, W. T. Owens, and W. Pruett Jones.⁸⁷

Greenbrier

Greenbrier community is along Greenbrier Creek in the northern portion of the county near the Houston County line. It is believed that Green Bottom Bar, which is found mentioned in Civil War records, was at the mouth of Greenbrier Creek. Living in this area today are the families of Herbert Gill, Leland Smith, Coleman Hooper, and Woodrow Mosley.⁸⁸

Halls Creek

Some of the earliest settlers in the county settled along this creek. An old cotton gin was built here and although it has long since disappeared, the name lives on in Gin Hollow. Today there is a neat Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Halls Creek. Families living in this area today include: Will Latimer, John R. Madden, Oce O'Guin, Roscoe Latimer, Howard Pell, Herman Forrest, Jesse A. Ellison, Wiley Knight, Lee Parker, Harvey Lane, Will Atchison, Alfred Allison, D. T. Warden, J. H. Mallard, George Madden, Mrs. J. A. Knight, Mrs. Anna Pearl Allison, and Mrs. J. W. Madden.⁸⁹

Hominy Point

Hominy Point is in the neighborhood of Grassy Branch and, supposedly, received its name from the large stores of hominy that the residents would buy. When the high waters isolated this area, the families would eat and live on hominy for many weeks.

Honey Point

Malcomb's Ferry was located a mile or so above the mouth of Duck River across the ridge from Cherry Bottom. The place was called Honey Point. The prominent Malcomb family operated a ferryboat here for many years.⁹⁰ At one time there was a post office here. In 1884 thirty acres of the Malcomb land was purchased by M. M. Box.⁹¹

William Wyatt wrote in his weekly newspaper The Bakerville Review in 1908:

In 1856, the writer, a boy of fifteen, attended barefooted a barbecue and political speaking at Honey Point on Duck River. The dinner and speaking were on the north bank of the river, and in clearing off the ground the cane had been cut slanting which made the stubs piercing to barefeet. Honey Point at that time was a small prosperous town with one two-story dry goods store, steam saw and grist mill, blacksmith shop, shoemaker's shop, carpenters, farmers, and post office.⁹²

The place has now lost its identity and is nothing but woods, weeds, brush, and wild life.

Hunters

At one time a voting precinct, Hunters was located in District 4 in 1920. Among those who voted at this place for that year were Bob Curren, Brown Long, Jake Tubb, Henry Hailey, James Garrett, Russell McCandless, Amos Eyrd, T. K. Simpson, Walter Pruett, W. C. Pullen, Lud Pruett, and J. D. Simpson.⁹³ By 1926 the voters at this box were Sam Adams, J. E. Long, W. C. Pullen, M. K. Baker, Alva Simpson, Tom Tubb, J. D. Tubb, Paul Sanders, J. D. McCrary, J. D. Hornburger, and M. J. Ealthrop.⁹⁴

Hurricane Mills

Hurricane Mills is the most scenic spot in the county. Here, looming large and handsome, is the beautiful ante-bellum type home built by George W. Hillman. The house with its magnificent columns is located on a hill overlooking Hurricane Creek.

The scene, however, is dominated by the picturesque old mill and dam that stretches across the creek. In this vicinity during the Civil War, the Federal troops had a stockade. In July 1863 there was an attack on this stockade which resulted in a few deaths.⁹⁵

George W. Hillman, son of Daniel Hillman of Fair Chance Furnace, built the house and established the mill. He operated a woolen mill here for many years.⁹⁶

In 1895 James T. Anderson moved to Hurricane Mills and began his extensive operations here.⁹⁷ He built the dam some time after that date. He operated, with his sons J. W. and E. R. Anderson, a general merchandise firm which dealt in farm implements, wagons, undertaker goods, groceries, hardware, dry goods, and all other lines. A customer could also have his horse shod at the Anderson blacksmith shop, have his wool carded into rolls, have his milling done, and sell produce here. His stave mill, when at full capacity, would employ fifty people and could turn out 12,000 staves daily. The flour mill was one of the best equipped in the state and its products included Richmond Sifter and St. Elmo flour known by housewives throughout the state.⁹⁸

The carding factory at Hurricane Mills manufactured old-fashioned jeans and mens trousers.⁹⁹ It has been over twenty years since the mill has been in operation.

The dam was damaged in 1912 and Ben McNabb put a concrete facing on the dam to replace the old rock.¹⁰⁰

Other owners of the house and farm have included Alvin Sanders, the Slayden family, the Denslow family, and the Goodrich family. At this writing the farm is owned by Brown Clayborne.¹⁰¹ The face of the house has changed considerably since it was built by Mr. Hillman. Up until 1902 the columns were of wood and were slender. There was a second-story porch which extended across the front of the house. Sometime between 1902 and 1918 the handsome pillars were added on the front of the house in Greek Revival style.¹⁰²

In 1886 Hurricane Mills was in the old District 8 and had a Masonic lodge.¹⁰³ By 1920 Hurricane Mills was in District 4.¹⁰⁴ Voters for that year included D. C. Vaden, W. S. Mays, W. J. Johnson, Boss Dudley, Sam J. May, Bert Crockett, William Crockett, A. V. Anderson, J. H. T. Cotham, I. T. Crockett, W. T. Cannon, Hugh Cannon, and Albert Crockett.¹⁰⁵

At the election of August 5, 1926, some of the following residents of Hurricane Mills came to the polls: H. D. Estes, Isaac May, G. B. Summers, F. M. Rushton, E. C. Pullen, Emit May, R. M. Thompson, T. R. Meadow, J. J. Shannon, W. A. Sanders, Dempsey Luten, L. L. Fortner, H. C. Daniel, Nathan Simpson, S. E. Rushing, M. W. Brake, and others.¹⁰⁶

Today Tom R. Meadows runs a large general store at Hurricane Mills and serves as the postmaster.

Representative families living in the area are: Thomas R. Meadow, Will Page, Moses Oliver Tomlinson, Allen Baker, Emit May, J. R. Wilburn, Rex May, Ray May, Brown Clayborne, J. Murray Anderson, and Tom Capps, one of the few blacksmiths left in the county.¹⁰⁷

Hustburg

Hustburg was sometimes called Corn City in the late nineteenth century.¹⁰⁸ In 1886 Hustburg was in the old District 3, had a post office, and a Masonic lodge.¹⁰⁹ It received its name from William Hust, a minister, who established a general mercantile business here in 1870.¹¹⁰ The town is now serviced by the Denver post office.

Charley Totty operated a rolling store out of Hustburg for over twenty-five years. His son Gene Totty is carrying on the operation.¹¹¹

By 1920 Hustburg was in District 2 and the following were some of the voters for that year: C. C. Hobbs, Jeff Moore, J. B. F. Eriggs, James Worley, E. O. Denslow, Walter Cunningham, John Hobbs, Sam Scarboro, G. G. Jarroll, H. F. Fortner, Roy Watts, Ben Matlock, John Hickman, E. Richardson, J. C. Dunaway, W. B. Binkley, W. A. Totty, George Wyatt, and the Reverend C. H. Nash, Methodist minister in this area.¹¹²

Some of the voters in this area in 1926 included: R. B. Forrest, W. B. Morrisett, W. M. Haygood, Dr. C. K. Binkley, Talmage Mims, J. F. Cunningham, H. A. Link, Vernon Brewer, W. E. Wyatt, G. D. Damesworth, Nolan Fowlkes, M. M. Alexander, J. P. Moore, O. W. Briggs, Henry Damesworth, R. M. Chappell, E. L. O'Guin, and others.¹¹³

Hustburg still has an active Order of the Eastern Star. Officers of this chapter are: Mrs. Joyce Fuller, Worthy Matron; John Fortner, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Ernestine Flowers, Assistant Matron; Mac Flowers, Assistant Patron; Mrs. Peggy Moore, Conductress, and Mrs. Edith Corter, Assistant; Mrs. Mattie Prichard, Treasurer; Miss Mary Fortner, Secretary; Mrs. Edna McCauley, Chaplain; Mrs. Mickey Fortner, Marshall; Mrs. Evelyn Fortner, Organist; Walter Fortner, Sentinel; Mrs. Roffie Cunningham, Warder; Mrs. Marguerite Moore, Adah; Mrs. Margaret Breeden, Ruth; Mrs. Joyce Morris, Ester; Mrs. Patricia McNeil, Martha; and Mrs. Rena Oglesby, Electa.¹¹⁴

Representative families in Hustburg today include those of Alfred Fortner, Gene Totty, Clifford Morrisett, O. W. Reeves, O. H. Reeves, W. B. Einkley, C. B. Morris, Dee Heath, Quinton Harrell, Tom Chappell, J. D. Forrester, Clarence Watts, Marvin Moore, J. F. Cunningham, Roy Cunningham, Price L. McCrary, Charlie Forrest, and Gene Breeden.¹¹⁵

Historic Ebenezer Methodist Church has served Hustburg for over a hundred years. In 1854 a four acre tract was deeded by John Jackson to the church for the sum of fifty dollars. This first church was also used as a school. The parsonage was purchased in 1888 from Neely Dixon. There are no records for pastors of the church before 1888. Some of the pastors before the beginning of this century included White, 1888-1889; Fransford, 1890; Cherry, 1890-1892; Harris, 1892-1895; Sanders, 1896-1899, and Davidson 1900-1901. Church membership is about 150.¹¹⁶

The very well kept Ebenezer Graveyard adjoins the church and is the final resting place for some of the early settlers of the county. The Reverend Jordan Moore and his wife are among those buried there.

Plant

This settlement near Hustburg received its name for the Plant family that settled in this vicinity. The earliest known Plant was John Plant who came to Humphreys County about 1819.¹¹⁷

Living in this area in 1920 were the following voters: Rube Corbitt, Mason Waggoner, Robert May, E. T. Plant, Dave Warren, Dave Forrester, Max Warren, George Waggoner, Will Stribling, George Wiggins, Boyd Davis, and Bub McCauley.¹¹⁸

Present day representative families include those of C. G. Plant, J. D. Plant, Rex Plant, W. H. Plant, Herman Plant, Herschel Plant, Claude Forrester, Halton Waggoner, Guy Warren, W. C. Cantrell, Frank Bone, Hugh Link, O. L. Sharp, W. R. May, Mose Waggoner, David L. Warren, Pleasant Corbitt, Tom Wiggins, Knox Foyner, Clint Inman, G. F. Meredith, and the Reverend Mastin C. Powers.¹¹⁹

Poplar Grove

This community is on Tumbling Creek south of McEwen. It is near the Bold Springs community. Dud James has been in the general store business at Poplar Grove for forty-three years. Nearby is one of the largest lumber mills in Humphreys County operated by Claude James.¹²⁰

Tumbling Creek received its name from the long-ago incident of a number of bears tumbling out of a hole in the hillside into the creek.¹²⁰

Rushton

Rushton as a community has no identity now. It was located in the Forks of the River, Grassy Branch. Formerly Rushton served as a voting place and the elections were held in the home of David Hedgepath. On August 4, 1894, a fight developed between Hedgepath and Joe Ladd. One month later on September 4, 1894, Hedgepath shot and killed Ladd when he was passing his home. Dud Rushton, father of R. J. Rushton, served as coroner for the inquest. Following this incident, the voting place was moved to a big oak tree nearby where it remained until moved to Buffalo.¹²¹

In 1920 voters at Rushton included: H. Mayberry, Frank Wherry, W. I. Inman, Hugh White, R. L. Mullinaks, R. T. Forch, Whitman Forch, Lee White, Jesse Owens, Kit Hobbs, Oscar Bone, and George P. Owens.¹²²

St. John

A community in the northern part of the county that has developed around St. John Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Living in this vicinity at present are the families of Walter Brown, Paul Carter, and J. E. Petty.¹²³

Shippo's Landing

Shippo's Landing was in the old District 4 on the Tennessee River near the mouth of Camp Branch. At one time this thriving landing had a post office and Masonic lodge.¹²⁴

Squeeze Bottom

This locality is along Buffalo River near Buffalo in the southern end of the county. Some of the families living here at present are Delbert Curtis, A. J. Curtis, and Roscoe Rochelle.¹²⁵

Sycamore Landing

This landing was named by William Wyatt of Bakerville. In May 1868 he bought his opening stock of dry goods at Evansville, Indiana, and the salesman asked him where he wanted the merchandise put off the steamboat. Wyatt replied, "At that old dead sycamore tree just above the mouth of Duck River."¹²⁶ The landing grew to be an important shipping and trading point on the river. By 1886 the landing had a post office and a Masonic organization.¹²⁷ It was located in the old District 12.

One of the earliest merchants at Sycamore was W. H. Fowlkes, known locally as Bud Fowlkes, who formed a partnership with his brother-in-law Harris White Hooper in 1883.¹²⁸ By 1894 H. W. Fowlkes had a general store here.

Harris White Hooper became something of a legend in his own time and was known as the Peanut King. Around 1890 Hooper and J. Dennis Jones opened a mercantile and river landing shipping business. The big frame storehouse at Sycamore was built about this time.¹²⁹ Jones, Hooper and Company became one of the biggest firms that operated on the Tennessee River. They did a large credit business and shipped enormous amounts of timber products and peanuts down the river on steamboats.¹³⁰

The peak of this company was reached about 1900 when Jones, Hooper and Company sold \$100,000 worth of merchandise annually. They bought all peanuts that were grown for twenty miles around the landing. At one time they made a sale of 10,442 bags of peanuts for \$85,000. Five cents a bag was considered top price for peanuts.¹³¹ The most famous shipment of all was the one made on the steamboat John Gilbert. When the steamer pulled away from the dock, every inch was in use and needed to make the shipment of the thousands of bags of peanuts.¹³²

About 1900 large log rafts were floated down the river to Paducah, Kentucky, and Joppa, Illinois. At times the banks at Sycamore would be lined with cross ties and stave-bolt logs. Thousands of crossties were shipped from here annually.¹³³

The landing enjoyed much patronage from Benton County. Customers from that county would cross the river in skiffs or ferryboats.

Sometime about 1890 the H. W. Hooper home was built. Hooper often kept drummers at his home, as well as other guests. Young Dorothy Bower of Paducah was often a visitor in the home. She was the daughter of Charles Bower, a dry goods dealer. She married then U. S. Arkley, the beloved senator from Kentucky and vice president of the country.¹³⁴

Fowler's Landing, about a mile upstream, was started about 1860 by Sam and Neal Byrn, who owned and operated a business there. Sycamore soon outstripped Fowler's Landing

and Fowlers Landing never reached the importance of Sycamore Landing in the river traffic.¹³⁵

Many beef cattle were fed at Sycamore Landing and it was a common sight, about 1900, to see long herds of animals being driven along the main roads at certain times of the year. Dennis Jones was a big cattle feeder and shipper. Abe Hogan was another well known cattleman and trader who operated from Sycamore Landing.¹³⁶

In October 1916 at auction, George T. and John W. Anderson, sons of the wealthy James T. Anderson of Hurricane Mills, bought out Sycamore Landing from Dennis Jones. They operated a mercantile and general farming and shipping business at Sycamore for many years. Upon the death of George T. Anderson, John W. Anderson became sole owner and now owns all of Sycamore Landing. His handsome home here burned about 1955.¹³⁷

Other merchants at Sycamore, before the Andersons, have been Anderson and Work, David Abernathy, and Judson Cates. There was always a blacksmith shop at the landing and the last one there was George Gordon.¹³⁸

Today the lake water stand over waist deep where the big frame warehouse once stood on the bank of the river. All of the fine river bottomland is under water. Sycamore Landing has become a fisherman's paradise and a desirable recreation spot. There are many vacation cabins in this vicinity now. The scenery at Sycamore Landing is grand.¹³⁹

Trinity

Trinity is another of the small community centers of only a few families, a store or so, and at one time had a post office.¹⁴⁰ Families living in this vicinity today are those of Alfred Taylor, John Miller, Bud Martin, Ben Knight, Harvey Lee Davis, Ewing Patterson, Lloyd Johnson, S. A. Garber, A. A. Taylor, and Carl Mallard, one of the few blacksmiths left in the county.¹⁴¹

Trotters

This settlement was located in District 3 in 1886 and had a post office and a Masonic lodge.¹⁴² Trotters was a long time voting precinct, later in District 1.

In 1920 the voters at Trotters included W. R. McIntosh, J. H. Turner, F. N. Scholes, J. B. Latimore, T. A. Cleghorn, Arch Allison, J. E. Ridings, C. W. Trotter, Fred McIntosh, Lee Edwards, Carl Ridings, C. L. Petty, and Jesse L. Byrns.¹⁴³

By 1926 the voters at Trotters included E. T. Lewis, M. R. Scholes, M. A. Tester, F. N. Scholes, C. C. Scholes, D. L. Latimore, Coleman Grice, R. A. Averitt, S. H. Scholes, S. M. Collier, C. O. Triplett, J. L. Triplett, R. L. Petty, W. M. Powers, M. M. Scholes, G. J. Triplett, C. F. Powers, E. P. Schmittou, J. W. Garber, and T. E. Hooper.¹⁴⁴

Trotters Landing

Trotters Landing was located on the Tennessee River near Hustburg. For many years this was the only ferry operating that connected the old state highway across the river.¹⁴⁵ During the days of the toll on the Hickman-Lockhart Bridge over the river, the ferry prospered.

This was the scene of the celebrated murder of William Sailor Anderson of Columbia and Memphis. Anderson was smothered by his murderers in Columbia, trussed, carted to the abandoned ferry site, and dumped into the lake.¹⁴⁶ The murder trial attracted widespread attention and ended in conviction of the murderers.

Tubb

Tubb was a voting precinct in 1920 and among those who voted there were John Tubb, Sandy Ellis, Grant Hicks, George Tubb, Walter Simpson, Edgar Tubb, Dee Rogers, Isaac Simpson, J. A. Crowell, E. W. Bohanan, and T. L. Fuller.¹⁴⁷

Turkey Creek

Among the very early settlers of Turkey Creek was Samuel Dunlap, native of Craven County, South Carolina, and a Revolutionary War soldier, who settled here about 1813.¹⁴⁸

John Thompson Sullivan operated a tanyard in Bull Hollow on Turkey Creek for many years. The site of this old tanyard is now flooded.¹⁴⁹

Living in this vicinity today are the families of Thomas Bigham, Will Mosley, Loys Carter, Cecil Bigham, Ned Traylor, J. E. Petty, Walter Brown, Paul Carter, Clifford Sykes, R. C. Durham, Wesley Cathey, James Fiser, and G. W. Damesworth.¹⁵⁰

Turners Mill

The Turner Mills were at Mariah on Big Richland Creek.¹⁵¹ For many years this was a voting precinct. In 1920 among those voting here were J. M. Williams, R. W. Fortner, D. M. Cooper, R. H. Warren, J. D. Parker, C. J. Johnson, Wilson Parker, John Forrest, H. L. Parker, L. H. Johnson, Jack Morgan, and Carl Mallard.¹⁵²

Six years later some of the voters here were J. E. Farrington, E. M. Ussery, A. A. Allison, W. L. Summers, J. C. Mallard, L. H. Hatcher, H. B. Parker, W. L. Parker, C. E. Gwin, Duncan Story, W. L. McNeill, D. A. Curtis, J. M. Petty, H. M. Vaden, D. D. Turner, J. S. Ridings, J. A. Farrington, H. E. Hatcher, and J. H. Collier.¹⁵³

Elizabeth School is in this vicinity. Mrs. Grace Bell is principal of this school.¹⁵⁴

Mariah Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located here, about six miles north of Waverly, on Big Richland Creek. Before the church was organized, a small congregation would meet in the home of Willie Turner each Sunday for religious services. This home was a log building which originally had port holes from which the people fired at the Indians. After meeting here for some time, the people decided to organize a church. On September 19, 1880, the Reverend A. G. Castleman organized the Mariah Cumberland Presbyterian Church with eleven charter members: W. S. Knight, James Carter, Thomas T. Turner, A. J. Turner, A. S. Johnson, A. V. Turner, Charlie Johnson, Alice Turner, M. A. Knight, Nannie Fortner, and E. C. Turner. The elders elected at this organization were Thomas T. Turner, James Carter, W. S. Knight, and A. J. Turner.¹⁵⁵

There have been two buildings. The ground for the first church was given by Mariah Turner, widow of Willie Turner. The church was named in her honor. The first church was built on the south side of Big Richland Creek and was a log building. No early records are available about this early building. In May 1883, T. T. Turner, James Carter, and A. S. Johnson served as a committee to procure a deed to the church and have it registered. On August 10, 1892, W. S. Knight, A. J. Turner, W. W. Turner, H. H. Carnell, and J. E. Gwinn were appointed to serve as a building committee for a new church and a new location. This committee reported on July 8, 1893, that they had selected the old site for the building of the new church. A building committee composed of A. J. Turner, H. H. Carnell, J. E. Gwinn, A. S. Johnson, and W. S. Knight reported on July 29, 1893, that a new building was under construction.¹⁵⁶

Early in the spring of 1906, the creek got into the new building and washed it from its pillars. Mud settled in the building, and it was necessary for men to go in and scoop it out. The building was then jacked up and put on pillars about five feet high

to prevent a reoccurrence of the flooding. Eventually the building was moved north of Big Richland to its present location.¹⁵⁷

The first Sunday School at Mariah Church was organized in April 1886.¹⁵⁸ During the tenure of the Reverend Kenneth Treadaway a modern building was constructed. Elders at the time of this construction were Loyd Johnson, Mrs. Herman Williams, Mrs. W. L. Garber, Guy V. Williams, Vester Fortner, and Reece Johnson. This was about 1960.¹⁵⁹

Some of the ministers who have served Mariah Church have included:

A. G. Castleman, 1880-1884	H. H. Binkley, 1907
D. D. Cooley, 1885	W. A. Blades, 1910
H. N. Cooley, 1885	A. W. Clinard, 1912
G. W. Nichols, 1889	G. E. Danby, 1915
H. N. Cooley, 1890	J. J. Binkley, 1917
E. M. Carnell, 1893	A. J. Byrn, 1921
A. M. Taylor, 1894	R. J. McCaslen, 1925
B. B. Larkins, 1899	Mastin C. Powers, 1929-1935
J. A. Allison, 1899	C. P. Mayhew, 1948
B. B. Larkins, 1900	S. O. McAdoo, 1949
A. F. Eddins, 1903	Mastin C. Powers, 1953
A. H. Sykes, 1895	J. David Hester, 1953
J. Robert Knight, 1907	Kenneth Treadaway, 1960 ¹⁶⁰

The communities around Turners Mill, Elizabeth School, Mariah Church, and Big Richland Creek, as well as Deer Creek, overlap, as do many of the other settlements in the county. Sometimes it becomes difficult to separate them.

Living in the Big Richland-Deer Creek section today are the families of Albert McCord, Ray Lockhart, S. A. Garber, Jack Mallard, Guy V. Williams, Emmitt Patrick, Dillard Hooper, G. J. Yates, and many others.¹⁶¹

Woolworth

Woolworth in 1886 was in the old District 11. There was a post office and Masonic lodge here at that time.¹⁶² It is now served by the Waverly post office.

Living in this vicinity today are the families of J. B. Trotter, Mack Edwards, Oakland Warden, and others. For many years Madden's Grocery was in operation here.¹⁶³

Other Communities

Many other small communities developed around the stores, schools, and churches throughout the county. Some of these include the communities of Peach Creek, Pine Hill, Wildcat Ridge, Holland, Bethel, Spring Creek, Upper Deer Creek, Oak Grove, Forest Hill, Matthews Hollow, Midway, Shiloh, Ellis Grove, Few's Chapel, Pruett's Chapel, Beech Grove, Beech Hill, and Cumberland Valley. There are many, many others not included and many that have completely lost their identity today.

CHAPTER IX

EARLY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

When the first settlers arrived in this county, their first tasks were to clear the ground, build rude cabins, secure food, and locate water. And above all, they had to be on guard against the Indian menace lurking in the woods. Originally this county was all forest, chiefly deciduous trees and oaks.¹

The first homes were of hewn logs and chinked with chips and mud. These buildings were usually about 12 by 16 feet in dimension. Ceilings were about seven feet. The roof was covered with hand split shingles, held in place by weight poles. The first chimneys, usually on the outside, were at first of wattled saplings, daubed with mud. The floors were of hard-packed earth and later a puncheon floor of split logs. Still much later many cabins and houses in Humphreys County had chimneys built of the soft rock quarried in a hollow near Lakerville. This muckstone was cut out and sized by broad axes and crosscut saws. After drying out thoroughly, this stone was laid into chimneys. Through the years the stone gradually hardened and turned a rich, yellowish tan.²

Timber, of course, abounded in the forests--red oak, white oak, chestnut, poplar, hickory, ash, walnut, beech, locust, and sycamore. The early settlers considered the supply of timber as inexhaustible.³ Aside from the general clearing of land, the usual pioneer needs of timber were for houses, furniture, vehicles, implements, fences, and fuel. (Later these needs included flour barrels and tobacco hogsheads.)⁴

Militia companies were organized early. All white males between the ages of 18 and 45 constituted the state militia and were divided into captain's companies of not less than forty and not more than ninety members. Each company was entitled to two justices of the peace and the number of justices of the peace a county had depended upon the population.⁵

Although the climate was not the best for the proper growth of cotton, cotton was grown rather extensively in the county. The earliest cotton gin came into use in the county before 1820.⁶ The cotton gins did not remain long in use as each year the crop became smaller and smaller. Eventually the people realized that cotton was not a practical crop for this section of the state. Water-powered cotton gins were operated on Halls Creek by James Forrest and on White Oak Creek by John L. McCracken. A horse-powered gin was owned by David Wells on a branch of White Oak Creek.⁷ Later there was one at McEwen.⁸ Mays Cotton Machine was another gin but the location of this one has not been ascertained.⁹

Early industries were slow to develop. Corn mills and stillhouses, also made early appearances in the county. The first corn mill of which there is any record was built by John Massey on Cane Creek about 1810 and operated by water power.¹⁰ The waters of Hurricane Creek, White Oak Creek, Big Richland Creek, and Blue Creek furnished excellent power for driving machinery.¹¹ These first corn mills were built of two stones and a hollow logs. The water-powered mills conveyed the water from the creek by means of a race and employed an old fashioned water wheel. Ten to twelve bushels of grist was an average day's grinding, and a toll of one-eighth was charged.¹²

Early millers of Humphreys County were Willie Turner, John Clark, Berry Collier, and John L. Sullivan.¹³ Other mills of the day were operated by James Lattimore on White Oak Creek, John Brown on Lewis Branch, Robert Thompson on Big Richland Creek, and John McFall on Harmon's Branch.¹⁴

In 75 years time about thirty of these mills were in operation and by 1946 there were only one or two as water power gave way to combustion and electricity.¹⁵

Farmers brought their surplus grain to the stillhouses to be converted into whiskey. Among the first of these to be operated were the ones established by John Brigham on Long Branch and James Brigrance on White Oak Creek. Others were owned by John Summers, Charles Summers, and John Stoddard. In later year smoke from these stills could be seen in almost any direction rising from the creek valleys. When he was interviewed in 1886 by the writers of Goodspeed's history, Dr. John Brown sniffed and said they were too numerous to be mentioned.¹⁷

All the early pioneers owned stock for plowing and for meat supply. The cows roamed the forest, fattening in the cane bottoms and brushy pastures of wild grass. Hogs ranged the woods. Early and promiscuous breeding of cattle tended to the degeneracy of the herds as they were turned out to range.¹⁸

These first settlers planted orchards early. The woods were full of nuts, persimmons, and wild strawberries with which they supplemented their diet. The forests were full of wild game which was very important to these early citizens--buffalo, deer, turkey. Wolves, panthers, and bears also lived in the wilderness and were a source of skins, as well as danger.

Tanyards were established early. These were abandoned when they ceased to be profitable. Johnson and Gould operated a large one at Johnsonville, N. F. Lucas had one in the old District 6, Hugh Lucas had one in the old District 1, John Thompson Sullivan operated one at Pull Hollow on Turkey Creek, and a Mr. Thompson had one in the old District 4.¹⁹ Considerable bark was still being shipped in 1886.²⁰

At some unestablished date, a flour and corn mill was built on Big Richland Creek near the site of the later Fair Chance Furnace. The name of the builder is not known. The mill later became the property of John L. Sullivan, one of the early millers mentioned, and was operated by his widow Arrena Thompson Sullivan until about 1897. The millstones from this mill were removed in later years by Clarence Wyly Turner and taken to his residence in Waverly where they may be seen today.²¹

Blacksmiths and gunsmiths were held in high esteem on the frontier. The first known blacksmith in Humphreys County was Samuel Williams first mentioned in the records of 1840's. He ran his shop in connection with his store. Dr. Marable was supposedly a blacksmith as well as physician.²²

Timber

J. B. Killebrew wrote of Humphreys County in 1874:

The bottoms of Duck River for fifteen or twenty miles above its mouth, until a few years ago, were covered with dense forests, cane brakes, and at places almost impenetrable underbrush. Stately forests of white oak are on Duck River and Buffalo River. The banks of Buffalo River are fringed with maple, walnut, elm, hackberry and box elder. Marshy spots along the Tennessee River are covered with cypress forests. Humphreys County abounds in the greatest variety of excellent timber: white, red, black, and chestnut oak are almost inexhaustible with large quantities of hickory, ash, poplar, walnut, cherry, chestnut, black locust, beech and sycamore.²³

Timber became an important early industry in the county and much waste of timber was allowed. Aside from the early pioneer needs for timber, the local demand was increased when the steamboats began to ply the river about 1822. The opening of the iron furnace on Big Richland Creek in 1833 created another need for timber as fuel.²⁴ When the railroads came to the county, ties, timber, and fuel were needed.²⁵

By 1865 over a million white oak staves were being shipped annually from the lower Tennessee area along with much white oak for the construction of boats. By 1873, in

addition to staves, one million board feet of poplar lumber, one thousand cords of tanbark, and a considerable quantity of hoop poles and shingles were being shipped. There were four tanneries in operation at this time.²⁶

In the early cutting of staves there was much waste--sometimes only six to nine feet of a tree would be used and the rest left to rot. Much of what remained would have made a fine grade of lumber; but the cheapness and abundance of timber made it almost worthless in the estimation of the stave mill owners. Within a few years, the best of the white oak trees had been put into staves and lumber and the stave mills were forced to saw staves from other kinds of oak so abundant in the county.²⁷

Slack barrel stave mills began to locate in the county about 1890. These staves were made from black oak, red oak, tulip tree, and other kinds of timber. The timber was split into bolts, containing several staves, put into a tank, cooked for several hours, and while still hot cut into staves by a large knife that operated in a frame. These staves were used for making barrels in which flour, lime, and coffee could be stored and shipped.²⁸

The timber was cheap--mill owners could buy fine, long-trunked tulip trees at fifty cents a foot as measured across the stump. These mill owners would not accept a tree unless it was straight and clear of knots and the limbs grew thirty feet from the ground.²⁹

Two dollars was paid for a tree that measured four feet across the stump. A. J. Curtis once helped to cut a large white oak that stood on the dividing ridge between two small creeks. The first 12-foot log from the tree contained 1,910 board feet of lumber and was over 54 inches in diameter at the smaller end. It took ten mules and three experienced loggers two days to move it six miles. When the log was placed on the wagon, the center of gravity was so high it would turn the wagon over easily. The wagon turned over three times in transit. Reloading the wagon each time was exceedingly difficult.³⁰

Cutting of cross ties had begun in the county in a small way about 1860, when the Memphis division of the Nashville and North Western Railway was being constructed. Activity in cross ties reached its peak between 1890 and 1920. The best poplar lumber in the early days was shipped from McEwen.³¹

In the fall of 1937 there were twenty four small sawmills operating in the county. Only nine of these operated full time, and ten had been in operation for twenty years or more. Some were operated by farmers on their own land, some were cutting purchased timber, and others operated on a contract basis. There was considerable decrease in the output of these mills from the peak years. The decline in the timber and sawmill industry was caused by the scarcity of timber, unsatisfactory market prices, and the poor quality of timber.³²

Fifty years ago, when large timber was so plentiful, many wild hogs were in the woods. They fattened in the fall and winter on acorns. The farmers hunted them in cool weather, shot and dressed them for the smokehouse. The working of the timber has had a direct effect on the agricultural development in this county. Small farmers made a crop of hay and corn in about four months to feed their mules, hogs, and milk cows, and spent the rest of the year working in timber.³³

Dotted over the landscape of Humphreys County are many of the box houses, reminders of the peak years of the sawmill industry. These small houses were built of upright planks, usually in a rough circle, near the screaming sawmill and the wooded hills from which mules pulled the big logs. These houses were lightly built so that the mill owner could move off and leave them, without much economic loss, once the timber was cut. Driving a mule team that hauled logs usually paid about \$1.25 a day.³⁴

Peanut Industry

Humphreys County was long noted for its enormous crops of fine peanuts, the value of the crop amounting to several hundred thousand dollars annually.³⁵

Cultivation of this crop was introduced by Jesse George of Hickman County. The seeds came from North Carolina and were given to him by relatives who were passing through on their way to the West. These seeds he planted and discovered that his county's soil and climate were well adapted to the growth of peanuts. He ventured to raise peanuts for market.³⁶

His neighbors soon followed his example and the peanut region soon included Perry and Humphreys Counties, with parts of Dickson and Lewis. Humphreys County soon out-ranked the neighboring counties and became famous for the richness and superiority of its peanuts. In 1872 Humphreys County raised 250,000 bushels of peanuts alone.³⁷

The collapse of this the chief money crop of the county happened in the twenties of the present century. The collapse brought on a mass migration from the peanut fields of the rural section to the cotton fields of West Tennessee and, later, to the automobile factories of the North. Five counties in Middle Tennessee--Humphreys, Lewis, Hickman, Perry, and Houston--lost 12 per cent of their total population following the decline of the peanut market.³⁸

This collapse in the market price came at a time when after years of continuous heavy planting of peanuts on two thirds of the small farms in these counties had completely exhausted and depleted the thin soils.³⁹

For over fifty years the peanut factory in Humphreys County had been the county's largest industry, employing about one hundred workers or more each season. The plant had been a grading, sorting, and packaging plant. There had been plans to expand the factory and build a roaster when the bottom dropped out of the peanut market.⁴⁰

At present some peanuts are grown along with corn and hay. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes for canning are of some importance as cash crops in the county.⁴¹ The best available data indicates that still less than one-third of the land in the county is cleared. Most of this is used for the production of crops or for pasture, but some of it is lying idle, and some is being used for such purposes as urban development and homesteads.⁴² At present about 70 per cent is still in forest, all of which has been cut over at least once.⁴³

CHAPTER X

IRON INDUSTRY IN COUNTY

The presence of iron ore in the soil of Middle Tennessee was discovered early, and in 1793 the first iron furnace in this section was established at Cumberland Furnace in Dickson County.¹ Within a few years additional furnaces were built in the other counties adjoining Humphreys--in Hickman and Stewart.

Humphreys County is in the Western Iron Belt, of which Dickson County is the exact center. This iron ore belt is fifty miles wide and takes in the counties of Dickson, Humphreys, Houston, Montgomery, Lewis, Stewart, and Hickman.² The iron ore banks in the county were found to be on the waters of Hurricane Creek in old District 8, on Tumbling Creek in old District 9, White Oak Creek in old District 1, and Big and Little Richland Creeks in old District 1. Pipe, pot and honeycomb iron ore exist in almost any portion of the county with the exception of the lowlands and the river bottoms.³

On June 9, 1832, the county court records have the following entry:

John Sullivan binds himself to endeavor to erect an Iron Works at or near the place where Thompson's Mill now stands, and if said attempt shall prove abortive, then the above grant of water privilege which is made expressly for this purpose shall be void.⁴

John Lindsey Sullivan had formed a partnership with Anthony W. Vanleer and Daniel Hillman to develop the iron industry in this county. All three of them were experienced iron men. Vanleer had extensive interests and property in Dickson County. Sullivan was an iron molder from Pennsylvania and had worked for a time at the Cumberland Furnace in Dickson County. Hillman had owned and operated extensive iron works in New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio, and Alabama.⁵

In the spring of the year 1833, remembered as the year the stars fell, a furnace was erected on Big Richland Creek, about two miles east of the Tennessee River and eight miles northwest of Waverly. It was named Fair Chance Furnace. The furnace went into full blast the latter part of that year and continued to operate until 1835 when it was found to be unprofitable, as the cost of handling the metal was too great, owing to the limited facilities for transporting it to market.⁶

In addition to pig iron, Fair Chance Furnace manufactured household utensils and other implements for general use.⁷

The charcoal for Fair Chance Furnace was burned in the old-fashioned coal pits, and hundreds of laborers, both white and black, were employed in cutting wood in the adjacent forests and burning it into charcoal. When the furnace was being constructed, it was thought that in the hill against which it stood there was a rich deposit of ore but later investigation proved this to be untrue. The ore was taken from the earth with picks and shovels, placed in ox carts and horse wagons, and conveyed to the furnace. This was a slow method of mining and transporting as compared with the steam shovels and rails of the present day. The heavy expense attached to these rough and primitive methods, together with the heavy expense of transporting the products, soon caused the abandonment of old Fair Chance Furnace.⁸

The pig iron products were carried overland to the Tennessee River boat landing at Clydeton and from there carried by flatboats to New Orleans. These boats were constructed by skilled designers and were usually about 65 feet long and 25 feet wide and were capable of carrying several tons. When a boat was loaded and ready to begin its voyage, some trusty man of nerve who was acquainted with the channel of the river,

the nature and strength of the current, and the different and difficult points that must be passed on the trip, was usually selected as the captain and pilot. The chosen pilot would then pick out as many men as he thought necessary. After loading on board some good cable, provisions of bread, venison, dried beef, and bacon, he started on his journey to New Orleans and began his lookout for the dangers ahead. Sometimes they floated safely to their destination, sometimes they foundered, and sometimes they sank. Once at the bottom the cargo was seldom recovered. Whenever a boat began to leak, the pumps were worked rapidly for the heavily laden boat filled quickly, and to be on a sinking metal boat was hazardous in the extreme.⁹

After the Fair Chance Furnace ventured was abandoned, there was never another attempt to develop the iron industry in Humphreys County.

In recent years the area around the old furnace fell into the hands of TVA and much of it has been flooded by the impounded waters of Kentucky Dam. The site of the old furnace is today completely surrounded by lake waters.

In 1830 Samuel B. Lee and James Gould entered and purchased several thousand acres of mineral and timber lands in Humphreys and Hickman Counties. They built a furnace on Sugar Creek in Hickman County on Coleman's Branch. The ore from this furnace was carried out on flatboats down Duck River through this county. This venture was also of short duration.¹⁰

Daniel Hillman and another partner in 1848 purchased the Aetna Furnace in Hickman County and ran it until about 1855.¹¹ This furnace resumed operation in 1862 and was shortly thereafter destroyed by Federal troops.¹²

John Lindsey Sullivan liked the county and after the furnace was closed he stayed on in Humphreys County. He had built a large residence and other buildings near the furnace where he cleared a large farm and lived there until his death August 31, 1860. He was a large property owner in this county and a large part of the land still remains in the hands of his heirs. Some of the lands has been quite valuable for timber.¹³ He is buried in the Sullivan graveyard on his old home place.

His widow Arrena Thompson Sullivan was an amazing woman in her own right. She raised a large family and, after her husband's death, continued to run the farm, known early as Loverdale, and operated the Sullivan Mill until about 1897.¹⁴ During the Civil War the Sullivan home was burned by Federal soldiers and she and her family endured many hardships. She erected in the place of the original home a large two-story log room with frame dining room and kitchen, and several good outbuildings. Some of these buildings still stand although in ruined condition.¹⁵

She lived forty years following her husband's death, dying on September 9, 1900. She reared nine children and had many descendants who have figured prominently in the civic and cultural life of the county.

CHAPTER XI

EARLY TRANSPORTATION

The early roads were scarcely more than wide blazed trails. The many unbridged streams in the county were obstacles to travel. Fords were located early, and these fords have given their names to some of the bridges in the county--Collins Ford Bridge, Martin Ford Bridge, Crosswell Ford Bridge (now in Houston County), and Tubbs Ford Bridge, to name a few.¹

In the 1830's there was one important road and four common roads entering the county. The important road was the stage line which entered the county on the east and followed Trace Creek until Pavatts (now Waverly). At Pavatts the road ran rather directly to the ferry at Reynoldsburg.

One of the common roads entered Humphreys County from Benton County (still part of Humphreys at this time). This road utilized Ross's Ferry at Indian Creek and ran from there to Pavatts. The road from Vernon, county seat of Hickman County, crossed Tumbling Creek, Hurricane Creek, and Blue Creek and terminated at Pavatts. Another common road entered the county from Dickson County and ran parallel with the stage road, only its terminus was Reynoldsburg. There were two important branches from this road--one following Richland Creek to the river, crossing at Thompson's Ferry; the other following Turkey Creek and crossing the river at Mason's Ferry, which was on the river between Turkey Creek and White Oak Creek at a point unknown at this time.

The fourth common road was the Dover road which entered the county at the north and crossed White Oak Creek in the vicinity of the present day Collins Ford Bridge. This road made a big sweep from White Oak Creek through the county to a point near the Thompson's Ferry and from there paralleled the river to Reynoldsburg.²

The General Assembly of 1838 chartered a company to construct a road from Charlotte to Reynoldsburg; the commission for this road included men from Humphreys County. They were empowered to sell stock at fifty dollars a share. Regulations for the road required that the turnpike be thirty feet wide, except in mountainous terrain where width of fifteen feet would be permitted. Ditches had to be dug along the side of the road and no more than seven toll gates could be maintained on this turnpike. No toll gates were to be allowed within two and one half miles of Charlotte, Waverly, or Reynoldsburg.³

At practically every term of the county court in the early days of the county, this court would appoint overseers for one or more roads, designating the section of the road to be worked and would further list the citizens who lived along or near such road, who were to work on the maintenance or repair of such roads. If these hands failed to work their designated number of days on the road, they were guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine. There are also instances on record where the overseer was indicted and convicted of failing to keep his road in good repair.⁴

In 1845 the county court of Humphreys County sent out the following work order:

It is ordered by the court that William Lattimore be appointed the overseer on the road from the foot of the hill on Turkey Creek, near Seaborn Cooley's, to the fork of the road on the same where the old Reynoldsburg Road leaves the same about three miles from George Ridings, and that the following hands work on said road under said Lattimore, to wit, Wade H. Knight, John Knight, et al.⁵

Wade H. Knight is remembered by his descendants as an irascible man of independent and strong convictions, so it is not surprising to find that at the next term of court,

in 1846, that the court entered the following:

It is ordered by the court that a fine of \$2.50 be entered against Wade H. Knight for contempt of court.⁶

A few days later he was relieved of the contempt charges.⁷

Up until the early years of the present century the roads in Humphreys County were poor ones. At the time of the first automobiles in the county, the roads were described as being friendly affairs that wandered from farm to farm. As late as the 1930's many of the arterial roads had unbridged streams and some of the fords at these creeks were not too reliable. Today Humphreys County has a fine network of good farm-to-market roads and good highways.

The Stage Line

In 1824 the Nashville-Memphis Stage Line ran once a week, making six major stops before arriving in Memphis. The first stop was at Chestnut Grove, 18 miles west of Nashville; Charlotte in Dickson County, 40 miles from Nashville; Reynoldsburg on the river, 38 miles from Charlotte; Huntingdon, 31 miles from Reynoldsburg; Jackson, 38 miles from the last stop; Bolivar, 28 miles from Jackson; and then on into Memphis.⁸

By the 1830's the coach left Nashville every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 a.m., and was scheduled to arrive at Jackson, Tennessee, every Thursday and Sunday by 6 p.m.⁹ Mail was carried by these early stage coaches.

Prior to and during the year 1833 there were twenty-four stage routes in the state. Routes 4 and 5 served Humphreys County. Route 4 was the route from Nashville to Memphis. Route 5 was the route from Nashville to Mills Point, Kentucky. (Also called Miles Point.)¹⁰ The road that extended on to Mills Point from Reynoldsburg made stops at Paris, Cullen, and Troy.¹¹

There were relay stations along the stage route about every twelve or fifteen miles where the stages would change horses.¹² Whidbea White ran such a stage line about two miles east of Waverly. Another was operated by Spencer T. Hunt a little north of McEwen.¹³ Many travellers going to the West travelled this road and they could secure corn, hay, meat, eggs, and other necessities from the farmers along the way. Many families augmented their small incomes from this early tourist traffic. The Barfield family became rather wealthy this way, enough so that they were able to send their young son Costello off to school and he had the distinction of being the only educated young man in the county at that time. He was active in recruiting other young men to serve in the Confederate Army during the beginning of the Civil War.¹⁴

The very first stage coaches could accommodate eight to ten people.¹⁵ Later, in the 1830's, the coaches were considered elegant affairs and could seat twelve or thirteen people.¹⁶

The arrival and departure of the stage coach in a village was an event that was inevitably marked by much flourish and display.¹⁷ When the stage driver reached the top of a hill before coming into town, he would sound his horn. The stage would enter the town at full speed, tearing down the rough streets, and all other vehicles would give way to this express coach.¹⁸ The townspeople would gather to hear the latest news from back down the line or the gawk at the passengers. The arrival of the stage was a great event in the lives of these people living in the hinterland.

There were also wagon stages, a two or three wagon train with each wagon pulled by six horses, which would bring merchandise to the county. There were regular wagon stages which carried supplies and merchandise from the Tennessee River into the Western District.¹⁹

The Ferries

Ferries made early appearance in the life of the county. The first ferry of which there is any record is Veache's Ferry, mentioned in early records of 1820, about which nothing much is know.²⁰

In 1822 Robert Thompson willed one-fourth interest in his ferry to his wife Nancy Harmon. From early maps this ferry appears to have been at Clydeton.²¹

Davidson's Ferry, first mentioned in the court minutes in 1847, crossed the river near the mouth of Big Richland Creek. It is believed by some that Davidson's Ferry was a later name for Thompson's Ferry. This crossing was still known by this name during the Civil War as Captain Dinkins wrote: about the battle at Johnsonville:

At a sudden bend in the river, just above Davidson's Ferry, Dawson was met by three Federal gunboats, which opened on him in lively fashion. The Venus was struck by a shell, which injured her machinery, and she became unmanagable, so that Colonel Dawson ran her ashore, and he and the crew escaped under a hot fire. The Undine, outnumbered and over-matched, withdrew to Davidson's Ferry. ²²

Ross's Ferry was above Johnsonville near, or at, the mouth of Indian Creek. It was run by William B. Ross, who lived at Johnsonville, and was established about 1835, or a little earlier. Ross had become the owner in 1823 of springs in Hickman County that were to later be known as Bon Aqua Springs.²³

Of course, the most famous ferry of all was the one at Reynoldsburg and owned by Thomas K. Wyly. This was also the most prosperous ferry in the county and accounted for a large portion of his wealth. Even when he was away, Wyly kept his Tennessee properties uppermost in his mind. He wrote his son John Wyly in 1855 from Walnut Bayou:

Attend to the ferry, examine the bridges, and keep them in repair, also the boat, and purchase the flat boat and have her in readiness for any contingency. Wright to me often and do not be uneasy if you do not hear from me for our mails are uncertain. Give my love to mother and Missa and Babe and the friends and cousins....²⁴

In 1850 Benjamin Wynn was the owner and keeper of a public ferry on the Tennessee River, at a point not determined at this time. He received his license to operate in Benton County.²⁵

Mason's Ferry crossed the river at a point between Turkey Creek and White Oak Creek. For many years after it ceased to function as a ferry, its access road was known as the Mason Ferry Road.²⁶

There were several ferries that flourished on Duck River. In the minutes of the 1840's mention has been found of the following ferries on this steam: Harris Ferry, O'Donley's Ferry (sometimes Odonelly), Malcomb's Ferry (sometimes Malcolm), and Massey Ferry (which is mentioned in the 1850's).²⁷ There were possible many others as well as ferries on Buffalo River.

Flatboats, Keelboats, Steamboats

Along the Tennessee River flatboats and keelboats came into use early. The river was the only means the early settlers could get their cotton, timber, and other produce to the markets. Overland hauling was much too expensive. New Orleans was the logical port for this area and produce reached there by a long and circuitious route--

down the Tennessee to the Ohio, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and down the Mississippi to New Orleans.²⁸

The early flatboats were box-like, steered by a long pole, and guided in strong currents by broadhorns, oarlike sweeps on each side. A crew of three to five men could man the flatboat.²⁹

Flatboat traffic was one-way traffic. Once a cargo was disposed of in New Orleans and the flatboat itself sold for lumber, the crew returned home overland, usually on foot, via the Natchez Trace to Middle Tennessee.³⁰ Numerous smaller traces branched off the famed Natchez Trace and Humphreys County men could take one of these.³¹ Or, if his luck prevailed, a man returning to this county might catch another flatboat going down the river at Colbert's Ferry in North Alabama and ride to Reynoldsburg.

The keelboat was propelled by manpower when going against the current. The crew shoved the boat forward by rushing their poles in the stream bed and walking and pushing toward the stern of the keelboat. Once a man reached the stern, he lifted his pole, and ran forward to start his routine over. Sometimes sails and oars augmented the poling done by the crew.³²

Keelboats thus introduced a limited two-way traffic on the river. Supplies and immigrants were brought into Tennessee by keelboats from as far away as Ohio. Keelboat traffic on the Tennessee River ended at Muscle Shoals in North Alabama.³³ The names of only a few of these early keelboats have come down to us:

General Jackson
Pittsburgh
Harriet

Bolivar
Choctaw
Eclipse

Maria Louisa
Mary
Phoenix³⁴

The lower Tennessee, that section of the river extending from Muscle Shoals to the Ohio River, was considered by the early flatboat and keelboat men as the most lonesome and uninhabited stretch of the entire trip to New Orleans.³⁵

When Colonel John Donelson made his most famous voyage on the Tennessee River in 1780 on the Adventure and kept a journal of the daily happenings and encounters along the river, he recorded nothing for the journey on the lower reaches of the Tennessee.³⁶ The land was lonesome, uninhabited, and uneventful for Donelson and his group along this stretch.

The Duck River Sucks were remembered by the early boatmen as one of the lesser perils of the trip down the river. Although these in no way compared with the famous Suck near Chattanooga, it was nevertheless an obstacle with which these early boats had to contend at certain times of the year. The mouth of Duck River threw out a bar upon which sand and gravel accumulated and this bar extended across the width of the river. When the river was low, this bar at the entrance of the Duck and the shoals caused by this bar and reefs, completely obstructed navigation. It was at this bar that Alonzo Napier led his men in a mounted charge against three Federal transports grounded on this sand bar during the Civil War. He acquired the guns off these boats and these became the nucleus of Morton's famous battery.³⁷

The shoals between Reynoldsburg Island and the east bank were also an impediment to navigation at times. Green Bottom bar, believed to be located at mouth of Greenbrier Creek, was often mentioned in writings about early navigation on the river.³⁸

When steamboats made their appearance on the Tennessee, they terminated their trips at Tusculum Landing or Florence, as the Muscle Shoals was still a deterrent to further travel. There is disagreement among writers about the first steamboat on the river. Goodspeed says that the General Green in 1819 and Dr. J. D. Daniel who

wrote a short sketch of Perry County agrees with him.³⁹ Donald Davidson in his book on the history of the Tennessee River writes that the first steamboat to go up the river was the Osage, which made the trip to Florence, Alabama, in 1821. There is an unverified story that a ship called Eagle was the first to attempt such a trip, but that the unfortunate boat wrecked on an island below Clifton, Tennessee. The year of this voyage is unknown but the island thenceforth was called Eagle's Nest Island.⁴⁰

In 1822 a William Keever began regular packet service with his boat Rocket. Later Courier and Velocipede entered packet service. Soon passengers and freight were moving along the river connecting with points all along the Tennessee, Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi.⁴¹ By 1830 there were more than twenty boats in service on the Tennessee:

Belle Creole	Plough Boy	Nashville
Emerald	Rob Roy	Scioto ⁴²
Miami	Robert Burns	
Pittsburg	Steubenville	

Thomas K. Wyly was said to have owned a steamboat line at one time. In the early records of 1821 there is mention of a ship called Tuscumbia, presumably owned by Wyly.⁴³

In the 1830's the finest packet on the river was the Ben Sherrod.⁴⁴ The Pocahontas was mentioned in early records as calling at Reynoldsburg.⁴⁵ Other steamboats on the Tennessee River were:

Andrew Jackson	Casket	Hero
Asia	Dover	Mississippi
Brighton	Gladiator	Mohawk
Pennsylvania	Walk in the Water	Wheeling ⁴⁶

The Pennsylvania was a luxurious and fine packet which brought mail, passengers, and freight to all the landings along the Tennessee in the 1840's. The steamboats by carrying the mail brought the people of Middle Tennessee in closer communication with others.

In the early days of Tennessee history, a postal system existed that is completely foreign to our modern ways. The adhesive stamp was not used until 1847. Prior to that time, the letter was folded, sealed with wax, and mailed--the receiver had to pay the postage. Money was scarce on the frontier, and often letters remained in the post office for weeks because the person addressed could not pay the postage. The rates of postage for the period 1789 to 1816 were: For any distance under 40 miles, 8 cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, 12-1/2 cents. From 1816 to 1837 the rates were: For distances under thirty miles, 6-1/4 cents; under 80 miles, 10 cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. These rates were quadrupled on letters that weighed an ounce. In 1856 prepayment of postage was made compulsory by an act of Congress.⁴⁷

With the coming of the railroads the importance of the river traffic dimmed. Many river towns vanished completely.

River traffic continued along the Tennessee River but not at the rate as before the railroads. In 1850 Pleasant Coleman listed his occupation as steamboat pilot.⁴⁸ In 1870, Bruce Phillips, a native of Pennsylvania, who lived in old District 1, was a steamboat pilot, as was Lorenzo D. White, who was only twenty-nine.⁴⁹

The St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company, formed about 1888, ran regular boats to Johnsonville, including:

Edgar Cherry	Tennessee	Robert
City of St. Louis	Paducah	Rhea
Clyde	Kentucky	Alabama ⁵⁰

Other steamboats stopping at Johnsonville are remembered as:

Mayflower	Ana Adna	City of Savannah
W. F. Nesbitt	Rapadon	

The famous Robert E. Lee of the Mississippi Lee Line supposedly plied the Tennessee for a season. All the steamboats were remembered for their elegant staterooms, fine food, and good music.⁵¹

The Edgar Cherry ran a regular service between Danville and Savannah, carrying both passengers and mail.⁵² Possibly the most famous of all trips was the one made by the John Gilbert when it pulled away from the river landing at Sycamore loaded with 10,000 bags of peanuts.⁵³

In 1880 the steamboat Stag ran into the railroad bridge at Johnsonville during a storm and knocked off the pilothouse and cabins. Several were drowned during this tragic incident.⁵⁴

Towboats that are remembered along the Tennessee were Waukota and Tomahawk.⁵⁵

Showboats were always a great favorite along the river and some of these that stopped at landings in the county included: Goldenrod, Greater New York, Columbia, Majestic, Cotton Blossom, and Water Queen. Excursion boats at one time enjoyed a great popularity on the Tennessee River.⁵⁶

There is disagreement about the last steamer to make a regular trip on the river. One writer gives the honor to the Alabama, and another writes that the Kentucky was the last, making its final trip in 1938.⁵⁷

The Landings

The importance of the river traffic at one time can best be illustrated by the great number of river landings along the Tennessee River in Humphreys County. Many of these no longer have any identity and can be found only on old maps. Many are now under water. Beginning at the northern border of the county and going south, old landings were:

Curtis Landing--at the mouth of Greenbrier Creek
Phifer Landing--at Phifer place between Greenbrier and Turkey Creeks
Lashley Landing--near Phifer Landing
Turkey Creek Landing--at the mouth of Turkey Creek
Davidson Landing--believed to be at Clydeton
Waverly Landing--at Dry Creek
Reynoldsborg Landing--at the mouth of Little Dry Creek
Duck River Landing--at point on river between old Johnsonville and New Johnsonville
Fowlkes Landing--at the mouth of Indian Creek
Dixie Landing--near Indian Creek and below Trotters Landing
Trotters Landing--at the old Trotters Ferry
Nix Landing--now under water. Road to it in wildlife refuge.
High Bank Landing--in bend of river on north bank.
Cow Gap Landing--near High Bank Landing
Turner Landing--near Cow Gap Landing
Sycamore Landing--now underwater on east bank of river
Fowlers Landing--one mile above Sycamore
Dixie Landing--at the mouth of Opossum Creek

Cuba Landing--near mouth of Opossum Creek
 Piedmont Landing--at the mouth of Camp Branch
 Shipp Landing--at Camp Branch
 Daniel's Landing--in Perry County, now under water
 Brevard's Landing--below the Perry County line⁵⁸

Duck River

Several attempts at opening Duck River for navigation by steamboats were made, but none of them met with more than temporary success. Several small steamers from time to time entered Duck River and plowed the waters near its mouth, and several ventured up the river into Hickman County. In 1878, the Mary Clees went as far as Centerville and one year later the James K. Shields made the same trip. The J. H. Russell, built by Joseph H. Russell above Centerville, went down the river but never attempted a return trip.⁵⁹

Navigation on Duck River had to meet with several obstacles. There were treacherous sucks and whirls at Paint Rock Bend. Further upstream in the 8th district of Hickman County was the Hackle, a dangerous sand bar in White Horse Bend. Many early flatboats foundered at this point.⁶⁰ Whirl Bar was near Grassy Branch.

Although the Duck was considered as practically impossible for navigation, men kept trying with the hope that these obstacles might be overcome. On October 2, 1837, the General Assembly granted to James D. Freeland of Maury County the privilege of navigating Duck River with steamboats from Columbia to the mouth of Duck River.⁶¹

On October 6, 1845, the General Assembly granted to the Duck River Slackwater Navigation Company, incorporated, exclusive rights to navigate Duck River from Columbia to the mouth with steamboats, barges, and keels for fifty years. The company was given the right to fix tolls and to erect a series of locks and dams. Rafts and flatboats could descend the river free of charge when the water was such that these rafts and flatboats could have descended the river without the aid of locks and dams. This scheme for the navigation of the river failed to materialize.⁶²

The 50th General Assembly in January 1893 repealed all laws declaring Duck River navigable above Paint Rock.⁶³

On Buffalo River, just before it meets Duck River, was a place called The Whirl. No information on navigation attempts on Buffalo River were available to the compiler.

About thirty years ago, Duck River in one of its tricky tantrums suddenly abandoned its old channel and tore across the fields, meeting itself around the bend. This left a 30-acre island about a mile above the mouth of the river. In the old channel there was a stretch of very deep water called Cathole. This spot became a crappie fisherman's paradise. This well known fishing spot no longer exists having been covered by the lake waters.⁶⁴

The Islands

Information about the islands in the Tennessee River is practically non-existent. Approximately location of a few of the islands can be made from maps of the period before the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Little Island was an islât in the Tennessee separated from the lower Big Bottom by Moore Shute. Turkey Creek Island was at the mouth of that creek and Reynoldsburg Island can still be seen from the site of that old town. There was an islet at Nix Landing on which there was an Indian mound.⁶⁵

Travels of John Rogers

These excerpts from the diary John Rogers, the Universalist preacher, kept during his trip through Middle Tennessee on his way to the Western District. In 1840, travelling in a southwestern direction from Nashville, he found himself in a perfect wilderness. For a distance of thirty miles, he wrote that he had not seen one house and that he found himself at the end of a rainy day only fifteen miles from his starting point of that morning. Here in the wilderness of black oaks he found an inn or tavern which he said that God had not empowered him with the descriptive powers adequate enough to describe this place. He said that panes of glass, paint, plaster, and the like were luxuries not to be thought of in this wilderness. As he came into the Duck River country, he was bewildered with the seven crossings of that stream that he made during one morning. He was travelling in a carriage, and when he came to Duck River to make an eighth crossing, the water had risen and the ferryman would not take the carriage across until Rogers took it apart and made two loads of it. He wrote of his trip:

Extremely little attention is given in this country to elegant improvement; one scarcely ever sees a brick building out of the towns, rarely ever painted or framed one; they are mostly hewn logs, without daubing, whitewashing, or even glazing; the people, both white and black, seem to take the world most marvelously easy; they are not affected by the cotton mania as in the states further south; and the thirst for gain is, therefore less inordinate.⁶⁶

The roads were very difficult and the taverns were rude houses of entertainment. In May of 1840, it cost him six dollars to cross Duck River. This in itself would not have been so bad if it had not been for the fact that he went only ten miles when he had to cross Buffalo Creek. He continues:

No description can possibly exaggerate the ruggedness and desolation of the road intermediate; unpeopled hills, covered with prostrate trees, and whose steep declivities were scopped into gullies by recent torrents; narrow valleys, the way through which, for the same cause, was choked up with impassable barriers of trees, brush, and heaps of loose gravel; ever and anon the path was suddenly turned, to avoid these obstacles, and these abrupt deviations were so blind as to bewilder the traveler almost inextricably; my own carriage made the first wheel-tracks on these new paths. I sometimes walked about for several minutes endeavoring to find a practicable way through, for my horse and vehicle.

Well, at this rate I was from seven in the morning till six in the evening in getting over the distance to Buffalo Creek. Happily, a ferry is kept thereon within a mile or less of the little town called Beardstown. Arrived over against the ferry, I bawled my throat sore before I got a response. I was at length answered by some children, who informed me that their pap and mam were gone to see some sick people about three miles off, and that there was no one left to set me across. Here was another agreeable incident. I had no notion of going back two or three miles to find entertainment during the night; quite as little had I for lodging in a marshy woods, exposed to hordes of mosquitoes; I therefore scolded the poor children for allowing their pap to neglect his business, which gave me vast satisfaction; and I then despatched them to the little town to get some one who could set me over.⁶⁷

With difficult he finally was able to cross the river and continue on his journey toward Perryville, which was still sixteen miles ahead of him.

CHAPTER XII

THE EARLY SOLDIERSRevolutionary War

As Humphreys County was organized many years after the War for American Independence, as a county it had no participation in that conflict. As part of the Continental Reserve, the land of the county was granted by North Carolina to many of the men who served in the Continental Line. Several Revolutionary Soldiers emigrated to this county in later years and settled here. Their descendants, in many cases, have constituted an important part of the county's citizenry. Soldiers that lived in this county included:

BENJAMIN BREWARD--private on the North Carolina line. Pension application S3068. Age given as 72 years on pension roll of November 29, 1833. Drew pension in this county for the year 1835.¹

ROBERT BROWN--lived at Reynoldsburg. Applied for pension in 1832 for his Revolutionary services. In 1840 his claim is listed as rejected.²

HENRY BURTON--Pension applied for in 1835 from Humphreys County. Pension application number S39262. Virginia.³

DAVID CHILDERS---received 640 acres as his military land warrant. He died in this county in the fall of 1850 at the age of 82 years.⁴

JAMES COOLEY (or COLEY)--applied for pension in Humphreys County in 1835. Served in North Carolina line. Pension application number S3188.⁵

ABRAHAM DAVIDSON--applied for pension in 1835 in Humphreys County. Served in Virginia. Pension application number S3272.⁶

GEORGE DAVIDSON--first mentioned on pension application of Samuel Dunlap as applying for pension on same date, July 23, 1833.⁷ Elizabeth Davidson received pension for George Davidson of South Carolina on number W283.⁸

SAMUEL DUNLAP--applied for pension on July 23, 1833, for his services in war. Enlisted in Craven County, South Carolina in 1775.⁹ Pension application number S3310.¹⁰ Listed as pensioner in 1835.¹¹

ALEXANDER ANDERSON--drew his pension in Humphreys County in 1840 at the age of 85 years. Was living in Alexander Brown household.¹²

WILLIAM GIBSON--applied for pension in 1835 in Humphreys County. Drew his pension at the age of 93 years in this county in 1840. He was living in the Patrick Spicer household in 1840.¹³

ISAAC HALE--drew his pension in 1840 at the age of 78 years in this county.¹⁴

JAMES HAMILTON--fought in colonial army at Guilford courthouse and at Kings Mountain. Settled five miles northwest of Waverly. Later moved to Carroll County where he died.¹⁵ His wife Jane Gwinn Hamilton received widow's pension.¹⁶

THOMAS HAMILTON--received 640 acres for his military service.¹⁷ Died in Carroll County, Tennessee.¹⁸

BAILEY HOOPER--received 640 acres as his military land warrant.¹⁹ Still living in county in 1850 at the age of 81 years. Native of Virginia.²⁰

STEPHEN JACKSON--in 1836 his widow Nancy Jackson applied for pension on his Revolutionary War services but the claim was rejected. Pension application number R5522. He was resident of North Carolina and South Carolina.²¹

MOSES HITCHCOCK--applied for pension in 1832 but claim listed as rejected in 1840. Pension application number R5056.²² Still living in the county in 1850 at the age of 95 years.²³

ABSALOM KNIGHT--native of Orange County, North Carolina, but served from South Carolina, as a private. Applied for pension in Humphreys County on April 23, 1833. Was wounded by bayonet at the famous Battle of Eutaw Springs.²⁴ Received his pension in county in 1835.²⁵ Pension No. S4483.

TOMMY LANKFORD--lived during Revolutionary War at Guilford County, North Carolina, where he raised a company of partisan rangers and served as their captain at the Battle of Kings Mountain.²⁶ Settled on White Oak Creek.²⁷

THOMAS MAGEE--applied for and received a pension in Humphreys County in 1835.²⁸

JOHN SARRETT--applied for and received his pension in Humphreys County in 1835.²⁹ Died about 1838 when his estate was being settled.³⁰

SIMON STEPTOE--(sometimes given as Simon J. Stipto) applied for his pension in this county in 1835. Pension application number S3992. Served from North Carolina. Irew his pension in 1840 in Humphreys County at the age of 77 years. He was living in the Hilary Caps household in 1840.³¹

JOHN SWINDLE--applied for pension in 1835 in Humphreys County and received it here.³²

JOSIAH PUCKET--drew his pension in Humphreys in 1840 at the age of 91 years.³³

SAMUEL WADKINS--applied for pension in 1835 in Humphreys County.³⁴ (In 1840 a Samuel Wadkins, age 80 years, was drawing pension in Benton County. Possibly the same man.)³⁵

CHRISTOPHER WAGGONER--applied for pension in 1832 but in 1840 his claim is listed as rejected.³⁶

SYLVESTER ADAMS--received 100 acres as military land warrant.³⁷

There were, no doubt, others who settled or lived in Humphreys County for which there are no records. Many sons and grandsons of Revolutionary soldiers are known to have come to the county. These soldiers included: Thompson Fowlkes, James Yeates, Absalom Hooper, Sr., William Hickman, James Brigham, Obediah Britt, and many others.³⁸

State Militia

It is difficult for people today to understand the importance that the state militia played in the life of the early settlers. As soon as a few people moved into an area, voting precincts were established and certain houses were selected as voting places and the organization of the militia was made.³⁹

All men between the ages of 18 and 45 (with the exception of court officers, mail carriers, ministers, public ferry men, and keepers of grist-mills) were required to serve in the militia. The officers, a captain, two lieutenants, and an ensign, were elected by the men in each company. A company consisted of at least forty and not

more than ninety men. Tax lists for the county were made out from muster rolls and by persons from each company.⁴⁰

Muster day was an exciting day for the county. There was a penalty of law for not appearing at muster, but this was seldom necessary for these muster days were field days and were the greatest days of the year for the people. There were usually two muster days in a year--battalion muster in the spring and regiment muster in the fall.⁴¹ Everyone attended these muster days--the young, the old, the black, the visitors in the community, everyone.

Not only did the militia served as an organization for the social life of the county, but in Humphreys County the militia was an important means of protection from the Indians.

The following is a list of men who served in the 38th Regiment of Tennessee Militia from Humphreys County between 1810-1811. These are men who received commissions in the militia:

John Alston	David Harris	William Robbins
Wyatt Arnold	Hardy Holland	Thomas Simpson
James Brown	Robert Jarman	Isaac Sparks
John H. Burton	Thomas Lankford	Hiram Traylor
James Craig	Samuel Lewis	Conrad Farmer
Isaac L. Crow	William Lewis	John Farmer
John Daverson	Smith Medlock	Andrew Simpson ⁴²
John Ford	Lewis Powers	

In the period before Humphreys County was organized, the following men served in other county militias:

Stephen O'Guin - in 1807 served as ensign in the 24th Regiment of Tennessee Militia of Montgomery County.⁴³

Robert Jarman - served in the 25th Regiment of Dickson County in 1807.⁴⁴

John Alston - served in 1807 in the 25th Regiment of Dickson County.⁴⁵

By 1812 the following men were captains of the militia companies in Humphreys County: Nathan Peoples, James Craig, Captain Simpson, Captain Lankford, and John Crawley.⁴⁶

War of 1812

The second contest with England was declared on June 18, 1812.⁴⁷ In November of this year the governor called for 1,500 volunteers; 2,070 men responded. On January 17, 1813, the expedition was put into motion. The infantry, numbering 1,400, went down the river in flatboats, and the cavalry, 670 men, proceeded by land under the command of Colonel John Coffee. An order was received from the Secretary of War Armstrong on March 15, 1813, to dismiss the troops. This was a crushing blow to Andrew Jackson. He marched his men back to Tennessee, a distance of 500 miles. It was on this return march home that he received the affectionate nickname of Old Hickory. The expedition was not without its advantages for it seasoned officers and privates by four months of campaigning. As these men had all volunteered for service of one year, they were still subject to another call for duty.⁴⁸

Jackson was offered the command of the seventh military district, which also included Louisiana and Mississippi territory, on May 28, 1814, and he accepted the command.⁴⁹ He immediately set about the task of the defense of Mobile and the surrounding country.

Previous to the principal engagement, the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, there were many skirmishes and artillery duels in the vicinity of New Orleans.⁵⁰ Several men from Humphreys County took part in the fighting at this famous battle.

Men from Humphreys County who served during the War of 1812 included:

Dempsey May	Samuel McFall	Benjamin Medlock
David Bibb	John V. Horner	Zachariah Baker
Wade H. Knight	Selman Edwards	Lewis Baker
William Lomax	Kemp Crawley	Able Rushing
Henry Trinkley	Smith Medlock	Nelson Crosswell
Miles Turner	Samuel McSwine	Solomon Grice
Stephen O'Guin	Elisha Crosswell	Levi Johnson
Jacob Johnson	John Scholes	John Plant
Malcomb McKenzie	Green H. Primm	Joel Estes ⁵¹
John James Smith	Wiley Turner	Thomas Hamilton
Reddick Bethea	James Shannon	George Farmer
		Robert Hamilton

Seminole War of 1836

Troubles with the Seminole Indians continued intermittently until volunteers were called for by Governor Cannon in 1836. The names of only a few that served from Humphreys County are known. They were:

George Norman	Thomas Johnson	Perry Brown
James H. Martin ⁵²		

The Mexican War

Mexico won her independence from Spain in 1821. Texas became a state of the Mexican republic and many Americans settled in Texas. The Mexicans were alarmed at the great colony of Americans in her state and the struggle began. Texas was successful in winning her independence from Mexico in 1836. Many noted Tennesseans took part in this struggle, including Sam Houston and David Crockett. The names of only the following soldiers from Humphreys County are known:

Colonel Augustus R. Lankford ⁵³	Alexander Jones ⁵⁴
--	-------------------------------

Elder Thomas Hamilton

Thomas Hamilton, an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for about seventy years, lived in Humphreys County during the War of 1812 and enlisted from this county. He had married on January 2, 1812, Elizabeth Forrest and they lived about five miles from White Oak Creek. He wrote an account of his army service in 1877 as follows:

In 1812 war was declared between Great Britain and the United States. Hostilities commenced in the North, and soon after in the South, with the Indians. About the latter part of 1814, the British succeeded in reaching the South. Accordingly troops were raised in Tennessee, in addition to those already in the South engaging the Indians. General Carroll was ordered to raise a brigade and proceed immediately to New Orleans. On the eleventh of November 1814, I left my little family, a wife and one child, and repaired to Nashville, where I was mustered into service. The regiment to which I belonged marched to Clarksville for the purpose of procuring boats, not steamboats, but flat-bottoms.

We land on the 19th or 20th of December, a few miles above New Orleans. On the 23rd, in the evening, we marched to the city, while we were

drawing ammunition and molding balls, the first battle was fought, six or seven miles below the city. I was detailed as one of a guard of twenty to guard three carts loaded with ammunition. All this occurred in the night. We met quite a number of prisoners and wounded. We found our army in line of battle, the right wing resting on the river, and the left in the swamp. At this point we remained till dawn of day. General Jackson then fell back a mile or so, and there began to fortify. As soon as we reached the river a keel-boat was discovered and hailed. It proved to be the one that was loaded with and carrying our ammunition up the river, and called lustily for help to ascend against the current, whereupon John Conly and myself were ordered to get aboard the craft, which we did, and when she landed at her destination, I gathered my rifle and my knapsack to go in search of my company, but the officer in charge said that I must not leave until relieved in a regular way, so I remained on board four weeks. Our landing was a short distance above the breastworks, and directly in range of the enemy's balls, which made it necessary for us to move up the river around a bend, to a place of greater security.

The first battle was fought on the night of the 23rd of December 1814. On the 28th about 10 o'clock, the enemy attacked our breastworks, but was repulsed and driven back. Sabbath morning, January the first, 1815, they made a second attack, and were again repulsed. The next Sabbath morning, January 8th, at day-break, they made their last effort, on both sides of the river, but were repulsed and driven back with great loss. On January the 19th, the enemy broke up camp and fell back to their shipping in the lake, after which we had peace. Our heaviest loss was from disease. Our company had one killed, and that by accident, yet we lost one-fifth of our men. Sometime in March we left for home, crossed the lake, and then footed it home.⁵⁵

Elder Hamilton concluded his article with a brief history of his family:

I will now speak of my ancestors. My grandfather Thomas Hamilton and my grandmother Hamilton were born in Ireland. My grandmother's maiden name was Jane McCracken. They lived for many years with my father. They were married in Ireland, and had been blessed with one or two children before coming to America, who, I think, died in the old country. They had three sons and three daughters, the most of whom lived to be very old, one living to be over one hundred years of age. My grandfather Gwin came from Ireland but I never saw him, and don't remember his given name. My grandmother Gwin was born on the ocean, but I do not now remember the name of the country whence her parents hailed. She lived and died at father's. Her given name was Elizabeth. They had four sons and four daughters; most of them lived to be old. My wife's mother was Margaret Guthrie. She and my father and mother lie buried in the Shiloh graveyard, where I wish to be laid by the side of my dear departed Elizabeth. My wife's father is buried in Humphreys County, Tennessee.⁵⁶

CHAPTER XIII

SLAVERY IN HUMPHREYS COUNTY

Humphreys County never ranked as one of the large slave-owning counties of Middle Tennessee. The majority of the people in this county did not own slaves. In 1820 there were only 542 slaves out of a total white population of 3,522. By 1836 taxes were being paid on 312 slaves--taxes were not paid on the very old nor the very young.¹

The soil and the climate of Humphreys County were not conducive to agricultural endeavors on the grand plantation scale. The growing season was too short for cotton to compete with the West Tennessee cotton farms. The iron industry, which required great numbers of slaves in the adjoining counties of Dickson, Stewart, and Montgomery, never reached the great productivity of those counties. Thus, there was never the great demand for slaves in Humphreys County.

The rural families of this county tended to be large and the chores around the farms could be done by the boys and girls, beginning at early ages. William Carroll Fullen remembered in 1922 that he began plowing when he was a boy of eight years.² Richard Turner of Richland Creek community was the father of seventeen children--born in the period 1825 to 1867.³ Robert Scholes was the father of twelve children--the first six of whom were sons.⁴ Clark M. Parker has thirteen children by his three marriages.⁵ James F. Summers of White Oak Creek had family of thirteen children.⁶ Ten children in a family was common and often there were orphaned cousins or brothers and sisters living in the household.

Although Humphreys County was not a large slave-owning county, the events of the other counties, in regard to slavery, certainly affected this county. In 1833 Dickson County was disturbed by the deeds of Willy, a recalcitrant Negro who had heard of the Nat Turner insurrection. Willy assaulted William Bird, beating him with a club continuously until he died. Willy was eventually arrested and executed. In 1835 rumors began spreading of a planned insurrection by the slaves at all of the Middle Tennessee iron furnaces. Fear spread among the surrounding counties and in Clarksville, Montgomery County, the fear reached such a pitch that weapons were procured from the state armory for the protection of the citizens.⁷

In 1856 another insurrection was planned by the slaves. Furnaces were usually several miles apart and in most areas the slaves outnumbered the whites. At Louisa Furnace in Montgomery County a keg of powder was found under a church. The insurrection was planned to be on Christmas and the plans included a march on Clarksville, there to capture the town, plunder its banks, and flee to safety in the north. Montgomery and Stewart Counties became the most terror-stricken communities in the entire South. The people at Dover were in a state of complete panic and were well armed. This panic resulted in serious financial loss for the iron furnace owners and twenty-five furnaces were forced to halt operation temporarily. At Dover eighty slaves were arrested and nineteen eventually hanged. At Cumberland Iron Works sixty arrested and nine hanged.⁸ Although there is no available record of how these events affected the people of Humphreys County, these affairs were certainly not ignored in this county.

Slavery was introduced early in Humphreys County. The first entry in the Deed Book, for the first years, involves the gift of one Jake by James Young to his daughter Elizabeth Young on July 24, 1810.⁹ In January of this same year Lewis Barker sold Lucy to James B. Reynolds.¹⁰ Slave transactions are noted for the year 1813 as being made by Simon Bethea and Thomas Lankford.¹¹

As a rule the citizens of Humphreys County seemed to be fond of their human chattel and often would remember them in their wills--sometimes even giving them their free-

dom. Even when they were too old to work, the slaves remained on with their owners and were taken care of in their old age. Whidbea White owned seven slaves at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War and his son Captain William White remembered than only six of them were able to work.¹²

In 1837 there was a record of Wilson and Nancy A. Black being freed. They were the children of Sampson Black, a free man of color.¹³

In 1839 William C. Conrad freed only one of his slaves, Jackson Monroe, by his will. The others being inherited by members of his family. This will is of interest in other respects for it gives a hint of family discord; Conrad, rather obviously from this will, did not care for one Miles Kirby, husband of his niece Elizabeth Hall.¹⁴

In 1850 there were only 21 free people of color in Humphreys County, among them were Tom Wyly, called Free Tom, and Peter Northington. Both of them had been in the county since its early settlement.¹⁵ Free persons of color had been forbidden to immigrate to Tennessee after 1831.¹⁶ Unless a slave was freed by will of his master or purchased his freedom, there was very little chance of the population of free people of color increasing.

In December of 1861 when Tilghman was trying to build the forts---Heiman, Henry and Donelson---he sent an appeal to all the slave owners in the general vicinity of the forts for the hire of their slaves. He met with small success on this appeal for there were not many in the area. He finally appealed to North Alabama and Middle Tennessee and still was unable to get very many. In November of that year slaves from Alabama had been sent to work on the Danville railroad bridge.¹⁷

After the fall of Fort Henry in February of 1862, General Halleck sent word to General Grant to impress all the slaves in the area to rebuilt the fort. He cautioned him to guard the slaves so they could not escape and to give receipts to the enemy for things taken. On February 11, 1862, Grant wired Halleck:

No negroes in this part of the country to work on fort.¹⁸

William Thomas Forch recalled in 1922 that his family owned five slaves but they sold them before the war.¹⁹

In 1850 and 1860 there was a special census taken of the slaves in the counties. Prior to this time, the slaves had just been counted. In these two censuses the slaves are listed by name under their owners.

Not many of the descendants of the slaves in the South know about their lineage or the original owners of their people. One of the few in Humphreys County that knows something about her family's interesting past is Mollie Shipp Spicer, widow of Sam Spicer, Sr. Her mother was Hannah Walker, married Alex Shipp, the daughter of Bland Walker of Hickman County. Bland Walker was the slave of Judge Elijah (Lige) Walker, a prominent lawyer of Hickman County.²⁰ Mollie Spicer has been a much beloved person by Humphreys Countians for years.

Ben Brown of the White Oak community owed his life to the aged slave belonging to a neighbor. During the Civil War he came home on furlough and was visiting his wife's people near Hankins Springs on the Long Branch of White Oak, when Federal soldiers appeared on the scene and captured him. They thought he was a guerilla and, as such, they would execute him. The soldiers asked an old slave if their prisoner were a Confederate soldier or a guerilla, and she told them that he was a regular soldier. Instead of being killed, he was sent to a Federal prisoner of war camp and later he was exchanged.²¹

COMPLETE LIST OF SLAVE OWNERS FOR 1836 OF SLAVES BETWEEN AGES OF 12 AND 50

District 1:

Jesse Alexander	1
Benjamin Allen	1
Jonathan Falkner	8
Elizabeth Franklin	2
Robert Gwin heirs	2
Jacob Henson	2
William Mitchell	1
Walter Mairy	2
John L. Sullivan	3
John Summers	2
Willie Turner	5
Hiram B. Traylor and Polly Traylor	5
John G. Warren	4
Total	37

District 2:

John Brown	9
Mitchell Childress	2
James M. Holmes	1
John Harkneder	1
Isaac Lucas	6
John Massey	1
John L. McCracken	2
Henry H. Marable	4
Margaret Favatt	5
Isaac Pavatt	1
Jesse Rogers	5
Redmons Rogers	1
John Thompson	1
Thomas K. Wyly	14
John Wyly	2
Total	55

District 3:

John Crockett	1
William C. Conrad	3
Allen Box	1
Henry Harmon	7
Armour King	1
Mary King	2
Henry Miller	1
William Miller	1
Jacob Miller heirs	1
James H. Martin	2
Daniel Waggoner	1
William C. Young	3
Total	24

District 4:

Simion Buckhammon	1
Robert A. Carson	2
Henry P. Powell	1
James Farham	1
David Prewett	1
William Seats	1
Total	8

District 5:

Rebecca Adams	5
James H. Brigham	1
John Brigham heirs	1
Alexander Coleman	2
Joel Dyer	2
Alexander Gwin, Sr.	1
Thompson B. Goren	1
Alexander Gwin, Jr.	1
John H. Humphreys	1
Bailey Hooper	1
John Hooper	1
Katherine Hooper	6
William J. Knight	1
John Lewis	3
William Milam	2
Joel Ridings	2
Stith Richardson	7
Winney Richardson heirs	1
Nancy Thompson	2
Elias Tubbs	2
James Thomason	2
Elias White	3
Charles Winsted	2
Samuel Woldridge	1
Edmund Woldridge	3
Total	55

District 6:

John T. Alford	4
Jane M. Alford	4
Mitchell Childress	2
David Childress	5
Hubberd Cernan	2
John Humble	2
Sarah Humble	1
Coleman E. Harris	2
William B. Southern	2
ditto guardian	1

John Sox, guardian	5
George Turner	3
Thomas White	1
Whidbea White	1
Anderson White	4
Christopher Waggoner	3
Y. Williams G. W.	1
Izma Yeates	5
Total	48

District 7:

John Burcham	2
John E. Clark	3
Eli Crow	2
Rebecca Dorris	1
Edward Hughey	1
Burton Jordan	12
John Lucas	3
William McCasland	5
Mary McClure	1
John Powers	1
Drury Waumack	1
Total	32

District 8:

Samuel Epperson, Jr.	1
Benjamin Easley	2
Samuel Epperson, Sr.	1
Nathaniel Forgusson	1
James Hardison	1
Joseph H. Long	1
Henry Odonley	3
George Peoples	5
Edmund Taylor	3
James Teas	3
Total	18

District 9:

Lindley Box	1
William Gullledge	1
William Jones	1
Henry Lewton	1
Michael M. McMachens	1
William Price	2
Kinchen Perry	2
Chasey Rogers	2
James Spicer	2
Burrel B. Spicer	2
Wyly Saunders	2
Edwin Stringer	2
Total	19

SLAVE OWNERS FOR 1836 (continued)

District 10:

Richard Batson	2
Daniel Forsee	3
Ann Johnson	3
Michael Light	2
Luke Matlock, Sr.	1
Amos Robertson	2
Drury Taylor	2
William Word	1
Total	16 ²²

Partial list of Slave Owners for 1838

Burwell Lashlee	
Goen Childress	5
David Childress	2
Jacob Henson	3
James H. Koen	1
Benjamin Allen	11
Elizabeth Franklin	3
Jonathan Falkner	5
Elijah Rudolph	2
John Summers	2
John L. Sullivan	3
Polly Traylor	4
Hiram B. Traylor	1
Willie Turner	5
John G. Warren	4
John Brown	10
Mitchell Childress	3
Thomas Hackney	1
Isaac Lucas	6
Margaret Pavatt	5
Thomas K. Wyly	12
John Wyly	2
William J. Knight	1
John Lewis	3
Valentine Flowers	6
Jane Alford	4
John Alford	2

Partial list of Slave Owners for 1839

Jacob Henson	3
Elijah Rudolph	2
John Summers	2
John L. Sullivan	3
Willie Turner	5
Jacob G. Warren	4
Thomas K. Wyly	12
Martin Waggoners	1
Mary King	3
William C. Young	3
Solomon Jones	3

Partial list of Slave Owners for 1839
(continued)

Thompson B. Goren	1
Alexander Gwinn, Sr.	1
Alexander Gwinn, Jr.	1
Isaac Lucas	7
Bailey Hooper	1
John Hooper	2
Nimrod C. Hooper	6
Katharine Hooper	6
John H. Humphreys	2
John Lewis	3
Joel Ridings	2
Elias T. Tubb	3
Charles Winstead	1
Edmund Woldridge	4
Martha Alford	1
John Alford	1
Richard B. Alford	1
Z. T. Crim	3
Hubbard Cearnall	3
David Childress	5
Christopher Waggoner	2
Thomas White	1
Anderson White	4
Whidbea White	1
Izma Yeates	3
John Buchanan	2
John E. Clark	3
Rebecca Lorris	1
Mary McClure	1
B. B. Spicer	3
Jesse Rogers	1
Willie Sanders	2
James D. Young	1
Drury Taylor	1

Spelling of these names is as it appears
on the tax lists for 1838 and 1839.²³

CHAPTER XIV

THE EARLY DECADES

For the years 1810 to 1842 there are no records of the proceedings of the county court. A number of records were destroyed during the two fires that swept the courthouse in 1876 and 1898. A few of the old justice of the peace records were found in the first courthouse at Reynoldsburg and are now on deposit in the State Archives.

From these old records, it is found that John Curtis, Thomas Curtis, Joel Curtis, and John Williams were living in the county as early as 1809, and Thomas Black as early as 1810.¹

1810

Justices of the peace for the county for this year included Samuel Parker and Michael Dickson.²

1811

A minor case, involving a note, was heard before the justice of the peace when a complaint issued by George C. Gooding against Ephraim Perkins was recorded.³

This year became known as Annus Mirabilis. This was the year that waters overflowed the banks, followed by unprecedented sickness throughout the region; multitudes of squirrels left their retreats in the North and moved South in great hordes; there was a comet sighted in the heavens; and at 2 a.m. on December 16 an earthquake shook the land with great intensity.⁴

The first shock was one of frightening ferocity, followed by others at short intervals, gradually decreasing on December 17. In January 23, 1812 occurred another quake of tremendous force. On February 7, 1812, at 4 a.m., came the greatest of all. The ground rose and fell in wavelike manner. The surface of the earth not only shook and trembled violently but broke open in great fissures from which mud and water spewed to the heights of trees. High bluffs disappeared, river banks were swallowed, entire islands caved out of sight, great trees cracked and were carried into the rivers. Boats were overturned. The great Mississippi River reversed its current, rushed in mountainous waves to fill a great depression that had been formed in West Tennessee. The backward flow last three hours before subsiding.⁵

A semi-darkness, a deafening noise, and sulphurous odors pervaded the land. The rivers were choked with debris. Few boats ventured down the river that Spring.

The earthquake became known as the New Madrid Earthquake, from the epicenter at New Madrid, Missouri, which received the cruel brunt of its force. The quake disturbed an area of a million square miles--convulsions were felt to the north in upper Canada, to the east in Washington, D. C., to the south in New Orleans, and to the west in Indian encampments 500 miles away.⁶

In Humphreys County the great shakes rattled houses, made trees quiver and shake. The first shock was so violent that families thought they were victims of an Indian attack. Dr. John Brown of the White Oak area recalled in his later years that at times the bed would shake so violently he could with difficulty hold himself on it.⁷

The earthquake movement subsided by March 15, 1812. Again in March 1818 there was a recurrence of the quakes--eight or ten shocks at two minutes intensity preceded by rumbling noise like thunder. Again in 1824, 1829, and 1842 slight quakes were felt. These quakes had an effect on the religious emotions of the people.⁸

In adjoining Houston County there are sink holes which, in some instances, cover a space of fifty or sixty feet square and are fifteen to twenty feet in depth. These are places in the earth which cracked open in great seams, and then partly closed, leaving sink holes, several in this county. There are at least two such sink holes in Humphreys County. One is located in the triangular corner between Houston, Dickson, and Humphreys County and on the headwaters of Ennis Branch of White Oak Creek. Another may be found along the Tennessee Ridge in the Tennessee Basin near the Dickson County line and on the headwaters of White Oak Creek. There is one within this vicinity that is across the county line and in Dickson County.¹⁰

1812

Isaiah Hamilton issued a complaint against Joshua Perkins for payment of a note.¹¹

1815

The Eleventh General Assembly in Nashville on September 18, 1815, passed a bill that would exempt David Rolling of Humphreys County from paying licenses. Rolling, who, while going up the Tennessee River in a boat in 1808, had been shot by Indians through both thighs, in the left knee, through both arms, and in several places in his body, being hit in all with eleven bullets, many of which remained in his body.

He was to be allowed to conduct an ordinary or house of entertainment in Humphreys County without paying license therefor. He was also allowed to hawk and peddle spirituous liquors in Humphreys, Stewart, and Hickman Counties.¹²

1817

William Boland issued a complaint against Robert W. Pearson for payment of a note. The complaint was signed by Colonel Robert Jarman.¹³

1819

Gilbert Shelton appeared before a justice of the peace, Robert Jarman, and signed a complaint against one William McClendon. McClendon had removed out of the county owing money to Shelton.¹⁴

1820 - 1829

1820

Nathan Peoples, coroner of Humphreys County, on April 25, 1820, summoned John C. Morrison to investigate the case of a certain man found dead in the woods. Morrison was to summon 24 good and lawful men to appear before Peoples at Veatche's Ferry on the south bank of the Tennessee River. These men were to serve as jurors for an inquest and from this point would go to the place where the man was buried.

The jurors met with Nathan Peoples and they examined the man that had been found on Birdsong Creek (now in Benton County). His name was Able A. Hasting and the jurors found that he had met his death:

Hasting was drowned by his a coming chill waters.

The members of this early jury included: Lewis Collins, Hudson Davidson, Isaac Elount, Meredith Haulsam, Joshua Nelsan, William Reeves, Timothy Reeves, Drury Reeves, Edward Davis, William Wood, and John Davis.¹⁵

1821

Samuel Forbes of this county owed money to Thomas Roper and he absconded. Roper immediately appeared before a justice of the peace and issued a warrant for the attachment of any property Forbes might have left in the county.¹⁶

1823

William Warren signed a note in front of the justice of the peace in August of this year. On August 16, 1823, Joseph Taylor signed a note for money that he had received from Jonathan May.¹⁷

1824

Green Flowers, J. F., heard the complaint of James Conway versus Edward Pickett. James Priestley, J. F., made note that the case of Abner Powers versus David Dowell had come before him. Sealy Pickett was living in the county this year and a note signed by him may be found in the old justice of the peace records.¹⁸

On February 18, 1824, Cyrus Pinkston issued a warrant against William Cotten for non-payment of a note.¹⁹

1825

Isabella McClure was appointed administrator for the estate of Alexander McClure, deceased. Notes were signed by Caswell Matlock, Coborn Edwards, and Charles Williams during this year. James Priestly, J. F. on February 16, 1825, signed a warrant for the apprehension of Curter Smith. On March 3, 1825, Henry Stratton sued George Lahey for payment of a note. James Loherty signed a complaint against Evans Jordan for non-payment of a note.

On October 25, 1825, Sylvester Adams appeared before James Teas, J. F., and swore that he sold Thomas K. Wyly a bale of cotton at Mays Cotton Machine in December of 1824 and that the bale weighed 320 pounds.²⁰

Mitchell Childress was the administrator for the estate of Robert Crawley of District 10. (Also spelled Corley and Cawley in this records.) Benjamin Mitchell signed a complaint against Childress as administrator of the estate.²¹

Dr. Benjamin Mitchell was practicing in the county during this year. Others living in the county included: George Light, Jepheth Goodon, Robert McClure, Matthew Watson, and John Sarratt, the Revolutionary soldier.²²

1826

Ara Howard, doctor in the county, held a note of Elijah Wood which was witnessed by J. C. Morrison, J. F. Others living in the county during this year were: John B. Carns (who owed money to John Sarratt), James Doherty, John Oxford, James Alexander, Ephraim Fuller, Joseph J. Summers, John Barnett, James Lankford, Philander Priestly, Laborn Edwards, William Haynes, Robert Corley, Jonathan Reeves, John Pavatts, J. F., Joshua Alston, Isham V. Harris, Dolison Joyner, and William Jarman, clerk. James Lankford served as deputy sheriff during this year.²³

John Thompson was appointed administrator of the estate of Dr. Ara Thomas, deceased. The estate settlement was made in December.²⁴

1827

Robert H. Hawthorn was a physician in the county during this period. He paid \$12 to John Kilbreath (or Gilbreath) to teach two scholars for nine months.²⁵

N. Holcomb, J. P., heard and tried the case of Samuel Merric versus Noah Whittington. Thomas Shute received a deed to 100 acres at some time during this year. Mention was made in these records of the Thompson Mill.²⁶

Living in the county were: Jearman Stephens, R. B. Anderson, Evins Jurden, John Waggoner, Joseph Clumber, John Barnett, Henry Baker, William J. Seats, John Pratt, a justice of the peace, Thomas Swindle, Henry Rumbly, and John Webster, Sr.²⁷

Found in the records for this year was the assault case of April 21, 1824, sworn by Ephraim Perkins. Abraham Davidson assaulted Ephraim Perkins with a rifle and fired at him. Wyatt Arnold conducted the search for Davidson but was unable to find him.²⁸

1828

Able Rushing was a justice of the peace during this year. On September 15, 1828, Isaac Polton issued a complaint against John Briant and Amos Bruce, J.P., summoned Briant to appear before him. A William Dicels was living in the county this year.²⁹

1829

Mitchell Childress was the sheriff of Humphreys County for this year. He possibly succeeded John Basley, who was the sheriff in January of 1829. Griffith Merrick was the constable.³⁰

Anderson Dunlap and L. B. Powers were serving as justices of the peace in the county.³¹

Robert Joiner was appointed executor of the estate of Samuel Draper during the year.³² Terrell Titsworth was living in the county. A letter from D. P. Hudson to John Wyly instructed Wyly to allow Washington, slave of Hudson's, to bring certain merchandise to Hudson.³³

Militia officers for the 38th Regiment for this year were:

John Jarmon, colonel
James Lankford, lieutenant colonel
William Loremier, first major
Isaac Lucas, second major³⁴

A LIST OF THE FREE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF HUMPHREYS COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1812:

Return of Captain Peoples' company:

Benjamin Berry ³⁵	James Nolan	Thomas Fewbush
Michael Light	Daniel Shoulse, Sr.	John Page
Hance Hamilton	Daniel Shoulse, Jr.	Samuel Fanbush ⁴⁰
John Crockett	Thomas Vincent	John Carter
William Ingram	Jonathan Wallace ³⁷	Gilbert Shelton
Andrew Rogers	Hezekiah Johnson ³⁸	James Page
George Vincent	John Steward ³⁹	Joshua Lewis
Isaiah Hamilton	Martin Shadick	Joshua Bailey
Bailey Sparks	Robert Patterson, Jr.	Wright Light
James Shannon	George Ellis	Williams Hawkins ⁴¹
Joseph Rogers	Christopher Brandon	Ethelild Ballard
Robert Patterson, Sr.	John Bohannon	James _____
Edward Carter	William Teas	Charles Lewis
Joshua Furkins	Martin Patterson	Daniel Harmon ⁴²
George Henley	John Patterson	John Harrison
George Goodon	Elias O. Qualls	Samuel Harrison
Elisha Mays ³⁶	Demsey Chim	Thomas Hamilton, Jr.
James Bohannon	Thomas Hamilton, Sr.	Nathan Peoples
William Hood	Abraham Briley	Robert Jarmon

Return of Captain Craig's Company:

Dawsey Hudson	James Moore	James Boules
Richard White	William Gibson, Jr.	Larkins Childress
David Childress	James Kirkpatrick	John David
James Garrett	Benjamin Sooter	Merida Holkrum
Ruben Chambers	Laborn Combs	James White
Samuel Parker	Henry Odaniel	Edmond Bacon
Anderson White	Jacob Hick	Samuel McFall
Smith Matlock	E. G. Hudson	Lewis Powers
Thomas Holland	Job Hicks	Jacob Toland, Jr.
Harmon Little	Leonard Brown	Jacob Toland, Sr.
Thomas Parker	Oliver Martin	Charles Miller
Thomas Arrington	William Cotten	Riley Nowell
Isaac Johnson	Elihu Strickland	Hardy Williams
Hugh Dickson	Benjamin Hudson	Daniel David
Thomas Cunningham	William Brown	Charles Johnston
James Chambers	Chamberlin Hudson	John White
James Craige	Stephen Strickland	William Taylor
William Gibson, Sr.	William Sooter	Luke Matlock
John Craig	John Powers	Thomas Lassiter
Thomas Moore	Henry Melton	James Melton
Robert Craige	Assa Foxe	John Massey
John Simmons	Orton Lucas	Richard Simmons
Henry Greer	Hugh McCammon	Andrew Moody
Willis Norsworthy	John Moore	James Harris
John Johnson	Michael Lickson	

Return of Captain Simpson's company:

Elias Lain	Richard Allen	Enoch James
Ichabod Wakins	William Robins	Robert Wilson
Allen Williams	Isaiah Watkins	James Flunket
Joshua Curtis	Adam Wilson	William Massey

Return of Captain Simpson's company (continued)

Thomas Rayfield
Wyatt Arnold
Horatia Humphreys
Allen Baker
Jesse Kelm
Elijah Henricks
Joel Ridings
Orren Jones
Thomas Flowers
James McMurtry, Jr.
Hardy O'Guin
William Allen
Edmond Wooldrige
Joshua Parker
Asa Brown
David Wells
Thomas Curtis
Young Baker

Isaac Logan
James McCrory
Thomas Simpson
Andrew Simpson
Peter Ducan
David Mills
James Duncan
Sylvester Adams
Samuel A. Walker
George Turner
Jacob Allen
John H. Burton
Isaac L. Crow
Baily Hooper
Samuel H. Burton
William Gwin
William Massey, Sr.
Lewis Barker

James Noland
James McMurtry, Sr.
Thomas Carnes
Thomas Knight
Thomas Curtis, Sr.
Thomas Black
James Wilson
John Lashley
Jacob Allen
David H. Burton
Hugh Kelly
William Mcague
William Curtis
Nutter Piper
William A. Barken
James Black
Elisha Robertson
James Harris
John Robins

Return of Captain Lankford's company:

James Hamilton
Abraham Belyeu
Dardin Brown
Conrad Farmer
Simeon Betha
John Mitchell
Jeremiah Mitchell
Hudson Davidson
William Forrest
Moses Hitchcock
James Latimore
Thomas B. Thompkins
William Cottenham
Thomas Hamilton
Lyons Latimore
William Summers
Jonathan Fortner
Hugh Lasley or Lafley
John Herren
Daniel Taylor
Frederick Barfield
John Wallace

William Wood
John Beverly
Jonathan Ellison
Allen Hankins
Felty Farmer
John Robison
John Parker
James Jordan
James Duncan
John Tainer
Thomas Forrest
James Moss
Henry Wyland
Thomas Lanier
Alex McCloud
John Beyleu
David Roland
Edward Johnson
George Hayne
Peter Black
Evin Gaskill
Daniel Barfield

William Allen
Absolem Leggitt
Levi Kirkland
John Herndon
Robert McClintock
Haskett McClain
Joseph Cowen
Adam Harmon
James Barfield
George Frederick
John Leatherdale
Britons Wims
John Simmons
William Parker
Timothy Anderson
James H. Barefield
William Pearce
John Wood
Abraham Davidson
William Leggett

Return of Captain Crawley's company:

James Tittsworth
George Lamkins or Larkins
John Crawley
James Gordon
Howell Freeman
Jesse Roland

Moses Nicks
Jesse Johnson
John Edwards
Hardy Chambers
Elijah Duncan
Blake Fortner

John McSwine
Elijah Powers
Caswell Matlock
William Merrick
Francis Hale

Signed August 6, 1812, by Robert Jarman, Chairman of the County Court, Humphreys County

1820 Census

The following is a sampling of names taken from the 1820 Census of the county. This is NOT a complete list. In 1820 only the heads of the household were listed by name.

Robert Anderson
Isaac Blount
Lewis Barker
Wyatt Arnold
Burrell Bell
John Brown
Henry W. Brown
Henrietta Brown
James Brown
George Brown
Anderson Brown
Clabourne Brown
James C. Brown
John Bone
Deheah Bohanna
John H. Burton
William Bone
Sylvester Adams, Sr.
Sylvester Adams, Jr.
Richard Adams
Francis Caps
Eli Carter
Martin Carter
W. J. H. Cooley
Eaton Cooley
Seaborn Cooley
James Cooley
Goen Childress
David Childress
Joel Childress
Thomas Combs
Laborern Combs
Mitchell Childress
George Damewood
Camp P. Crawley
Samuel H. Burton
Abraham Davidson
James Forest
John Forest
Keziah Fortner
Moses Box
Joseph Box
Edward Box
Alexander Gwin
William Gibson, Jr.
Elizabeth Hemby
John Hatcher
Jacob Henson

Dawsey P. Hudson
Ezekial Hudson
Benjamin Hudson
John Hudson
Thomas W. Hudson
Benjamin Holland
Moses Hitchcock
Elijah Hendrix
Henry Hendrix
James Hamilton
Polly Hamilton
Henry Hamilton
Robert Hamilton
William Hooper
Bailey Hooper
John Hooper
William Lane
John Lane
Lyons Lattimer
James Lattimer
Thomas Knight
Robert Jarmon
Stephen Jarmon
Isaac Little
Levi Kirkland
John Maddin
Samuel Maddin
Jesse Moore
Robert Moore
Jourdan Nichols
Stephen Nichols
Ebemelech Nichols
Micajah Moore
Hardy O'Guin
Allen Parker
Lydia Parker
Jesse Parker
James M. Parker
Jane Parker
Joshua Parker
Thomas Parker
John Parker
William Parker
Joseph Parker
Lewis B. Powers
Alexander Rowland
George Ridings
Irel Ridings

Rowland Rushing
Elijah Rudolph
Moses Qualls
Isaac Favatt
Jacob Miller
William Miller
Jonathan May
Jonathan Fortner
Isaac Sparks
Bailey Sparks
James Shannon
Hiram Traylor
Nathan Sheffield
David D. Thomas
James Wyatt
John Plant
Thomas Simpson
James Teas
John Thompson
Robert Thompson
John Thompson
William Thompson
William Thompson
John White
James White
Thomas White
Andrew White
William White

CHAPTER XV

1830 and 1840

Dr. John Brown began his medical practice in the county in 1830.¹ By 1831 Solomon Copeland and John Sarratt, the Revolutionary soldier, were justices of the peace.² Mills Goodwin was a justice in the following year.³

Jane Valentine purchased 40 acres of land lying on Bear Creek during the year 1832. Robert Thompson also bought land in this year, acquiring 640 acres from John G. and Thomas W. Blount. This land adjoined the old Henry Johnson line.⁴

Tennessee granted 398 acres to William McClure and 15 acres of Adam L. McClure. There was also a grant of land from the state to Adam Roby for 480 acres in District 1.⁵

Francis W. Dancy and his wife Rebecca E. Mason of Marshall County, Tennessee, owned land described as being on the north side of Tennessee River in the year 1832.⁶

1833

Dr. John L. Spence, native of Robertson County, began his medical practice in the county at the age of twenty-three. He practiced at Reynoldsburg for one year before moving to the Lee and Gould iron furnace in Hickman County.⁷

The 20th General Assembly, with Stephen C. Ravatt representing Humphreys County, on September 16, 1833, passed an act providing for the removal of the Supreme Court of the 5th Judicial Circuit from Reynoldsburg to Centerville in Hickman County. Ravatt had served as clerk of the Supreme Court since 1832.⁸

Samuel Woldridge and his wife Charlotte B. Woldridge sold land to John L. Sullivan during this year. In the fall of this year, Fair Chance Furnace was put into operation on Big Richland Creek.⁹

1835

John Fiser and Zadoc Duncan were among the citizens of the county for this year.¹⁰

At the session of the 21st General Assembly on October 5, 1835, portions of Humphreys County which had previously been part of Hickman County were returned to Humphreys County.¹¹

A new constitution for the state was adopted during this year although it differed only slightly from the first. Property qualifications for holding office were abolished and the voters were given the right to elect justices of the peace and other important county officials, thus placing county government more securely in the hands of the people. A deficiency of the first constitution was remedied by a provision that property should be taxed according to value.¹²

1837

A Sheriff Childress was sheriff of Humphreys County for this year.¹³

Estates were settled during this year for the following deceased persons: Robert McElyea, John Shropshire, James F. Wall, George Roberts, Sally Shropshire, and Caswell Matlock. Sales of the estates were duly recorded in the county minute books. At the sale of John Shropshire in April of 1837, Sylvester Adams was paid two dollars by the court for crying the sale. The sale of James F. Wall's effects was held in May of the year; George Roberts and Sally Shropshire estates were sold in July.¹⁴

Martha Alford, minor heir of Robert Alford, was recorded as a slave owner and the court appointed William B. Southern to hold her slaves for her. William McCasland was shown by the court minutes to be the owner of 10 slaves. Wilson Black and Nancy Black, children of Sampson Black, were freed.¹⁵

In November 1837 James Teas was appointed by the court to serve as guardian for one Samuel Epperson, Sr., described as a lunatic of unsound mind.¹⁶

Among the taxpayers for this year were Isaac Crow, Henry Lankford, Right Light, Goen Childress, George Light, Vachel Light, Joseph Shouse, Robert S. Allison, and Whidbea White. Taxpayers living in District 10 included: Presley Craft, Peter Choat, Elijah Dodson, Perry Brown, Jonathan May, William May, William Lomax, M. Light, George Letty, William Simpson, Thomas Simpson, Nathaniel Simson, and Samuel Simson.¹⁷

1838

Marriages made during this year and mentioned in the court minutes were of John Brown to Lucia Draper and Sylvester Adams to Anna McLeod, widow of Duncan McLeod.¹⁸

In January of this year James Harris was appointed guardian of Nancy Gibson, minor heir of William Gibson. Gibson also left another minor heir named James Gibson.¹⁹

Estates were being settled for Samuel Colthorp, Aaron Roberts (who was survived by his wife Belitha Owens), William Gibson, and John Sarrett. Elizabeth Allison died sometime during this year and John Madden was appointed administrator of her estate. Her heirs included: Robert A. Allison, Joseph F. Allison, David Allison, James Allison, Alfred Allison, and Sally Allison.²⁰

Among the taxpayers for the county during this year were Burwell B. Spicer, John Fizer, Lynde Latimer, Thomas H. Latimer, Jonathan C. Latimer, Mitchell Childress, Sylvester Adams, Cyrena Garrett (widow of Matthew Garrett), Alfred Brevard, Elijah Bell, Bailey Hooper, Jefferson Legate, James Legate, John Legate, William Legate, William Averitt, Lucia Averitt, Joshua Knight, William Knight, Nancy Knight, Nathan R. Ragan, and Jacob Browning.²¹

1839

James C. King received a land grant from the state of Tennessee of 5,000 acres during this year.²²

William McCasland was appointed guardian for the minor heirs of Absalom Hooper, who had died during the year. These heirs were Absalom, Eli, and John C. Hooper.²³

Estates were being settled in the county for the following people who had died during the year: Sylvester Adams, Peter Easley, Daniel Taylor, Burwell Lashlee (whose estate included five slaves), Benjamin Nolan, Armour King, Robert McCutcheon, Joseph McCrary (survived by his wife Polly McCrary), Elizabeth Franklin, and William C. Conrad, who freed one Jackson Monroe by his will. Conrad was survived by his sister Mary Hall, his brother George C. Conrad, nephew Thomas Branch Hall, and niece Elizabeth F. B. Hall, who was married to Miles Kirby.²⁴

A Sheriff Jones was sheriff of Humphreys County during this year and it is noted that Theophilis C. Brevard was living in the county.²⁵

Census of 1830

The following names are the names of the heads of households in the county. This is a sampling of names and NOT a complete list.

William Averitt
George Bell
Ezekial Brown
Charles Carter
Eli Carter
Martin Carter
Robert Carter
J. P. Durham
James Forrest
Alexander Gwin
Robert H. Gwin
William M. Gwin
Alfred Hooper
Bailey Hooper
James Hooper
John Hooper
Joseph Hooper
Katharine Hooper
Samuel Hooper
William Hooper
Daniel Hopkins
Lawsey Hudson
Elizabeth Hudson
Ezekial Hudson
James Hudson

Edward Hugby
Joseph Ignight
Abram Knight
J. Y. Knight
Wade H. Knight
William J. Knight
Lynda Latimer
Candace Littleton
Samuel Madden
Phebe McMillan
Andrew Parker
Calvin Parker
James M. Parker
Jesse Parker
John Parker
Julia Parker
Mary Parker
Stephen Parker
Uriah Parker
William Parker
Lewis B. Powers
John Powers
Nathaniel Scoles
William Sikes
David D. Thomas

John Thomas
George Turner
John Turner
Millie Turner
Richard Turner
Absalom Ridings
George Ridings
George Ridings
Jesse Ridings
Joel Ridings
Dennis Rushing
Hardy Rushing
Jesse Rushing
John B. Rushing
Matthew Rushing
Met Rushing
Philip J. Rushing
Reuben Rushing
Robert Rushing
Roland Rushing
Willis Rushing
W. H. Rushing
Joshua Williams
Edmund Wildredge²⁶

(Spelling is as it appears on the 1830 census.)

Officers of the 38th State Militia in 1830, Humphreys County:

Isaac Lucas, colonel
John Turner, lieutenant colonel.
John L. McCruchen, first major
Samuel Adams, second major ²⁷

Officers of the 116th State Militia, Humphreys County in 1830:

Loving Collingham, lieutenant colonel
James S. Sale, second major ²⁸

Officers of the 116th State Militia, Humphreys County in 1831:

Solomon Copeland, colonel
Loving Collingham, lieutenant colonel
Elijah Blackshare, first major
James I. May, second major²⁹

(Officers for the 38th Regiment of State Militia for 1831 remained the same as 1830.)

1840

The list of men engaged in general merchandising in Humphreys County grew and by this year included Lucas and Ross, Archie Matthews, Freeman Yeates, Samuel Williams, Stale and Partlett, Christopher Waggoner, and Crenshaw and Ward. Samuel Williams ran his blacksmith shop in connection with his store.³⁰

Estates were settled during this year for Jesse Martin, Lucinda Goodman, Robert Brown, (administrator, Ezekial Brown), Tennetty Taylor (administrator Kinchen Taylor), Robert McCutcheon (final settlement), Caswell Matlock (final settlement), Benjamin Brevard (administrator, Theophilus C. Brevard), and Edmund Woldridge. Woldridge's estate contained several slaves and his heirs were his wife Elizabeth, daughter Elizabeth, daughter Lucretia Knight, and son Samuel. Lucretia Knight's estate was settled later in the year by her husband Joshua Y. Knight and it included one female slave named Malinda and one male slave named Freeman. Thomas Hudson of Halifax County, North Carolina, died within the year, and his son Eaton Hudson inherited his Humphreys County land.³¹

The county court appointed Levi McCollum as the county surveyor and Whidbea White as the county ranger. Note was made in the minutes that the county line was near the home of James Brigrance in the northern end of the county.³²

Guardian was appointed again for the idiot heirs of Jacob Miller--John, Jacob, and Thomas Miller, all of whom would live for many years and be noted in the court minutes at each session of the quarterly court.³³

Road assignments were made at each session of the court and mention of the Ross Ferry Road, Mason Ferry Road, and the Jarmonstown Ford have been found in these assignments. Lynde Latimer and Isabelle Warren were living this year along the Halls Creek Road.³⁴

Slave owners noted on the tax lists for the year included: Seaborn J. Cooley, Jacob Henson 3, John Brown 7, Henry Harmon 7, James H. Martin 3, Whidbea White 1, Christopher Waggoner 2, and John Burcham 2.³⁵

Those early county courts had a much broader jurisdiction than that of today. They ruled over both civil and criminal cases, had their own juries (grand and petit), granted licenses for privileges of keeping ordinaries--fixed rates, charges for food, drink, and shelter for man and beast--and granted licenses for the public ferries, also setting the rates of the ferries and the toll gates.

1841

Henry H. Marable died in March of this year. He was survived by his wife Mary Marable and his son Henry H. Marable, who would practice medicine in the county for so many years. At the settlement of his estate it was noted that Spencer T. Hunt owed the estate \$51. At the estate sale Wade H. Knight purchased one rone horse for \$25.³⁶

Kitty Hooper received a land grant for 50 acres on the north side of the Big Richland Creek.³⁷ Wade H. Knight received a grant of 200 acres from the state of Tennessee in the same year.³⁸

1842

By January of 1842 the tax rate of Humphreys County was: On each \$100 of taxable property, including real and personal, 7-1/2 cents; each poll 11-3/4 cents, and each merchant \$2.³⁹

Estates settled during the year included those of John G. Warren, Thomas Simpson, James McClure, John L. Hooper (whose heirs were Nimrod and Ichabod Hooper), and James Brigham (administrator John H. Brigham appointed in March).⁴⁰

At the January term of court Solomon McCloud was given \$49.80 for maintaining Nathan Shuffle (sometimes found as Shuffield), a pauper, for one year. William J. Knight went on the bond of William Rogers, when Rogers was appointed as a guardian.⁴¹

Clerks and judges were appointed for a coming election. Those in District 1 were: Judges, Lynde Latimer, S. G. Cooley, and Patrick Grice; Clerks, James M. Parker, R. R. Dunlap, and R. M. Rudolph.⁴²

Men living in District 11 included William O'Guin, John Summers, John Brown, and Allen Scholes. Later in the year there is mention in the records of the sale of the estate of John Summers.⁴³

Lewis W. Phebus was appointed constable for the 4th civil district.⁴⁴

At the March term of court, R. B. Spicer qualified as sheriff and assumed those duties. The following also qualified as constables at this session of the court:

Thomas Lattimer
James Miller
James A. Simpson
John W. Ceamall

William Yeates
Benjamin F. Scott
William Rogers
Robert Smith

Robert Holland
Isaac Hendricks
Robert H. Gouge⁴⁵

At this term of court Harry Nichols was licensed to practice law in the county.⁴⁶

Road assignments were made at this session. Wade H. Knight was appointed overseer for the road to Clarksville for a distance of twelve miles along that road. The road was to be a second class road. John O'Guin, John Knight, and Eaton J. Cooley were to work under him on this road. Willis Liggett was appointed overseer for a section of the road that was called the Centerville to Reynoldsburg road.⁴⁷

At the June session Isaac Anderson brought two wolves scalps brought to court, as did James Buchanan.⁴⁸

1843

Woodchopping in the county paid 31-1/2 cents per cord during this year.

At the January term of court Nathan Shuffle as a pauper was let out to the lowest bidder.⁴⁹

In July James Buchanan was allowed premiums for the scalps of five wolves that he had killed within the limits of the county. John Buchanan was granted permission by the court to erect and operate a grist mill on Buffalo Creek.⁵⁰

Susan B. Christopher, a free born girl of color, was bound by the court to John Massey until she should become of age.⁵¹

1844

William Draughon, the county coroner, resigned his office at the March term, and one William W. Webster was elected by the county court to fill this post.⁵² John A. Scott was granted a certificate stating that he was of legal age, and was also a man of good character.⁵³

1845

Luring the sessions of the court for this year William Miller was allowed premiums for five wolf scalps, and Nathaniel Scholes premiums for ten scalps.⁵⁴

1846

John N. Little was granted permission and license to practice law in the county, and James Moses was given permission to build an office building, which would be used as an apothecary shop.⁵⁵

1847

Andrew Jackson was granted license to practice law in the county, and H. L. Harmon was fined \$10 for contempt of court during this year.⁵⁶

Seaborn J. Cooley was appointed overseer for the road leading from Little Richland Creek to Davidson Ferry on the Tennessee River. Mention was noted of the O'Donley Ferry on Duck River.⁵⁷

Estates were settled during the year for Joel Ridings, Edmond Taylor, and Lucinda Spradling (administrator, William J. Knight).⁵⁸

1848

Samuel Hemby was appointed overseer to open a new road leading from Little Richland Creek to Davidson Ferry on the Tennessee River. This road was to be a second-class road.⁵⁹

The estate of Abraham Rushing was settled during the year.⁶⁰

1849

Joshua Knight received an occupant land grant from the state of Tennessee in August of this year.⁶¹

Census of 1840

James Allison	W. T. Carter	Bailey Hooper	John Madden
Robert Allison	Arthur Collier	Catherine Hooper	William M. Madden
Eldridge Bowen	Charles Collier	Dempsey Hooper	Daniel O'Guin
Alexander Brown	G. B. Collier	Edgy Hooper	James O'Guin
Benjamin Brown	Winneford Collier	James Hooper, Jr.	Noah O'Guin
Charles Brown	Presley Craft	James Hooper, Sr.	Stephen O'Guin
Elizabeth Brown	Joshua Curtis	John Hooper	William O'Guin
Exekial Brown	Patsy Curtis	Joseph Hooper	James M. Parker
Robert Brown	George Damsworth	Nimrod C. Hooper	Julia Parker
Robert T. Brown	Yachins Daimsworth	William Hooper	Stephen Parker
Willie Brown	John P. Durham	Ezekial Hudson	Uriah Parker
Edward Buchanan	James Forrest	Thomas Hudson	William Parker
John Buchanan	Alexander Gwin, Jr.	Dorsey T. Hugby	George Petty
Lewis Buchanan	Alexander Gwin, Sr.	Mary Hugby	Nathaniel Powers
Richard Buchanan	David R. Gwin	Joshua Y. Knight	Samuel Powers
Samuel Buchanan	William M. Gwin	Wade H. Knight	George Ridings, Jr.
Benjamin Carter	Thompson B. Gwin	John Lane	George Ridings
Charles Carter	John Hatcher	Lyons Latimore	Joel Ridings
Eaton Carter	William Hatcher	James Latimore	Joel Ridings
John Carter	Alfred Hooper	John McMillan	Willie Ridings
Martin Carter	A. C. L. Hooper	Mary McMillan	Abel Rushing

Census of 1840 (continued)

Jesse Rushing	Allen Scoles	David D. Thomas	Richard D. Turner
Mark Rushing	Nathaniel Scoles	J. E. Thomas	William Turner
Reuben Rushing	W. H. Sikes	George Turner, Sr.	Edmund Wildridge
Rue Rushing	Benjamin Summers	George Turner, Jr.	Samuel Wildredge
Willis Rushing	John Summers	John Turner	Whidbea White ⁶²

(This is only a sampling of names appearing on the census for this year. The spelling is as it appears on this census.)

CIVIL DISTRICTS

The mention of the civil districts might tend to confuse the reader, particularly as the county today only has five civil districts:

In 1836 there were ten districts in the county. In 1860 there were approximately 11. By 1886 the number of civil districts in the county totalled 15. Areas and communities in these districts were:

District 1	Clydeton, Halls Creek, Deer Creek Turners Mill
District 2	Trace Creek, Dry Creek
District 3	Trotters Landing, Hustburg, Ebenezer
District 4	Pisgah Church, Cuba Landing Shipp's Landing
District 5	McEwen
District 6	Waverly
District 7	Duck River, Blue Creek
District 8	Buffalo, Hurricane Creek
District 9	Harmony
District 10	Fews Chapel area
District 11	Woolworth, New Hope
District 12	Sycamore, Bakerville
District 13	Hurricane Bottom, Grassy Valley Rushton
District 14	no information
District 15	Richland Creek, Johnsonville ⁶³

The civil districts of today are approximately:

District 1	Clydeton, Turners Mill Halls Creek, Turkey Creek Richland Creek
District 2	Waverly, Plant, Hustburg, Johnsonville
District 3	McEwen, Poplar Grove
District 4	Hurricane Mills, Hunters
District 5	Bakerville, Buffalo, Cuba Landing ⁶⁴

CHAPTER XVI

THE DECADE OF 1850

The seventh census of the United States is the first census that reveals very much about the people of a certain county. For the first time the names, ages, and birth-places of every person was taken by the enumerator--heretofore, only the head of the household was listed. Andrew J. Saunders, a twenty-seven year old Waverly lawyer, was the census-taker for Humphreys County for this year.

The majority of the inhabitants of Humphreys County were born in Tennessee, according to these census records, but many others came from other states. Even some foreign countries are represented. More than 330 were natives of North Carolina, and South Carolina was represented by more than 140. Virginia ranked third as the birthplace of the citizens of Humphreys County by having about 120 from that state. Kentucky had 51, Georgia 48, Mississippi 34, Alabama 18, Pennsylvania 11, Iowa 12, Missouri 8, Maryland 5, Rhode Island 6, New Jersey 7, Massachusetts 5, Ohio 4, New York 3, Texas 3, New Hampshire 2, Louisiana 2, Arkansas 2, Illinois 2, and Washington, D. C. 1. There were twelve who listed Ireland as their birthplace and there were 4 from Germany, and one from Scotland. One person, Hugh McKelvey, was born enroute to America and listed his birthplace as the Atlantic Ocean. Fifteen people did not know their birthplaces and listed them as unknown.¹

About one-fourth of the adult population was illiterate, but the people did not lack the education that was necessary for living. The county was self-reliant as a whole. Girls were taught at an early age to spin, weave, quilt, cook, and sew. Boys were introduced early to the use of the gun, ax, hammer, saw, and other farm implements, and were taught to ride, plow, sow, and reap.

Many of the people of Humphreys County for the year 1850 had lived in other places before settling here. C. M. Parker and his wife Matilda had two children born in Tennessee, two born in Mississippi, and the last two in Tennessee. Ricksman Powers, native of South Carolina, had two children born in Indiana and the rest were born in Tennessee. All the children of John W. Parker were born in Mississippi.²

The oldest person living in the county was Hannah May, 97 years old and a native of North Carolina, who was residing in the household of A. P. Gatlin. Moses Hitchcock, the Revolutionary soldier, was still living in the county at the advanced age of 95 years. So were David Childers, now 82 years, and Bailey Hooper, 81 years. Nimrod Crosswell, now 85 years, was still living in Humphreys County and had probably retired from active preaching as he is listed as having no occupation. Alexander Gwinn at 88 years was still a farmer and head of his own household. Other citizens of advanced years were Mary Bell, 89, native of South Carolina; Milly Brown, 84, of North Carolina; Henry Parnell, 80, of North Carolina; J. Shennon, 82, of Virginia; Thomas Gibbons, 81, native of Virginia; Sarah Frasier, 82, of North Carolina; Aaron Arnold, Sr., 85, of North Carolina; James Spicer, 87, native of North Carolina; and John Burcham, 85, born in Virginia.³

There were 24 people who listed their occupation as school teachers. The number of children who attended school for part of the year was surprising for this time. In one family, both father and mother were classified as illiterate, all eleven children attended school at least part of the year. It is not surprising to find 18 and 20 year old people attending school at least some of the year. Schoolteachers for the county included:

William L. Byrn
Augustine H. Arrington
John Massey
Joseph Gray

John Garvin
Eli Perry
John W. Foster
R. K. Knight

R. H. Epperson
S. A. Ellis
Warren D. Parker
John D. Love

Richard Coleman	John Wiggins	William Pitts
R. M. Byrn	William C. Journigan	William McFall
B. J. Smith	Lewis Waggoner	Allen Duke
Tilford Foressee	Valentine Foressee	David Murphy

Quite a number of the dwellings housed two or more families. Many households had the orphaned children of relatives living with them. J. B. Adams was the only person in the county who was an innkeeper. In the town of Waverly James Yeates operated a boarding house and living there were: John Chandler, a saddler; William Gatlin, a brick mason; James Harris, a merchant; and Reddick Yeates, a physician.⁴

For the most part, farming was the principal occupation for those living here. The largest majority of the people owned their own land, but there were many who listed themselves as laborers. A large variety of trades and professions were listed for this year. James McGill was a stage driver; Francis Alexander, James McGee, James Mickly, A. H. Owen, and Isaac W. Drake were tailors; Thomas Parmes was a saddler; N. F. Lucas, Francis Moon, Oliver Tolls, and William Dickenson were tanners; Moses Burk, William D. Simmons, Jonathan Morrison, and James McClain were wheelwrights; and the gunsmiths were Thomas Mathews, Thomas Parham, James Wadkins, and Henry Nichols.⁵

The county had many blacksmiths in 1850. Blacksmiths were held in high esteem in the early years of our country. These smiths kept the horses shod and made many of the farm implements in their forges. Blacksmiths for Humphreys County this year were:

Jesse Rice	G. W. Taylor	Thomas B. McMurtry
C. C. Porter	John H. Beasley	John P. Madden
G. W. Williams	James L. Adams	William S. Pain
William C. Pullen	Jonathan Nichols	Hiram McElyer
A. P. Duncan	William W. Moss	Archie Debruce
William S. Parker	Thomas Dunlap	Richard Rushing
Robert Wingo	William Hudspeth	Joseph Hayny
G. W. Matthews	Absalom Sparks	

Wagonmakers in the county were: A. L. R. Dunlap, James Burcham, John Luten, Reuben McClain, William B. Luke, F. H. Fowler, Samuel Lumsden, A. P. Frasher, R. G. Waits, and R. P. McCrary.⁶ Lewis Moon and Ricksman Powers were only two of the millers in the county.⁷

The merchants in the county were James Harris, Robert McCrary, Benjamin Storris, C. F. Marshall, Augustus Russell, and John Wyly. The grocers were L. B. Gorin, Edwin Clarke, and C. White.⁸ Pleasant Coleman was a steamboat pilot.⁹

The lawyers practicing their profession in the county were J. M. Simpson, V. S. Allen, F. P. Saunders, and Andrew J. Saunders. James Foressee was listed as the High Sheriff of Humphreys County and the constables were William Brown, Edward C. Cowen, N. W. Lurns, G. F. Lumsden, G. W. Reeves, and A. R. Lankford.¹⁰

There were a great number of physicians in this census year. These were: William Clarke, James Rogers, Felix G. Parker, J. W. Lewis, H. W. Whitfield, William A. Rushing, John E. Shipp, J. H. Biles, J. W. Pickett, Putman Gould, H. H. Marable, and Reddick Yeates. Dr. John Brown listed his profession for this year as farmer.¹¹

Many ministers were in the county, including: George Turner, Baptist; Drewry Womack, Methodist; John R. Ward, Methodist; F. L. P. Koen, Baptist; James Forrest, Cumberland Presbyterian; J. M. Parker, Methodist; Robert R. Dunlap, Cumberland Presbyterian; E. J. Cooley, Methodist; Hervey Brigham, Presbyterian; William H. Guthrie, Cumberland Presbyterian; M. S. Smith, Methodist; J. D. Lowry, Cumberland Presbyterian; William Arrington, Baptist; and Jesse Fuqua, Baptist.¹²

Nathan Shuffle was still the county pauper, although he was only thirty-six years old, and for this year he was living with Jacob Wheat.¹³

Although he modestly listed his occupation as that of farmer, Thomas K. Wyly was by far the wealthiest man in the county--the value of his real estate holdings being listed as \$80,000. The next two that were men of considerable means in the county were B. B. Spicer and John Wyly, whose real estate holdings were estimated to be valued at \$10,000 each.¹⁴

This census also listed those in the county that were idiotic and insane, and there were six idiotic in the county, including two of the Millers, and one insane. There were about five people who were blind, four who were deaf, and one that was both deaf and dumb.¹⁵

From the court minutes of the year, we find that James McGee served as jailor and was allotted \$27.75 for keeping Jeremiah Henry, a lunatic, in jail. Henry was not in the county at the time the census was made.¹⁶

Eli White, the county coroner, held an inquest for a Negro boy named Simon, owned by Lewis Barfield. The boy had supposedly drowned in the river.¹⁷

Before every term of the county court, James Wadkins (sometimes Watkins) was summoned on a bastardy suit brought by the state of Tennessee. The case dragged on for many terms, being based on an affidavit of a local girl of twenty-five, who stated that he had fathered her child. Wadkins, age 42, had married a twenty-two year old girl himself and this suit probably caused him a great deal of embarrassment.¹⁸

A sum of \$15 was granted to Coleman E. Harris for the benefit of Mary Shaver during this year.¹⁹

Benjamin Wynn, owner and keeper of a public ferry across the Tennessee River, received his license to operate during this year in Benton County.²⁰

In October of 1850 the last will and testament of David Childress was brought to court and recorded.²¹

Land grants continued to be granted by the state during this decade. Joshua Y. Knight received an occupant grant for 228 acres in 1853, another in 1859, and William J. Knight received a grant of 153 acres in 1859 on an occupant claim.²²

Slave transactions were still being recorded in the county. In 1855 Philander Priestly sold Fanny and her two children Marthie and William to John L. Sullivan.²³

The 30th General Assembly on October 3, 1853, had passed an act which put Humphreys County in the 6th Chancery Division and also provided for the election of judges by the people. Stephen C. Pavatt of Humphreys served as the first chancellor.²⁴

In April 1857, the old courthouse, found to be unsafe by the county court, had the walls securely braced with iron ties.²⁵

During this decade Humphreys County had sent a number of able men to represent her in both the house and senate of the state legislature. These included Hugh Ross Lucas, a member of the 30th General Assembly; James E. Mickley, who served in 1857 in the House, and in 1859 in the Senate; Stephen C. Pavatt, a member of the Senate in 1851; and Joel M. Simpson, a member of the House in 1851.²⁶

The end of this decade found Humphreys County and the rest of the country on the brink of a national catastrophe.

CHAPTER XVII

THE TRAGIC DECADE

The period of 1860 to 1870, which would prove to be a terrible period for the people of the South, began rather peacefully. Before it was over, the long war erupted and by the close many families were penniless and most of the families of Humphreys County had suffered a loss by having a son, husband, or relative killed during the conflict.

When the census taker for the year of 1860 began his work in the county, there was a new occupation to be listed--that of the railroad. Stock had been sold as early as 1853 in this county for the organization of a railroad company.¹ By 1860 the construction of the Nashville and North Western Railroad had been started--only to be interrupted by the war. (The railroad itself was completed by Federal troops from Kingston Springs to Johnsonville.) On the official enumeration for this year there were over one thousand people in the county in connection with the railroad construction. A special railroad census was included in the 1860 count. The majority of these workers and their families were born in Ireland--many of whom liked the county so well that they eventually settled here.²

The medical profession was well represented in the county this year, including: W. L. Byrn, W. M. Slayden, Eli Perry (who had been a school teacher in 1850 and was the son of Thornton Perry, who settled in Hickman County in 1812), A. C. Fardish, A. W. Dickson, Thomas Niblett, A. S. Napier, W. B. Alford (a practicing physician at the age of twenty), D. B. Petty, and N. F. Nichols. Still practicing in the county as they had been ten years before were Henry W. Whitfield, John E. Shipp, J. W. Lewis, Henry H. Marable, and Putman F. Gould.³ Gould would be one of those who would volunteer for service in the Confederate army and would serve as surgeon to the 50 Tennessee Infantry, and would be captured and interned as prisoner of war at Johnson's Island.⁴

George Turner was still serving as a minister of the gospel in the county. Other ministers were Joel Webb, who served in District 8; S. M. Byrn; William D. King, 28 years of age; John G. Bolton; E. M. Warren, who served District 1; A. A. Wilson; David Cooley, ancestor of the present county judge; J. M. Sisemore; and Carrel Jernigan of District 11. For the first time a Catholic priest was listed--Lewis Oringo, age 45, native of Ireland, who served the many Irish Catholics now in the county.⁵

Gunsmiths disappeared during the past ten years and there are none so listed on the census for 1860. Blacksmiths were still important and we find that Hiram McElyer and Richard Rushing were still so employed. Additional blacksmiths in the county for this year were: William B. Lattimore, District 1; B. D. Tucker, District 8; Nimrod Hooper, James Wright, L. J. McLoud, District 3; William Rushing, District 1; John Hooper, Thomas B. McElyer (son of Hiram McElyer) and John Hagwood.⁶

There were still tanners in the county and these were J. D. Young in District 7; Azra Feeler in District 7; James Geharty, an Irishman in District 7; J. W. Harper, and George W. Hastley. Mason Jackson and Slaughter Inman were two of the several millers in the county.⁷

Merchants of the period were F. S. Rye in District 7, William Hill of Pennsylvania in District 4, G. W. Reeves, G. M. Rogers, Robert Miller in District 3, E. W. Swift, J. T. Waggoner in District 3, James W. Harris, James E. Mickley, H. C. Crim, John Wyly, and the White Brothers--D. H. White and F. M. White. William Todd was the only druggist so listed. Grocers were William McGee, E. Cowen, and Mike Fritz.⁸ The war years would prove to be disastrous ones for the merchants of Waverly as the north side of the public square was burned during the war.⁹

Other occupations in the county were Jesse Outlaw and Amos Lildy, shoemakers; Mike Pyburn, an Irishman, ship carpenter; Isaac Lindsey, mechanic; J. F. Neal of Maryland, an engineer; and B. S. Bowen, tavernkeeper. A. H. Cameron, a thirty-eight year old Canadian, listed his profession as artist. Francis C. Alexander was still tailoring in Waverly and John Johnson of Pennsylvania was another tailor.¹⁰

The lawyers were Andrew J. Saunders, the census taker for 1850, J. N. Little, T. H. Baker, and James M. Harris. D. A. Owen served as clerk of the chancery court.¹¹

Frances Hooper, the octogenarian widow of Bailey Hooper, was still living in the county.¹²

Seventeen persons were classified as idiotic during this census. The paupers of the county were Rebecca Flannery, Mary Flannery, Jane Flannery, and Martha Flannery.¹³

There were railroad engineers in the county that included T. D. Blake, 19 years old, native of North Carolina; S. C. Stedman, 23 years old, native of North Carolina; and G. W. Gordin, age 23 years.¹⁴

The foreign born in the county for this year included Joseph Debass, a twenty-five year old laborer, born in France, and P. Rausula, age thirty five, born in Europe.¹⁵

THE CIVIL WAR

After the passage of the Army bill on May 18, 1861, the formation and discipline of regiments and troops for the field took place. Every county seat became a camp.¹⁶ During this month Confederate troops were raised in the county. Humphreys County, it is said, furnished more soldiers for the war than it had actual voters.¹⁷ By the time Tennessee seceded on June 8, 1861, the war had begun and hundreds of men had marched off to battle. On this vote for secession Humphreys County voted:

For Union

For Separation from Union

0

1,042

Humphreys County was the only county in this section to give secession the unanimous nod.¹⁸

Southern troops were sent to train at Camp Cheatham in Robertson County, Camp Trousdale in Sumner County, Camp Duncan at Clarksville, Camp Weakley, two miles north of Nashville, and at Charlotte, Tennessee. Camp Boone served as a recruitment camp and was north of Clarksville.

The troops were formed, hastily taught a few essentials in drilling, and, after a farewell oration, a banner was presented to the volunteers as they started to the front, laden with baskets of chicken, ham, and citron tarts, wearing their homespun uniforms and clutching their hunting rifles. Captain William I. White recalled that when his regiment, 11 Tennessee Infantry composed of 3 Nashville companies, 3 Dickson companies, 1 Robertson company, 1 Hickman company, and 2 Humphreys companies, went to Camp Cheatham, the Waverly company was given a prize as being the best drilled in the entire regiment.²⁰

Until about 1863 the Southern troops elected their officers. In the early days of the war it was considered poor taste for a well-to-do man to want to be an officer. At the beginning of the war there was some attempt made to develop a standard uniform, but later hardly anybody dressed alike, and only a few wore gray--the Confederate Army became a motley army. By 1863 the Confederates were all reduced to shabby homespun apparel.²¹

Troops raised in Humphreys County included:

Frank Maney's Humphreys County Light Artillery (Sometimes called Maney's battalion of sharpshooters). This became under W. H. Bass, Company A, Cox Battalion, Cavalry. Later became Company K, 10 (Demoss) Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry.

Under Herron, Company E, Cox Battalion, Cavalry, became S. D. Whitfield Company A, 10 (Demoss) Regiment of Cavalry, with men from both Humphreys and Perry Counties.

W. W. Hobbs formed cavalry company that became Company C, Napier's Battalion of Cavalry and later became Company E, 10 (Demoss) Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry.

D. F. Alexander formed cavalry company that became Company E, Napier's Battalion and later became Company I, 10 (Demoss) Regiment of Cavalry.²² (On October 25, 1862, five companies rendezvoused at Waverly and formed a brigade under T. A. Napier, as lieutenant colonel.²³)

Company A, 10 Tennessee Regiment, known as the Irish Regiment, was formed May 1861 at McEwen by Captain John G. O'Neill. In October 1861 this company was stationed at Fort Henry in Stewart County.²⁴

The 11 Tennessee Regiment was formed May 6, 1861, from men of Humphreys, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, and Hickman Counties. On May 22, 1861, it moved to Camp Cheatham in Robertson County and drilled there for two months. Later this regiment was sent to Nashville and then to East Tennessee to guard railroads and bridges. It was under the command of General Felix Zollicoffer. In October of 1861 it was in Kentucky. This outfit fought at Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and, surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865. J. E. Rains served as colonel. Josiah H. Pitts formed a company in Humphreys County that became Company G, and later Company A.²⁵ The first company formed in the county was organized by Captain H. R. Lucas and left Waverly May 8, 1861, for Nashville.²⁶

The 14 Tennessee Regiment was formed from Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart, and now Houston Counties, in May 1861 at Camp Duncan, Clarksville. This outfit was sent to Virginia in July and surrendered at Appomattox in 1865.²⁷ A few men from the northern section of Humphreys County served in this outfit.

Captain Robertson Garrett and Captain John M. McAdoo formed companies that became Company B and Company C of the 24 Tennessee.²⁸

Captain A. A. Wilson formed Company K, 50 Tennessee Infantry in this county.²⁹ On April 1865 there were only three left to answer roll call.³⁰ The 50 Tennessee Infantry Regiment was officially formed on Christmas Day 1861 at Fort Donelson and was composed of men from Stewart, Cheatham, Montgomery, and Humphreys County. In January 1862 it was at Fort Henry and was sent on the sixth to Fort Donelson. George W. Stacker of Cumberland City served as colonel and this group eventually surrendered April 1865 in North Carolina.³¹

A battery company was organized and captained by Samuel Burns. This group supposedly became part of the 54 Tennessee Artillery.³²

A company of Independent Scouts was organized by Captain B. L. Phillips, but their operations were limited to the county only.³³ Nothing much is known about this group but James H. Sullivan and Charles W. Sullivan, brothers-in-law of Phillips, were believed to have been members of this group and were killed in service.³⁴

Captain Thomas J. Whitfield's Company D, later Company H, 42 Tennessee, had men from the county as members.³⁵

J. B. Algre's company of partisan rangers, later Company K, 10 Tennessee Cavalry, is also given as a Humphreys County outfit.³⁶

The natural path for the invasion of Tennessee was the river. In September 1861 General Grant seized Paducah and by October there was great anxiety felt about the forts--Fort Henry, Fort Heiman, and Fort Donelson. If these forts fell, Federal troops could reduce all towns along the river.

In the autumn it was apparent that Tennessee would be invaded via the Cumberland or Tennessee rivers as the weak point in the defense of the state was the forts.³⁷ The 10th Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Colonel Adolphus Heiman, was stationed at Fort Henry. He had asked for a company of cavalry for scouting and outpost work and for communication with Fort Donelson and the telegraph office at Danville, where the railroad afforded connection between the Confederates at Columbus and Bowling Green, Ky.³⁸ Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman had assumed charge of the forts in November and had immediately appealed to the local plantation owners for the hire of their slaves. He met with small success for the forts were not located in large plantation country. He finally appealed to North Alabama and other sections of Middle Tennessee for slaves to be brought down by steamboats, and some few were sent, but never enough to do a good deal.³⁹

Although the forts were still under construction, friends and relatives in the district visited the forts often. Many Humphreys County family has a family legend that tells about Grandma riding a horse to Dover to visit Grandpa during the war.

The earliest indication that battle might be forthcoming was toward the middle of October in 1861 when the gunboat Conestoga ventured up the Tennessee on a reconnaissance and threw a few shells at Fort Henry. Throughout the following winter this gunboat, often accompanied by the Lexington, made appearances below Fort Henry, firing a few shells and then retiring.⁴⁰

The rains came in the middle part of January of 1862 and by January 22 the river had risen fifteen feet and was at floodstage and was sufficiently deep to float the gunboats. Tilghman was still trying to fortify the forts. On January 21 word came that the Federal troops were at Murray, Kentucky, and were moving south. The citizens of Henry County were thrown in a panic.⁴¹

On the morning of the fourth of February the Fort Henry lookout discovered through the heavy mists a fleet of gunboats approaching, followed by what seemed to be an endless stream of transports. Twenty three regiments were brought by steamboats and disembarked at Bailey's Ferry, three miles below Fort Henry on the east bank of the Tennessee. The soldiers bivouacked in the rain while seven gunboats lay in the river.⁴²

Scouting parties on both sides of the river had been pushed forward to within a short distance of the enemy line. Confederate troops were at the mouth of Sandy River and at the Danville railroad bridge. On the morning of the fifth the 48 Tennessee and the 51 Tennessee which had camped at Danville moved toward Fort Henry. Pickets reported that more Federal troops were landing on the east bank.

Tilghman's troops at Fort Henry were indifferently armed and trained. Even the 10th Tennessee, described as the best equipped regiment of the command, was provided with old flintlock muskets which had been used by the militia under Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812.⁴³

By noon on February 6 fifty-four enemy guns were trained on the fort.⁴⁴ Fort Henry fell after about one hour of bombardment and the main army retreated toward Fort Donelson.

The most immediate result of this victory was the breaking of the railroad which held together the Confederate line of defense, where it crossed the Tennessee at Danville, twenty miles above Fort Henry. At dusk navy tinclads went up the river to Danville. By dark the tinclads were up river destroying more boats as they found them. They went as far as Eastport in North Alabama.⁴⁵ The bridge at Danville was not destroyed but the trestle was removed from the abutments.⁴⁶ The Confederate boats the Annleton Belle, Lynn Boyd, and others were destroyed by their own men so as not to fall in enemy hands.⁴⁷ By February 8 the enemy was burning and destroying all houses between the Tennessee River railroad bridge at Danville and the city of Paris in Henry County.⁴⁸

Following the fall of Fort Henry, troops began pouring into Fort Donelson by train, boat, and overland marches from all parts of Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. On February 13 a vigorous attack was made against Fort Donelson by the Federal troops. During the night the weather changed from one of springlike balm to a freezing rain turning to sleet and snow, accompanied by a keen north wind, and temperature dropped to -20°. From Thursday, February 13, to Sunday, February 16, the troops fought in heavy snowstorms without shelter, insufficient food, no sleep, and low ammunition.

Maney's battery, Humphreys County Light Artillery, took and delivered severe punishment at Fort Donelson.

On Sunday the fort surrendered, but not before Forrest withdrew his men. Hundreds of men escaped from Fort Donelson on Sunday. It is said that Forrest's men all put a man on the horse with them and carried them to freedom. The exact number of prisoners taken at Fort Donelson was never officially announced. Estimates run all the way from 5,000 to 12,000.⁴⁹ The prisoners captured at Fort Donelson were taken to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where they had to sleep on the ground and received scant rations.⁵⁰

Troops fleeing Donelson passed through Houston County, camping the first night on Yellow Creek, and many fled through Humphreys County. There were many deserters in the Confederate army after the fall of Fort Donelson. One Humphreys County man recalled that the bullets were whizzing and whizzing and he did not like it, so he came home.⁵¹

Daily patrols were sent out through the adjoining counties following the fall of the forts. They were warned by their superiors not to plunder the area. Federal troops and a gunboat were stationed at Danville by February 23. From then on to the end of the war the people of Humphreys County caught more than a glimpse of military activity. The Federal troops began raiding the area regularly.

During March, following the fall of the forts, the Tennessee river was high--Fort Henry was actually under water. General Halleck had ordered that no one was to be allowed on the river--even small fishing rowboats along the river had been destroyed if found.

There were large bodies of Federal troops at Fort Henry and more arriving daily. Soon the people living along the river in Humphreys County began to notice large,

wholesale troop movement by steamers and transports. The steamers would carry large numbers up the river and return for more. This mass movement was being made in preparation for the famed battle of Shiloh.

Troops at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson were given permission to forage upon the country by General Grant but they were required to give receipts. Captain Flood, who was stationed at Fort Donelson, was one who came through the county on raiding trips and skirmishes.⁵² Waverly was occupied from 1863 until the end of the war.⁵³

On January 27, 1863, General Rosecrans, who would later have relatives living in Waverly, ordered the railroad completed to Johnsonville. He sent out an order to occupy Waverly (as well as Franklin, Columbia, and Charlotte) immediately and prepare to hold the country.⁵⁴

From the period of October 22, 1863, until May 10, 1864, Federal troops were in the county to build the railroad from White Bluff to Johnsonville. These troops consisted, in the main part, of the 12th and 13th U. S. Infantry, Colored. In December of 1863 the 8th Iowa Cavalry was stationed to guard the railroad and the 1st Kansas Battery was at Waverly until 1864, part of the time on Dry Creek. Troops were at the Yellow Bank Trestle in McEwen, and there was a stockade at Hurricane Creek. Both Fort Hill in Waverly, and the one at Johnsonville, received their names from encampments made on these hills.⁵⁵

Much property and many homes were destroyed by the Federal troops in the county. The country home of Arrena Thompson Sullivan was burned by the 5th Iowa Cavalry.⁵⁶ The home of John Wyly was burned by the Yankees.⁵⁷ In April 1863 the handsome bay mare belonging to twenty-one year old Mary Jane Hooper was stolen (or taken) by Captain Jeremiah C. Wilcox of Company B, 5th Iowa Cavalry. (In later years there is record of her claim against the government for this mare.)⁵⁸ The Trace Creek Baptist Church was put to the torch by the enemy while in the county.⁵⁹ A large portion of the public square was burned under the Federal occupation of the county.

As the war progressed, food, medicine, and clothing grew short. By 1863 all the people in the South were reduced to shabby homespun apparel. Coffee was a rarity and the housewives swapped recipes for ersatz coffee--the most popular being made from acorns. Salt became scarce until the housewives were sifting the dirt in their smokehouses for the salt that might be in the soil. One family in Humphreys County existed on a diet of potatoes for six months during the war, and were probably very fortunate to have that.⁶⁰

One of the favorite sports of the Yankee soldiers in the county was the capturing of Confederate soldiers home on furlough. Many a Humphreys County soldier was seized by the enemy when he made a secret trip home to visit his family, obtain new clothes, or get a fresh mount. Benjamin Brown, a private in the 50th Tennessee, was one that was captured by the soldiers and sent to prisoner of war camp, where he spent some time in the hospital very ill. When he did not report back to his outfit, he was marked Absent--Deserted--Leave of Absence. In 1909 Brown applied for a pension as a Confederate soldier and the pension was denied him as he was listed as a deserter. The banks of Long Branch trembled under his outrage and anger at being so charged. He fired letter after letter to the pension office--no longer interested in a pension--but interested in clearing his name. He secured affidavits from his fellow soldiers--including W. T. Thomas, former senator, who had served with him. He was successful in clearing the desertion charge against his name, and life along Long Branch settled back in its peaceful vein.⁶¹

Captain William I. White was sent on a mission on the east bank of the Tennessee River into Humphreys County during the war. The Yankees heard about his presence and said they were going to capture him. They made a diligent search for him but were never

able to capture him.⁶²

Costello Barfield, who served as first lieutenant in Company I, 11th Tennessee Infantry, was one of the most successful recruiters in the county. He visited Cherry Bottom in an attempt to raise a company of soldiers and made a stirring speech at the old Liberty Methodist Church. He said:

I want to walk the streets of Boston with my sabre clanking at my side--
I want to lay New York in ashes.⁶³

Not all the families of Humphreys County were Confederate sympathizers. One family had a split in loyalties. Godfrey B. Dunn joined Company C, Maney's battalion of sharpshooters, and died in 1862 in the hospital at Atlanta, Georgia. The next year his only son Henry W. Dunn enlisted in the Federal Army in Company C, 12th Tennessee Cavalry, and served two years.⁶⁴

A resident of McEwen had three daughters who married Union officers stationed in the county. He was shunned and disliked by his neighbors for his loyalty to the Union and for his daughters' husbands, but he and his family would not have survived the war years if it had not been for these sons-in-law, he recalled in later years.⁶⁵

Twenty-seven year old Joshua W. Nance was killed by the Federal cavalry near Cuba Landing on June 10, 1864, while bearing important papers for the Confederates. He was buried in the McKeel Cemetery on Blue Creek.⁶⁶

Official skirmishes for the area occurred on:

December 23, 1862--skirmish at Waverly
December 28, 1862--skirmish at Waverly and Richland Creek
December 21, 1864--skirmish at Reynoldsburg⁶⁷

Captain W. W. Lowe of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, Curtis Horse, commanded the troops at old Fort Heiman, near Paris Landing. Troops went out from this fort daily, going into Kentucky, down into Tennessee, destroying bridges, encountering bushwhackers, and continually fighting mosquitoes and flies. Sometime during his command of this post he had ordered that two boys be executed before a firing squad. These boys had lived somewhere in the hills between the rivers (the Tennessee and the Cumberland) in the so-called coaling grounds. They were charged with bushwhacking and were killed, as ordered by Colonel Lowe.⁶⁸ They were the sons of Jack Hinson, long to be remembered as the scourge of Humphreys and Benton Counties.⁶⁹

GUERRILLAS AND BUSHWHACKERS

The war developed a considerable number of guerillas and bushwhackers, or bushrangers. Sometimes it was difficult to draw the line between the guerillas--irregulars engaged in petty warfare--and the bushwhackers--men who led a predatory life with their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them. Guerillas were usually men with Southern sympathies and their depredations were often extended to non-combatants whose politics were not to the liking of the guerillas.⁷⁰

General Sherman would remember the guerillas as the most anarchical creation of the war. The looseness with which the Confederacy employed partisan rangers had made the status of these irregularly enlisted bands very vague, some generals recognizing them as legitimate soldiers, other excommunicating them as outlaws. The persistence of guerilla bands in firing upon non-military steamboats in West Tennessee at one time caused Sherman to issue an order for every boat fired upon ten families had to be expelled from the city of Memphis. Sherman even burned the town of Randolph, Tennessee after the guerillas fired on two steamboats on the Mississippi River.⁷¹

As early as March 1862, General Grant made official note of guerillas in Kentucky, north of Fort Henry. He sent Federal troops to Eddyville and Hopkinsville where the guerillas were organizing.⁷² By summer of 1862 guerilla warfare was at its peak in Humphreys County and other adjoining counties. By fall there was considerable warfare and several men were shot and others hanged by vengeful Federal troops.⁷³

The counties along the river became spoils of the more desperate bands of guerillas, some of whom while wearing Confederate uniforms would plunder and rob the rebel and the unionist alike without regard to sentiment of loyalty or disloyalty of the party robbed. Federal scouting parties from the forts would visit the area and carry off everything of value in sight. The dust from these scouting parties would hardly be settled when the guerillas might swoop down and pick up anything that might escape the Yankee raiders. Women, children, and old men became so terrorized that an appeal was made to the governor for protection. Groups of partisan rangers were formed in some of the counties to defend the people from the guerillas and bushwhackers.⁷⁴

Captain Alexander Duval McNairy of Nashville commanded a company of independent scouts between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers from 1862 until 1865 and was considered the terror of the Federal Army. Ridley in his Journal recalled that McNairy's dashes were vigorous and his execution phenomenal.⁷⁵ In the fall of 1864 McNairy's gang began harassing the track repairers along the railroad. On October 18 the track repairers were taken prisoner by this gang someplace between White Bluffs and Sneedsville (Dickson, Tennessee.) Three days later the bushwhackers burned nearly all the dwellings along the railroad. The 12th U. S. Infantry (Colored) was stationed at Gillem's Station (Tennessee City) at this time.⁷⁶

The bushwhackers or independent scouts of Henon Cross (son of a professor of Nashville) engaged in war against the Federals in Humphreys and Hickman Counties. These men were considered good, bad, and indifferent. They were remembered particularly as marauders in the old District 7 of Hickman County. Captain Cross was captured in 1864 at Briggs Chapel but made his escape.⁷⁷

James McLaughlin of Maryland is remembered as another bushwhacker who often worked with Henon Cross in the neighboring counties.⁷⁸

There was much harassment by marauders from Colonel Dorr's 8th Iowa Cavalry stationed at Waverly.⁷⁹

Sometimes these guerillas would work in cooperation with organized Confederate troops as they did during the two days battle from Buffalo to Centerville in 1864. In the autumn of that year, Confederate troops under Colonel Jacob Biffle came upon some Yankee soldiers under the command of Colonel Murphy near Buffalo and a running fight continued from there to Centerville. Biffle had under his command at that time the companies of Captain Robert Anderson, Captain Thomas Easley, and Captain Green, and the detached companies of Henon Cross and David Miller.⁸⁰

The Perry County Jayhawkers, Federal sympathizers, made periodic raids through both Humphreys and Hickman Counties. They would rob and beat and burn. This group was responsible for burning part of Centerville during the war. John Taylor was the captain of the Perry County Jayhawkers at one time during the conflict.⁸¹ Captain Taylor had raised a company for the Second Tennessee Mounted Federal Infantry in Perry County--another had been raised for the same regiment by Captain R. A. Guthrie.⁸² It has been said that before the war ended, these mounted men ceased to take prisoners.⁸³

Humphreys County, and the neighboring counties, were kept in constant ferment by the Federal troops and the alleged guerillas.

In 1863, W. J. Kemp, who lived on Hurricane Creek, was killed by the Federals. One night during the same year, Washington Box, age 29, was arrested at his home one night by a party of Jayhawkers, from West Tennessee, and taken to a hollow near his home where he was shot and his body buried near a tree; Henry Box was arrested by the Federals in 1864 and carried to an old mill on Big Richland Creek where he was shot.⁸⁴

James F. Leonard, a private in the 1st Kansas Battery, was killed by guerillas on Dry Creek while on his way to Waverly Landing; and Fletcher A. Willey, a private in the same battery, was also killed by guerillas about three miles east of Waverly in June of 1864.⁸⁵

Edward Barnes, a Federal sympathizer, was sitting on his front porch of his home near Waverly when the guerrillas called on him. He was holding his youngest child on his lap, or the child was sitting close to him, when he was shot by the guerillas. His entire jawbone was blown away by the blast.⁸⁶ This happened in 1864 and was remembered, with horror, by this child for the rest of her life.⁸⁷ A year later Thaddeus Holland was arrested by Federals in 1865 and shot on the Tennessee River.⁸⁸

Sometime during the early part of the war, about 1863, Bob Edwards and Wright Price, remembered as two notorious characters, were caught stealing horses from farmers in the Big Bottom area and were summarily hanged by Judge Lynch.⁸⁹

In adjoining Stewart County, now Houston, several farmers who were known to be in sympathy with the North were killed, presumably, by the guerrillas, among whom were William Barnes and Garrett Rice, both of whom were killed on the same night in 1863 at the home of Barnes about six miles northeast of Erin. Barnes was killed instantly, while Rice was so severely wounded that he died within a few days.⁹⁰

Lemuel Bell, who lived near Stewart Station, was killed by guerillas on White Oak Creek in 1864, and later in the same year Frank Reeves was killed on the waters of the same creek. The guerrillas were not permitted to go unpunished and whenever they were captured by the Federal soldiers they were executed. One Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1863 James Rushing and Hub Edmunson were attending Sunday school at a church about two miles northeast of Erin and they were arrested as guerillas by a group of Federal soldiers, and marched up the road for about half a mile to a clump of trees where the death warrant was read to them. They were given time to make their last prayers and were kneeling when the shots rang out killing them. The command to fire had been given before they ended their prayers. This same group of soldiers then marched up the road a short distance and arrested and shot as a guerilla Frank Warden.⁹¹

James Finley, Jacob Sly, and Henry Moore were arrested in the same county and taken to Montgomery County where they were condemned as guerrillas and killed. Other men, guerrillas, shot by the Federal soldiers at various times during the war were James Webb, Frank Hurst, and Henry T. Linsey.⁹²

James W. Britt, a merchant at Buffalo, was killed by bushwhackers early in the war years.⁹³ Sometime during the war William Knight was killed at Hurricane Mills.⁹⁴

OLD MAN HINSON

After his two sons were captured by Colonel Lowe's cavalry and were shot charged as bushwhackers, the old father took down his rifle and swore that as long as he lived he intended to kill every man that wore a blue uniform that came or could be gotten within range of his gun. Jack Hinson with his long rifle became a gory legend. Living as he did, between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers with Forts Donelson and Henry and Johnsonville on each side of him--all garrisoned with Federal troops--he knew every hill and valley, every trail, every spring, in the river country. He became an

outcast from his home and his neighbors and an avenging nemesis on the trail of those whom he held responsible for the murder of his two sons. Many a Yankee on patrol died in the middle of a sentence.⁹⁵

The old man in the brush would move without making a sound and after an ambush he would disappear as completely as if the earth had swallowed him. Every effort was made by the Federals to entrap him and every effort was unsuccessful.⁹⁶

When there was sufficient water in the Tennessee River for gunboats and transports to ply between Paducah and Johnsonville, Hinson would construct a duck blind from which he could pick off a pilot or an officer. He knew the river channels and where the channels would bring the boats close to the shore. Behind his blind of driftwood and brush he would await his game. Transport after transport could pass him safely, but if a man in blue appeared on deck, he was shot. Officers and pilots were the targets he always sought and to judge from the 36 distinct and uniform marks on the barrel of his rifle he exacted a terrible vengeance of the execution of his sons.⁹⁷ The Union put rewards on his head and ordered the Federal soldiers to kill him on sight.⁹⁸

Major Anderson, Forrest's adjutant general, recalled that on two of Forrest's campaigns into West Tennessee Hinson came to headquarters with valuable information as to the strength and location of Federal troops along the river.⁹⁹

In the fall of 1864 Old Man Hinson, as he was called by both sides, got word that General Forrest was on his way to the Tennessee River from Jackson, Tennessee, on the first leg of the campaign that was to end in the destruction of Johnsonville. He was waiting for Forrest at Paris Landing and piloted the guns through the Cypress Creek swamp to the river bank and to Johnsonville.¹⁰⁰

It was on this trip that the old man told Anderson of his great grievance and his tireless quest for vengeance. He said:

They murdered my boys, and may yet kill me, but the marks on the barrel of this gun will show that I am a long ways ahead in the game now and not yet done.¹⁰¹

After the war and the death of Old Man Hinson, Hinson's rifle was presented to Major Anderson by Captain Clint Winfrey of Johnsonville along with a letter of presentation certifying and identifying the rifle as that owned and used by Jack Hinson in the avenging of his two sons.¹⁰² Around 1886 Major Charles W. Anderson gave the weapon to his nephew W. T. Love of Murfreesboro and it passed from Love to Frances Love Black to Gene Black McFarlin to Ben Hall McFarlin, the present owner.¹⁰³

There are 36 distinct notches on the gun and it weighs seventeen pounds seven ounces and is reputed to have killed three men across the river.¹⁰⁴

Documentary evidence about Old Man Hinson before the war is not available and the theories about him are largely conjectural. Some have identified him with the Jacob Henson (sometimes Hinson) found in early Humphreys County records who was living in the county in 1850 at the age of 63 years. Other have identified him with John Henson of this county who would have been a man in his fifties during the Civil War. John Henson was believed to have been the son of Jacob. There is no reliable proof for these contentions.¹⁰⁵

CHAPTER XVIII

THE BATTLE OF JOHNSONVILLE

The importance of Johnsonville as a transfer and storage point had made it the object of some concern as far back as July 1864 when the timber on the west bank opposite the depot was cut down so that it would not conceal or shelter the approaching rebels.¹ Forrest's continued forays in Middle Tennessee not only caused the increase at the garrison but also made of Johnsonville a point of concentration for the flotilla of tinclad gunboats in the Lower Tennessee.

In the fall of 1864 General Forrest planned an attack on Sherman's lifeline--this port of Johnsonville which was the depot for the supplies of Sherman's Georgia campaign.² He assembled his troops at Jackson to prepare for this expedition. Here they gathered new recruits and the absentees and made assignments for the upcoming attack. The march toward the river began.

Upon reaching Paris in Henry County, Forrest divided his troops between Paris Landing and a point almost opposite old Fort Heiman, abandoned in March 1863, which was five miles down the river. There were two 20-pound Parrott guns at Fort Heiman and these guns were put in a place at each spot and the guns masked with brush to shield them from Federal observation. Each section had a command of the river for one mile in each direction. Orders were given not to fire on any gunboat until such boat had passed between the two positions.³

By daylight on the morning of October 29, 1864, when Forrest joined them, all was ready for the ambush and the harassment of the Federal river traffic. Cavalry men were hidden along the river bank, their horses had been left about a mile from the river. It was a beautiful morning. The Federals, happily unaware of the Confederates hidden in the undergrowth along the banks, pursued their river traffic in serene confidence.⁴

About 9 o'clock the first transport appeared. It was the Mazerra, newly built out of Cincinnati, which had two barges in tow. There were no gunboats in sight. The Mazerra was loaded with supplies of all kinds, principally clothing, approximately 700 tons of it.⁵ She passed the lower batteries in safety but after rounding a very slight bend in the river she was attacked by the hidden guns. Almost immediately, she was disabled. Her crew, caught by surprise, headed her for the northern bank, jumped ashore, and escaped to the woods. The commanding officer was left alone on the damaged transport.⁶

At first the Confederates were at a loss as to how they could reach the Mazerra and take possession of their captured prize for they had no boats or skiffs. A young soldier volunteered to cross the river to the boat, even though the water was quite cold at this season. The young man undressed partially, tied his pistol around his neck, and paddled across the river using a punchoon as his skiff and a plank for an oar. The remaining officer left aboard the Mazerra helped him out of the water and on deck. With a skiff from the steamer, the soldier then rowed back across the river so that the officers could come on board the Mazerra and take formal possession.⁷

There has been much disagreement among historians, compilers, and diarists about the identity of this young soldier. Morton, Young, and Hancock give the honor to Private Claib West of the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry. Jordan and Fryor say Captain Frank Gracey of the 3rd Kentucky, and Colonel Linkins says Private Dick Clinton of Walton's (Hudson's) Battery. Morton, one of the officers who took possession of the Mazerra, has long been accepted as one of the best authorities of the battle of Johnsonville, and he quite firmly gave West as the young soldier who swam the river and then accompanied the officers back to the transport.⁸

The rich cargo of luxuries and necessities--blankets, staves, clothing, axes, and the like--was greatly needed by the Confederate troops and was turned over to the quartermasters and the commissaries to be unloaded. Men were put to work and by 3 o'clock the banks were covered with supplies for 200 yards. In the midst of the unloading three gunboats appeared and started to fire, about 4 o'clock. A fiery answer from Morton's artillery drove off the gunboats. The Confederates set fire to the Mazepa for fear the gunboats might return and attempt to recapture the prize. The remains are still in the muck at the bottom of the river.⁹

The next day the Anna came down the river as far as Sandy Island, which was forty miles from Johnsonville.¹⁰ Although the Confederates shelled her, causing some damage, she escaped to safety.

A few hours later the transport Venus with two barges and under convoy of the Undine (No. 55) appeared on the river. These boats were allowed to pass the upper guns in safety but when they were between the two sections of guns, the firing began. They made an attempt to turn and return to Johnsonville but the heavy artillery fire had them trapped. For nearly an hour there was vigorous firing. Finally the gunboat passed the bend, when the Parrott guns opened and drove her back. Both vessels hugged the shore, badly damaged. The J. W. Cheeseman, loaded with more supplies, came into sight at this time and was caught in the fiery trap and burned. When this ship first appeared, there were five or six men standing guard with a Negro boy dressed in white nearby. During the firing three of the guards were killed and the Negro boy jumped into the river and was drowned.¹¹

The Undine held out for some time and finally ran ashore on the opposite bank. Her crew escaped into the woods. The Venus, which had an attachment of infantry aboard, held out longer and gave more resistance.

The Cheeseman ran up a white flag and was soon landed by Confederate troops. As the boat approached the shore, men on deck launched the gangway. Captain W. W. Tucker, anxious to be the first to board her, leaped from the bank, but missed his footing and fell into the river. He passed under the steamer, but returned to land in safety.¹²

By 3:30 the Venus was driven ashore near Green Bottom Bar, only six miles below Johnsonville.¹³

Captain Gracey was put in charge of the gunboat Undine and Lt. Colonel W. A. Dawson was on the transport Venus. Early on the morning of October 31, every man in the command who had any experience as a carpenter, or as a blacksmith, was busily employed repairing the two boats. The Cheeseman was so badly damaged it was not thought possible to put her in service.¹⁴

The Confederate flag was raised on both vessels. Crews and officers were detailed to man the vessel. The men on the bank yelled and cheered. Forrest wished to make a trial voyage in the boats to see if they were in good condition. As the boats rounded out into the river the men on the banks went wild.¹⁵

Thus was born the famous, but short-lived, horse marines of General Forrest's.

Inviting other army officers to come aboard, cruises up and down the river were enjoyed for some hours. The cruises were possibly made more pleasant by the cache of French brandy which had been found on the Mazepa. The night after the capture of the boats, Morton in his book wrote of a party in Paris at which they all danced until dawn. After the party they once more set out for Johnsonville.¹⁶

Progress was slow as a rainstorm had made the moving of the guns very difficult and the roads were slippery and troublesome. The two captured boats, now equipped for

action and loaded with supplies from the captured Mazerpa, moved slowly upstream, being covered from the bank by Morton's artillery. Skirmishing was heavy the first day. On the night of November 1, Forrest's expedition tied up and camped for the night in the neighborhood of the railroad bridge across the river at Danville.¹⁷

The fleet steamed ahead of the batteries. At a sudden bend in the river, just above Davidson's Ferry, the Venus was met by three Federal gunboats which opened fire. The ship was struck by a shell, which greatly damaged her machinery, and she became disabled. Colonel Dawson ran her ashore and the crew escaped under hot fire.¹⁸

The Undine had on November 3 gone up river and made an appearance at the head of Reynoldsburg Island, two miles below Johnsonville, and presented a challenge to three gunboats.¹⁹ The Union vessels had moved to engage her but the Undine steamed down down river. Lt. E. M. King, in charge of the Federal flotilla, believed the Undine was trying to decoy his boats downstream to within range of the rebel land batteries and did not accept the dare.

Colonel Dawson had not had time to scuttle the Venus when he and his crew abandoned the ship and it was recaptured by the Federals and put back into service later. The Undine was later caught between fire and forced ashore. Captain Gracey was able to fire the vessel before escaping with his men. They ripped open mattresses, soaking the stuffing with oil, set them afire, and waded ashore. The Undine first burned and then exploded.²⁰ Gracey and his men hid in the canebrake all day and that night they crossed the river on logs and crude rafts to rejoin Forrest.

This ended Forrest's Horse Marines.

Forrest, meanwhile, without attracting the Federals attention was putting his men in position for the attack on Johnsonville. He had encountered great difficulties caused by the bottomless mud of the big bottom across from Johnsonville. Work continued throughout the night in sinking the chambers and in heaving the huge guns in place, and camouflaging the positions with brush and undergrowth.

Morton, Forrest's boy chief of artillery, did not like the location of the gun positions. He scouted to the rear of the river bank and upon reaching a point opposite Johnsonville he found a position that would be an ideal location for his artillery. It was too high to be reached by the guns from the gunboats--they would fire over--and the fort at Johnsonville was on a ridge, elevated enough that the guns could not be brought down sufficiently to fire at the spot. He wanted his guns at this spot.²¹

From his spot Morton viewed the area which in a few short hours would be a fiery holocaust, remembered in great detail by the people of Humphreys and Benton Counties for many years. Two gunboats were moored at the landing in Johnsonville and another gunboat was directly beneath the bluff on which he stood. A number of barges were being loaded by the Negroes--there were eighteen barges, loaded and unloaded at the port.²² The officers and men were going about their affairs unaware of his observation. The passengers for the boats were strolling down to the wharf or lounging on deck, smoking, chatting. There were some dozen ladies on the wharf. Two freight trains were being loaded. The river banks for quite some distance was lined with great quantities of stores--described as acres of open storage, some piles as high as ten feet and covered with tarpaulins.²³ Protecting the scene from above on the hill to be called Fort Hill was the guns. This was the scene of Sherman's lifeline--a scene of complete security.

At the time of the attack there were approximately 500 citizen employees at Johnsonville.²⁴ W. H. Johnson, a Northerner, was the telegraph operator for the Union, and Tom Green, a Southerner, worked there with him.²⁵

Extensive arrangements for the transfer of freight from the steamboats to the railroad cars had been installed at Johnsonville. There was powerful hoisting machinery for this work with ample buildings, platforms, and storage space.²⁶ The river bank sloped gently for fifty yards to a ravine. There were long lines of rifle pits near the river. Beyond the ravine was a high plateau. Upon the high ground breast works had been built and behind the breast works were about four acres of open storage.²⁷

The people of Johnsonville were going about their duties and quite obviously thought that Forrest had retired after his loss of the day before.

Forrest gave his permission to Morton to place two guns in the new position. It took Morton about two hours to get his guns in place. Logs had to be cut, driftwood removed, a roadway had to be cut through the brush and fallen trees, guns had to be carried over the fallen timber, sometimes by hand. The underbrush was dense and the mud sticky. Finally the guns were in place. And by 2 o'clock, November 4, 1864, all was in readiness.²⁸

Rice's Battery was above the head of Reynoldsburg Island, Thrall's a half mile above the landing, and Brown was in charge of the battery directly across from Johnsonville. Two of Morton's guns and two of Hudson's were directly opposite the mouth of Trace Creek. The Confederate position had been taken so quickly and so secretly that the enemy was unaware of their proximity.²⁹

About 2 o'clock one of the steamers seemed to get wind of movement on the western shore and steamed toward it. One account says two gunboats lashed together crossed the river to reconnoiter.

At this moment ten guns opened fire on Johnsonville. (Morton wrote that the opening shot was fired by his guns.) Linkins wrote that the report from the ten guns sounded like one.³⁰

For forty minutes there was a cannonade, an unceasing and deafening roar, concentrated on the gunboats and transports.³¹ Many housewives in the county came to the door, looked out and listened to the unceasing thunder from the direction of Johnsonville, and hoped.

The tranquil scene of a few minutes before changed to one of confusion and stark terror. spurts of steam and smoke billowed up from the boats. A boiler of one of the boats exploded and the agonized screams of the scalded mingled with the roar of the guns. Crews on the boats, who had a few minutes earlier been washing, packing, or loading, abandoned everything and jumped into the river.

Passengers on the transports tumbled down stairs, crowded the gangplanks, and pushed each other in the river. Some scattered wildly up the hillside seeking shelter.

The vessels caught fire, drifted against others, spreading the flames. With the boats ablaze the Confederates now concentrated their artillery fire on the stores.³² Flames set by shell and from the burning boats soon made sheds, warehouses, and the acres of stores a mass of roaring flames, and soon reduced to heaps of smoldering ashes the vast amounts of coffee, hay, corn, and bacon. One warehouse on a hill above Johnsonville commanded a store of hundreds of barrels of whiskey which caught fire. The barrels burst and blazing alcohol ran down the hill in blue flames.³² The rebels, irregardless of the Federal guns, ran down to the water's edge, cheering and waving. Some of the excited men called upon the Yankees to save a few barrels.³³

The tantalizing aroma of bacon tempted the Confederates who had been on short rations.

Lt. King, convinced that Forrest had four times as many men and guns as he actually had, set fire to the remaining gunboats, transports, and barges to keep them from

falling into the Confederate hands.³⁴ Colonel Charles R. Thompson, shore commander, concurred in the order to fire the vessels. The whole fleet turned to the water's edge and sank in the river. As late as the exceptional low water of 1925, their frames were still to be seen in the river.³⁵

Within two hours the whole place was ablaze--ashore and afloat--for one mile up and down the stream.³⁶

In Johnsonville there was fear that Forrest might be about to cross the river--even though the burning boats made such a move impossible. Fearing such an attempt, the railroad agent at Johnsonville, C. H. Nabb ran off with a train of cars loaded with refugees--some say as many as 400 men from the gunboats. Upon nearing Waverly, just short of the point where the railroad begins to climb from the river bottom into the highlands, he was alleged to have cut off the engine and tender and run light to Nashville, leaving his trainload of refugees to shift for themselves.³⁷

Chris Young, who had ridden his mule into Johnsonville that day, had left the animal hitched to a post. It is said that during the excitement three Negro soldiers rode the mule away to safety.³⁸ Some of the Negro troops became so demoralized that they left the scene on foot and the story goes they did not stop until they reached Nashville.

Out of the day grew many tales of happenings on the day of battle. One such being the story of the wounded Federal soldier being rolled off a burning gunboat in a wheelbarrow and being saved.³⁹

One of the gunboats, burning fiercely, floated down the river to Stewart County and there was pillaged. The bell was taken off the boat and buried in the sand. After the war the bell was sold to the Masonic Lodge at Waverly and was first swung in the belfry of the little union brick church on Church Street. When the Masons and the Methodists built a combination church and Masonic hall, the bell was brought over to the new building. In 1902 upon remodelling the present church the bell was purchased by the Methodists and it stills calls them to worship.⁴⁰

In the fall of 1925 when the Tennessee River was extremely low, the hulls of the sunken vessels were exposed. Curiosity seekers from all over the state came to view the wreckage--which old river people had known was there for years. George Stricklin and Randolph Waggoner of Johnsonville were two who investigated the hulls. Waggoner said in later years:

We could not reach very far down in the hatch. It was chugged up with bags of coffee beans--black and almost petrified beans. In two other hulks we found cases of canned goods, cases of whiskey, pencils, pen points, ink, penstocks, hardtack, biscuits, canteens, a few burned and twisted rifles, some round shot, one 18-pound shell and one 60-pound shell. Each one had a brass ring around it and a brass cap. A number of the boats were in deeper water and were never searched.⁴¹

Formations of melted nails lay on the ground where the warehouses burned. For a few years after the battle four-inch shells were found imbedded in the hills around the town. There is an unconfirmed tale in the county that a mussel fisherman at some time in this century brought up a hunk of melted gold and disappeared from these parts immediately thereafter.⁴²

Forrest, well satisfied with the day's accomplishments, ordered his men back from the river. It is said that the glare of the flames could be seen for six miles up and down the river, and that Forrest's troops made their way by the light of this glare. All the artillery was ordered back with the exception of two guns which were moved a

few miles away and these were guarded by Rucker's brigade."³

The following morning General Forrest, accompanied by Chalmers and Buford, rode back to the river and he expressed great satisfaction when he saw that not a vestige of anything remained on the opposite shore. The guns were then ordered out, but before Rucker removed his troops some of the Negro troops came out of their holes and hiding places and rushed down to the river, cavorting about and indulging in amusing antics, shaking their fists at the hated Confederates. Every kind of offensive and abusive language was shouted at the rebels. Rucker halted his men and ordered them back. Some of his men crawled near the water and opened fire, killing and wounding some of the soldiers. Those able to do so ran in the wildest confusion. Before the firing the Negroes were scattered along the bank. In their efforts to get away, those from both flanks ran toward the center and tumbled over each other in the greatest comic confusion and panic. Their enthusiasm of a moment before had turned into reckless despair."⁴

While Forrest was marching away from Johnsonville, Federal reinforcements were pouring into the place. On November 5, George W. Gallup and the first of the troops arrived at Johnsonville. Major General John M. Schofield of the 23rd Army Corps and his troops were diverted to Johnsonville. Schofield arrived on November 6 and his presence quieted the troops who were then set to rebuilding."⁵

Despite the rebuilding, Johnsonville was never again to be important to the war. Immediately after the war, small pox broke out among the soldiers, killing quite a few of them. A pest house was built and part of them housed there--later it was fenced off and later burned."⁶

The result of the attack on Johnsonville has been exaggerated by both sides. The best estimate of the damage is believed to have been around \$6,700,000. Forrest destroyed four gunboats, fourteen steamboats, seventeen barges, 95,000 tons of quartermaster stores, and captured one hundred fifty prisoners. His losses were two killed and nine wounded."⁷

General Sherman made note of the day's accomplishments by saying:

That Devil Forrest was down about Johnsonville making havoc among the gunboats and transports."⁸

U. S. TROOPS AT JOHNSONVILLE

In November 1864 the troops stationed at Johnsonville were:

43 Wisconsin Volunteers--700 men
 Detachments of the 12th, 13th, and 100th U. S. Infantry Colored
 Quartermaster employees--800 men
 Detachment of 11th U. S. Tennessee Cavalry--20 men
 1st Kansas Battery--which had six 10-pound Parrott guns
 Company A, 2nd U. S. Colored Artillery

Others:

3rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment (U.S.)--this outfit had been ordered to Johnsonville after the surrender of Atlanta, then to Duck River, then to Columbia, and was forced to Nashville by General Hood by way of Charlotte and Clarksville.

6th Tennessee Infantry (U.S.)--this outfit had the same history as the 3rd. Company G of this outfit was raised in Perry County."⁹

10th Tennessee Infantry (U. S.)--this group did provost duty in Nashville until 1863 when it was ordered to guard the Nashville and North Western railroad until the spring of 1864.

12th Tennessee Cavalry (U. S.)--this regiment did guard duty on the Nashville and North Western Railroad where it remained until April 1864, when it was sent to chase General Forrest.⁵⁰

(The 3rd, 6th, 10th, and 12th were all composed of Union troops raised in Tennessee of Union loyalists.)

By the time General Schofield arrived at Johnsonville, Forrest had departed from the area. Schofield left a force to defend Johnsonville and the area--including the 3rd and 6th Tennessee Infantry, Cooper's brigade, and several regiments of cavalry. He left Johnsonville on November 7 for Atlanta.⁵¹

Following the battle of Nashville at a later date, the 13th U. S. Infantry was sent back to Humphreys County and remained until the end of the war.

CHAPTER XIX

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

A complete listing of the soldiers of the Confederate Army would be impossible to compile. Many of the young men merely grabbed a rifle and marched off, and their families never heard of them again, nor knew what outfit they joined. Records kept were not complete and so many of the boys in grey from Humphreys County may never be known.

MANEY'S BATTERY

Officers at enlistment were:

Captain Frank Maney
First lieutenant H. M. McAdoo
Second lieutenant Tilford Forsee
Third lieutenant Lons McCauley¹

Later officers:

Major Frank Maney
Captain H. M. McAdoo
Lieutenant S. M. Byrn²

Those killed while members of Company A, 24 Tennessee Battery of Sharpshooters:

Lt. S. M. Byrn, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 13, 1862	W. T. Brown died at hospital at Clinton, Miss., October 14, 1862
J. J. Ridings killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 13, 1862	W. M. Daugus died in hospital at Knoxville on Nov. 17, 1862
C. C. Coleman died in hospital at Fort Donelson	C. C. Winstead, died Jan. 26, 1862, at hospital in Chattanooga
Sanders Slayden died in hospital, Clinton, Miss., in October 1862	D. H. Caff, died in hospital in Clarks- ville, Tennessee, Feb. 1, 1862
J. J. Evans, killed at Fort Donelson November 10, 1861	E. P. Brown, died in hospital in Chatta- nooga, April 14, 1863
Ira Collier, died hospital, Fort Donel- son, Dec. 11, 1861	J. D. Deacham, died March 10, 1864 in hospital at Cassville, Georgia
J. W. Harper, died hospital at Fort Donelson, Jan. 7, 1862	G. W. Rusline (possibly Rushing) died February 11, 1863 in hospital at Shelbyville, Tenn.
T. J. Jones, died in hospital at Fort Donelson, Jan. 15, 1862	W. D. Norman, killed Feb. 24, 1863, died in hospital at Shelbyville
R. A. Norman, died in hospital at Fort Donelson, Jan. 2, 1862	J. E. Scott, died since muster of wounds received in war
J. G. Furman, died in hospital at Fort Donelson, Dec. 9, 1861	J. M. Long, died since muster of wounds received in war
Levi Yates, died in hospital at Fort Donelson, Jan. 24, 1862	Elisha Marchbanks, died since muster of wounds received in war
F. W. Walls, killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 13, 1862	Robert Sinks, died Feb. 23, 1863, in hospital in Atlanta, Georgia
G. W. Lewis, killed at Murfreesboro Dec. 31, 1862	Benjamin Tate, died since muster of wounds received in war
W. T. Foiner, died in hospital at Fort Donelson, Jan. 10, 1862	James Brown, died May 1, 1863 while in service
David Cooley, died at home, March 10, 1862	James S. Weaver, died in hospital in Atlanta, Aug. 24, 1863
John Dorcham, died at home March 1, 1862	Thomas Choat, died in hospital at Colum- bia, Tennessee, Feb. 26, 1863
Whit Alexander, died at home March 1, 1862	E. Narramon, died at Gate City hospital April 12, 1863
E. N. Powers, died at hospital at Clinton, Miss., Sept. 23, 1862	

Maney's Battery (continued)

The following served in Company C, Maney's Sharpshooters:

Lueco Hailey, captured and served as
prisoner of war³

John C. Wallace⁷
J. V. Deck

Dillen Choate⁴

Godfrey B. Dunn, killed at Atlanta in
1862⁵

John M. McAdoo⁶

Others who served under Maney--company not known:

Thomas U. Harris, Maney's battalion,
4th Tennessee Infantry⁸

James M. Martin, Company E, Maney's
battalion of sharpshooters⁹

Robert A. Latimer, wounded at
Tullahoma¹⁰

Howard W. Turner¹¹

Hugh M. McAdoo, captured and was prison-
er of war for a time¹²

John H. Knight, wounded at Tullahoma¹³

Russell King, wounded at Tullahoma¹⁴

C. S. Parker¹⁵

J. J. Conners, private¹⁶

John W. Edwards¹⁷

COMPANY A, 11th TENNESSEE

Officers:

Joe E. Pitts, Captain

J. B. Pitts, 1st lieutenant

William I. White, second lieutenant

William M. Bowen, third lieutenant

G. M. Jones, first sergeant

B. F. Beasley, second sergeant

Lafayette Priestly, third sergeant

H. C. Crim, fourth sergeant

Pat Cronan, first corporal¹⁸

Officers at reelection in 1862:

William I. White, Captain

G. D. Ridings, first lieutenant

John McGill, second lieutenant

R. F. Beasley, third lieutenant¹⁹

Those in this company killed during the war:

Thomas Knight, died July 8, 1861, in
Humphreys County

Pat Cronan, killed in battle of Frank-
lin, November 30, 1864

Samuel Cathey, drowned in Duck River

W. D. Easely, died at Morristown

J. F. Gray, killed October 1861 at
Wild Cat, Kentucky

F. M. Gray, killed at battle of
Franklin

Joseph Glover, died at Knoxville

Jacob Love, died at Shelbyville, Tenn.

J. W. McCrary, died at Knoxville

Adam Saunders, killed at Murfreesboro

William McHelvey, killed at Kennesaw
Mountain, Georgia

William V. Saunders, died in camp on
July 8, 1861

Michael Shaver, died in the battle of
Murfreesboro

N. M. Shaver, died in prison

Joseph Skelton, died at Kennesaw
Mountain, Georgia

J. B. Young, died at Knoxville

The severely wounded of the outfit included:

J. D. Ridings--had leg broken in service

Private Frank Peasley had both eyes shot out at Missionary Ridge. He was a musician after the war in order to support his family.²⁰

Company A, 11th Tennessee (continued)

M. Alexander	Liberty Sanders	Harris Wyly	John Carnell
Robert Alexander	William Sanders	W. B. Foster	William Bullard
Frank Alexander	Walter Smith	Johnson Bruce	
William Brown	Jim Smith	Thomas Bruce	
Robert Brown	Zobie Myatt	Jake Young	
Tom Bullock	Thomas Winstead	John Bolton	
Rube Beasley	Charles White	Dan O'Neil	
Frank Beasley	W. I. White	William Smith	
John Cannon	Alfred W. Trogdon	W. C. Smith	
John Cathy	John McGill	William Story	
Sam Cathy	Pat Cronan	Eud Dobbins	
John Choat	Fate Priestly	Gus Jamison	
Frank Gray	Jim Pitts	Calvin McGill	
W. T. Fuqua	George Ridings	A. W. Hunt	
Jessie Fuqua	Elisha T. Ridings	W. M. Slayden	
George Ferguson	Jim Lewis	Lindsey McIllyea	
Tom Foster	George Coleman	William Corbett	
Tom Emery	George Turner	William Roy	
William Emry	Robert Cooley	William Spencer	
Joe Hale	Nubian Cronket	James Pullen	
Bolie Hale	Robert Cooley	Charles Hale	
William Johnson	John Rogers	Rufus Hale	
Shelton Holland	B. Frank McCollum	John Plant	
Joe McCreary	Giley Crief ?	George Simpson	
Bale McCreary	Thomas B. Traylor	William Bullard	
Thomas Moore	William Bowen	Robert W. Sanders	
Dick Marberry	James Long	James A. Lewis	
George Marable	Pleas Matlock		
John Osbern	Andrew Hunt		
Frank Hammer ?	John Stuart		
Charles Porter	William McKelvey		
Tom Porter	Joe Shelton		
Lum Porter	Dick Morrisett		
William C. Pullen	Charles Stewart		
Henry Randle	Thomas Moss		

This roster is a combination of rosters filled by William I. White and William Carroll Pullen on their Moore questionnaires in 1922.²¹

COMPANY I, 11th TENNESSEE

Officers:

Hugh Ross Lucas, Captain
 C. M. Barfield, first lieutenant
 L. M. Traylor, second lieutenant
 William Wyatt, third lieutenant
 N. H. Scholes, first sergeant
 C. J. Waggoner, second sergeant

S. M. Wilson, third sergeant
 W. H. Caldwell, fourth sergeant
 W. Price, first corporal
 R. M. Echols, second corporal
 Stephen Beach, third corporal
 Fuqua Owen, fourth corporal

Officers at next election:

Isaac P. Young, Captain
 S. M. Wilson, first lieutenant

Richard McCauley, second lieutenant
 W. H. Baker, third lieutenant

Members of this company killed in service:

S. H. Beech, killed Dec. 25, 1862
 W. J. Brown, killed June 1, 1862

C. N. Crosswell, killed at Franklin
 J. F. Echols, killed at Murfreesboro

Company I, 11th Tennessee (continued)

T. J. Ennis	W. H. Price
died Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864	killed at Murfreesboro
Patrick Flaherty	Richard Price
died March 24, 1862	killed July 8, 1861
Cull French	N. H. Scholes
killed at Franklin	killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864
Joseph Garrett	Jasper Smith
killed March 10, 1862	killed May 5, 1862
James Harley	C. T. Teaster
killed July 9, 1861	killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864
W. A. Jamison	Thomas Thompson
killed July 5, 1861	killed July 7, 1861
W. L. Jones	J. J. Trotter, killed June 27, 1864
killed Nov. 12, 1861	killed at Kennesaw Mountain
Marshall Perry	C. C. Wyatt
died unknown	killed July 10, 1861
William Owens	J. R. Price
died July 9, 1863	killed Dec. 24, 1862 ²²
J. C. O'Grain (possibly O'Guin)	
killed Atlanta on July 22, 1861	

Richard McCauley, second lieutenant, lost a leg at the battle of Chickamauga.²³
 Theodore A. Bunnell served for a period in Company I, 11th Tennessee Regiment.²⁴

COMPANY K, 50th TENNESSEE INFANTRY

Company K was formed under Captain A. A. Wilson. On April 1865 only the following men were left out of this company to answer roll call:

Joseph J. McCauley
 Thomas Cowley
 Rufus Knight²⁵

Those that were killed in Company K included:

Captain T. M. Curtis	R. T. Clies
J. W. Fatterson	killed June 1863
killed Dec. 29, 1861	W. H. Carter
W. M. Benner	killed Feb. 15, 1862
killed March 16, 1861	T. J. Garrett
A. J. McMurray	killed March 5, 1862
killed Sept. 6, 1863	S. J. Anderson
J. W. White	killed March 1863
killed October 9, 1863	S. K. Hooper
J. Admus	killed Dec. 26, 1861
killed Jan. 18, 1861	T. J. Meredith
C. J. Admus	killed Jan. 14, 1862
killed July 16, 1862	James Patrick
R. W. Brigham	killed June 1, 1863
killed Oct. 28, 1862	J. W. Sims
B. F. Bryant	killed Jan. 1, 1862
killed June 12, 1862	F. H. Semore
J. A. Black	killed Jan. 1, 1862
killed Jan. 18, 1862	C. C. Winsted
Henry Dramlett	killed Jan. 3, 1862
killed April 15, 1863	

Company K, 50th Tennessee Infantry (continued)

A. Cowen
killed Dec. 12, 1863
T. Gritmill
killed Sept. 20, 1863
W. J. Denice
killed June 16, 1862
S. Emdurus
killed February 1861
J. Etheridge
killed Dec. 26, 1861
W. H. Thurman
killed May 15, 1862

T. Hunt
killed June 7, 1863
E. Kelly
killed Jan. 12, 1862
J. T. Smith
killed June 14, 1862
John Smith
killed June 1, 1863
James Smith
killed Jan. 15, 1862
Jehu Hutson
killed May 1862 ²⁶

10th TENNESSEE CAVALRY

In the summer of 1862, Alonzo Napier of Humphreys County raised the company which as Company G became a part of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry. The original officers were:

Alonzo Napier, Captain
W. J. D. Spence, first lt.

Leroy Traylor, second lt.
William Davidson, third lt.

The company together with four others in the fall of 1862 organized near Ross Landing above Johnsonville the battalion which came to be known as Napier's Battalion. At that time Captain Napier was elected lieutenant colonel which was the rank of the commanding officer of a battalion. At this time the following officers were elected:

W. J. D. Spence, Captain
Thomas S. Easley, first lieutenant

William D. King, second lieutenant
William Wyatt, third lieutenant

Previous to this the men under the command of Napier had been several times under fire in their operations through Hickman, Humphreys, Perry, Maury, Wayne, and Dickson counties. The battalion now crossed the Tennessee River and joined General Forrest's command. At the battle of Parkers Cross Roads, which occurred soon after, Colonel Napier was killed while leading his men in a charge. The battalion was now sent on a raid along the Cumberland River. It was later joined by the entire commands of Generals Wheeler and Forrest, and participated in the attack on Fort Donelson. Returning to Columbia, Napier's battalion was consolidated with Cox's battalion which was commanded by Colonel N. N. Cox and formed the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry. The original Napier company became Company I of this regiment. Thomas S. Easley was elected captain, and commanded it until the end of the war. This outfit fought at Thompson Station, Brentwood, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Resaca, Atlanta, Franklin, and Nashville.

The following roll of Company I, 10th Tennessee Cavalry, is compiled from information furnished by survivors to the authors of the History of Hickman County. Many names on this roll are of soldiers from other counties, and in many cases designated. All the names in this list are the names of men who belonged to this company at some time during its existence, the names in capitals are the names of those who were killed:

ALONZO NAPIER of Humphreys County. He was killed at Parkers Cross Roads on Dec. 9, 1862.

W. J. D. Spence, first lieutenant, was elected to succeed Napier
Leroy Traylor, Humphreys County second lieutenant

William Davidson, Denton County third lieutenant

Thomas S. Easley, elected first lieutenant to succeed Spence. Captain.

Thomas Alexander

Daniel Atkinson

George W. Ashley, Humphreys County

Company I, 10th Tennessee Cavalry (continued)

Ned Arnold	W. G. Frazier, lieutenant	Owens Morgan
Thomas Arnold	Alston Fowlkes	Richard Milam
A. V. Burchard	G. W. Florence	G. W. McCaulay, 1st.
Monroe Bateman	_____ Fullerton	lieutenant, killed
J. A. Bates	Lewis George	Sevierville
Francis M. Ballard	John B. Gray	J. A. McCaulay at
Henry Box of	Jack George	Blanche Hill on
Humphreys County	James George	Jan. 27, 1864
John Bates	J. D. Garner	W. W. Mayberry
Jacob Beasley	D. Garner	W. H. McClanahan
Stephen E. Carothers	W. H. Huddleston	George Milam
William Cash	Reeves Huddleston	Curtis Oakley
F. C. CHAPPELL, mortally	James Hall, 2nd lt.	William Oakley
wounded in battle	William Hicks	Jasper N. Peeler
of Nashville	William Humphreys	JAMES PEELER killed
Joseph Coleman	William Hurt	on Cane Creek by
JAMES COTHAM, killed on	David Hicks	Perry Jayhawkers
Cane Creek by the	Thomas Hartley	James Porch
Perry Co. Jayhawkers	William Hilham	John Pickard
Commodore Cotham	Horatio Hunter	Isaac Pickard
Wesley Caughron	W. S. Helms	William Pinkerton
Joseph W. Cooper	J. C. Heel of	_____ Priestly, 1st. sgt.
Samuel Conn	Humphreys County	John Priest
J. F. Crowe	William Hutchison	Henry Richie, sgt.
F. E. Cummins	Thomas Jones	Newton Rickman
M. L. Dean	W. D. King, 2nd lt.	William Rosson
William Dean	D. R. King	J. L. Regan
Andrew Depriest	Andrew Lowe	J. L. Rinehart
James Darden	Loc Leiper	John S. Satterfield
Henry Dozier	D. M. McClanahan	JAMES SHIPP, lt.
N. J. Donegan	James E. McCollum	killed in battle
_____ Dillon	Andrew McClerkin	Van Buren Shouse,
John F. Eason	H. McClerkin	Frank Shipp
John A. Easley	M. McClanahan	Spivey Stanfield
Robert M. Easley	Joel G. McClaren	Fap Stewart
Stephen Easley	H. D. McClanahan	William Spencer of
James D. Easley, Jr. adjutant	John Mayberry	Humphreys County
J. H. Easley, 3rd sergeant	George Mayberry	William Shaw
James Stewart	James Shirley	G. D. Stokey
James J. Sparks	W. A. Stewart	John Stewart
Joseph Shipp	Ira Shipp	G. W. Terkington
Dr. T. D. Thompson, sgt. major	Felix L. Totty of	Jack Thornton
J. H. C. Tarkington	Humphreys County	O. B. Turner
William Thornton	Richard Tatum	A. J. Turner
Samuel Tubbs	Folk Weatherspoon	Dr. L. D. Wright
Dr. A. C. Wilkins	Ir. W. L. Walker	Dr. R. C. Wilkins
William Wyatt of	Harris Wyly of	James Watts of
Humphreys County	Humphreys County	Humphreys County
F. B. Wright	Coleman Williams	Thomas Warren
Richard Weatherspoon	J. R. Weatherspoon	J. M. Weatherspoon
W. C. Wherry	Irving Wherry	Frank Wherry
Benjamin Wills	Nathaniel Young	G. W. Young ²⁷

Company A, 10th Tennessee Cavalry:

Officers:

Captain S. D. H. Whitfield, company captain

Company A, 10th Tennessee Cavalry (continued)

Members of this company were:

G. M. Whitfield, died May 5, 1863
 W. W. Hobbs, formed one of companies,
 Company F, wounded
 W. M. Box, wounded September 1862
 at Franklin
 Jesse T. Hobbs, wounded twice
 B. E. Summers, killed
 David Crockett Daniel, second lieutenant,
 listed as serving in Captain Whit-
 field's Company

Alfred Forrester, served in Hobbs
 Company, 10 Tennessee Cavalry
 Robert Teas, listed as serving 4 years
 in Hobbs Cavalry

Miscellaneous members of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry:

Charles N. Turner, fought at battle of
 Cross Roads, Colonel Napier's regt.
 James W. Baker, Company F
 10th Tennessee Cavalry
 Moses O. Box, Company G
 10th Tennessee Cavalry
 Robert G. Toland, Company F
 10th Tennessee Cavalry
 Benjamin Trotter
 10th Tennessee Cavalry
 John T. Turner, Company F
 10th Tennessee Cavalry

James M. Hall, Company G
 10th Tennessee Cavalry
 Samuel L. Mays
 10th Tennessee Cavalry
 William A. Short, Company F
 10th Tennessee Cavalry
 William S. Traylor, youngest man in army
 from Humphreys County. Served in
 Napier's Independent Scouts, later
 10th Tennessee Cavalry
 William Fortner, Captain Alexander's Co.
 10th Tennessee Cavalry

Samuel L. Mays of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry was wounded in the left arm which re-
 sulted in amputation.²⁸

MISCELLANEOUS SOLDIERS

John Castleman Thompson, served in
 Colonel Baxter Smith's battalion,
 killed at Shiloh at 60 years.
 John H. Porch
 Company A, 20 Tennessee Regiment
 William T. Porch, wounded at Shiloh
 Company A, 20 Tennessee Regiment
 Daniel W. Goodrich, prisoner of war
 Missouri State Guard
 W. D. King
 Company E, 34 Tennessee Regiment
 James H. McAdoo
 Nashville Battery Company
 Theodore L. Lanier, captain, received
 seven bullet wounds at Franklin
 Company C, 2nd Mississippi Infantry
 Augustus R. Lankford, Colonel, prisoner
 of war at Johnson's Island
 48th Alabama Infantry
 William Bissell
 Company A, 20th Mississippi
 James T. Knight
 company and regiment unknown

Robert A. McCauley
 killed in service
 Wilson McCauley
 killed in service
 Theodore A. Bunnell, 50th Tenn. Infantry,
 Company A, Bonment's Company, and
 Company I, 11th Tennessee Regiment
 Joseph L. Byrn, artillery captain
 John L. Choate, Captain John Minor's
 Cavalry Company
 James W. Daniel, private
 Company A, 10th Tennessee Infantry
 John M. Driver, McCown's Corps
 Thomas V. Eskridge
 Company K, 45th Tennessee Regiment
 Putnam F. Gould, Surgeon, 50th Tennessee
 Infantry, prisoner of war at
 Johnson's Island
 Samuel G. Jones
 Company H, 11th Tennessee Infantry
 William D. King, third lieutenant
 Company E, 34th Tennessee Infantry

Miscellaneous soldiers (continued)

Jesse Luten

Colonel Demoss, 10th Tennessee

John M. Patrick

Company A, 54 Tennessee

Andrew J. Richardson

Company E, 11th Tennessee Regiment

William C. Jones, wounded at Atlanta

Company H, 11th Tennessee

Aaron James, surgeon, prisoner of war for six months

John Hamlin

Ruth Choate of McEwen

J. Robert Knight, prisoner of war in Pennsylvania, Lost an eye.

J. F. Daniel

James W. Daniel

Company A, 10th Tennessee Infantry

Roderick McAulay, second lieutenant

Maney's Battery

Willie Dun, private

Company A, 6th Georgia Infantry

J. D. Jones, private

Company E, 11th Tennessee

W. H. Page, private

Company A, 6th Georgia Infantry

James Page, private

Company A, 6th Georgia Infantry

Henry May, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

Jesse Rogers, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

W. C. Craft, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

G. W. Towler, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

F. S. Baker, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

Stephen Taylor, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

Andry J. Pemberton, private

Company H, 10th Tennessee Infantry

James Wilhite, private

Company E, Infantry

J. J. Clemons

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

William T. Ethridge, private

Company E, Tennessee Infantry

Wesley J. Jones, private

10th Tennessee Cavalry

John W. Crowell, private

10th Tennessee Infantry

John H. Holley, private

10th Tennessee

W. P. Pruett, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee

James Harrington

Jesse P. Horner, captured at Fort Donelson and again at Franklin. In prisoner six months the first time, three months the last.

David C. Hudspeth, Private

42nd Regiment of Infantry

Charles Brooks Triplett

Ben Matthews

Mack Stacy

Thomas Simpson

Bart Rice of Bold Springs

Benjamin Brown, private

Company I, 50th Tennessee Regiment

W. Powers, killed January 1, 1862

Company E, 50th Tennessee Infantry

M. M. Massey, second lieutenant

Company A, 24th Battalion Sharpshooters

James K. Hicks, private

W. M. Roberts, private

6th Georgia Infantry

R. S. Meadows, private

21st Texas Infantry

I. L. Totty, private

Company E, 11th Tennessee Infantry

James E. Hite, private

11th Tennessee Infantry

Daniel G. Sharks, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

W. H. Rogers, private

Company H, 10th Tennessee Infantry

J. H. Matthews, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

Isaac Massey, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

John S. Grimes, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

W. H. Odenelly, private

10th Tennessee Infantry

Tilman G. Gray, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

Eyra Ruler, private

Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry

J. V. Easley, private

Company F, 10th Tennessee Infantry

David G. Finley, private

Company G, 10th Tennessee Infantry

James Morgan, private

10th Tennessee Infantry

Samuel Smith, private

10th Tennessee Infantry

J. S. Crowell, private

10th Tennessee

John G. Baker, private

Company E, Tennessee Cavalry

Miscellaneous Soldiers (continued)

James G. Beasley	Jessie Nolan, private
Company E, 10th Tennessee	Company G, 10th Tennessee Infantry
Andry C. Dumager, private	James Wannemaker, private
Company E, 10th Tennessee Infantry	Company I, 10th Tennessee Infantry
Otisway Jones, private	Joseph J. Shannon, second lieutenant
10th Tennessee Cavalry	42nd (Nixon's) Regiment
John G. O'Neill, captain	James McMurray, first lieutenant, killed
Company A, 10th Tennessee Infantry	at Chickamauga, Company A,
James White, second lieutenant	10th Tennessee Infantry
Company A, 10th Tennessee Infantry	Thomas Lattimore, went away to service
William Burke, brevet	and never heard of again. Family
Company A, 10th Tennessee Infantry	never knew where or when he was
Levi McCollum, lieutenant colonel	killed nor his service outfit.
42nd regiment	George Wade Knight, private
Marshall Dodson Foster, private	Company D, 3rd Tennessee (Clack's)
Company D, 9th Battalion (Gantt's)	Captured at Fort Donelson and was
Tennessee Cavalry	prisoner of war ²⁹

COMPANY H, 10th TENNESSEE

This roster was compiled in 1922 by Absalom Pracken Hooper, age 82, and are the ones he remembers as being in his group. He wrote that there were only four living in 1922 and that his list lacked about 50 names.³⁰

W. W. Hobbs, captain	Henry Rogers	William Massey
M. M. Box, first lt.	Ras Dunlap	A. J. Pennington
Jesse Hobbs, 2nd lt.	Isaac Hendrix	Sam Realer
C. S. Summers, 3rd lt.	J. W. Tubb	Green Toland
A. B. Hooper, sergeant	J. W. Beavers	Wit Harris
J. W. Baker, 2nd sergeant	L. B. Menoley	Marbu Sanders
Richard Jones, 3rd sgt.	Thomas Shelton	Nathan Tubb
G. W. Turner, 4th sgt.	John Warner	
J. B. Warden, corporal	John Bryant	
Richard Meadow, cpl.	Pone Bryant	
Brown Tomplin, cpl.	Mack Stacey	
J. W. Cowlin, cpl.	James Harris	
H. C. Knight	James McGee	
Mart Jiles	T. B. Traylor	
James Morgan	C. N. Turner	
J. W. Rice	Mont Smith	
Ed Taylor	M. O. Box	
Hugh Taylor	Henry Box	
Ed Tease	Henry M. Box	
Jack Lady	Wash Box	
Henry Lady	William McCord	
Hack Lady	Josh Reaves	
J. W. Lomax	Jep Warden	
Jesse Beasley	Jesse Luten	
W. S. Beasley	J. W. Luten	
William Clarke	Jothan Luten	
Thomas Vaden	Thomas Luten	
Randolph Brigham	James Summers	
James Rogers	William Adams	
Lon Rogers	W. W. S. Adams	
William Short	O. H. White	
William Rogers	F. M. White	
Robert Rogers	J. T. Turner	

Many of the men on this roster have service records in other outfits.

ROLL OF CROSS COMPANY

Albert Henon Cross, captain of Davidson County	William Murphree
Dr. James W. McLaughlin	John J. Priest
first lieutenant, of Maryland	David Potter
Brownlee Cross, second lieutenant	John Riggs
wounded near Centerville	James Riggs
Duval McNairy, third lieutenant	Jonathan H. Rains
of Nashville	William Rice
John Beasley, killed on Tumbling Creek	Bartlett Rice
James Bird	Thomas O. Smith
Thomas Cates	John S. Satterfield
E. C. Cates	James Smith of Humphreys County
James Dinwiddie	Howell Smith of Humphreys County
Stewart Dorton	D. F. Turner
Alfonso Hunt	Lafayette Turbeville
John Hammonds	Benjamin F. Turbeville
Green Hammonds	John B. Thompson
General Lewis	John Wright ³¹

A. Duval McNairy was originally a third lieutenant in Company B, 20th Tennessee Infantry, later seems to have organized a troop of irregular cavalry or guerrillas.³²

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John H. Knight recalled in 1903, when he was applying for his pension for Confederate service, that he, Russell King and R. A. Lattimer were wounded at Tullahoma. On the army's retreat from Tullahoma south to Bridgeport in the summer of 1863, they were riding on wagons and about twenty miles from Tullahoma, they were ordered to take their knapsacks and blankets and to keep up by foot with the army. Being wounded they had difficulty in keeping up with the army and the army left them behind. They were being closely pursued by the Yankee troops, so they went across country and came to Humphreys County. (Pension of John H. Knight, No. 4138.) He wrote that C. S. Parker was a member of the same outfit, Company A, 24th Battalion, Tennessee Sharpshooters, under Captain Frank Maney.

CHAPTER XX

THE POSTWAR YEARS

The disillusioned Confederate soldiers slowly made their ways home from their distant battlefields. Transportation was furnished generously to some--where there were trains operated by the U. S. Railroad. Others made their way home on foot or by some stolen mule.

Captain William I. White, Company A, 11th Tennessee, remembered that after discharge, he was persuaded by about seventy-five crippled soldiers to lead a charge on the quartermaster headquarters for clothing. These soldiers had nothing but crutches to use in making their charge but they won and received clothes. Captain White recalled that he got an overcoat. He was able to receive transportation to Atlanta and then he walked 100 miles to Chattanooga. This walk took about ten days for it was impossible for the crippled soldiers to make better time. At Chattanooga he was able to get transportation home. William Thomas Porch, Company A, 20th Tennessee, was discharged at Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865, and he walked 100 miles from Atlanta to Dalton, Georgia, where he was able to catch a freight train to Nashville. He said that he walked the 66 miles from Nashville to his home in Humphreys County.¹

The soldiers came home to find that all the fences were gone, having been used for firewood. Grist mills were gone, the wheels having been wrecked. Food was scarce. Throughout the South hundreds of people lived on loose grain picked up where the Federal Army horses were fed. In some regions rations were furnished to the destitute whites, as well as blacks, by the Union garrisons and the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. These garrisons furnished all there was of law and order until May 1865.

The soldiers came home wearing their uniforms, the only clothing they possessed, and found that it was a crime to wear Confederate buttons openly. These uniforms were in rags. When George Knight came home from service, he had to stay in bed until his wife could spin and make him a new set of clothes.

As the Confederates returned home, not caring much in their dejection to take part in politics, the General Assembly passed laws practically disfranchising all persons, except the Union loyalists. Among the laws was one for penalties for any person who should be convicted of uttering seditious words, in speech or writing, against the state or Federal government. The sheriff's posse could summon an unlimited number of Union men. These were trying times for returned Confederate soldiers and those who had not been loyal to the Union. Bitterness increased among the people, and on November 5, 1866, disfranchising of all Confederates took place. The State Guard was composed largely of Negroes.²

Out of this bitterness sprang the Ku Klux Klan. Originally organized in the summer of 1866 in Giles County, in the spirit of fun with weird initiation ceremonies, the Klan spread rapidly throughout the state and the South. It grew until at one time there were about 500,000 members. Its object was to counteract reconstruction, the period that was worse than the war.³

For the next two years, activities of the Klan were reported widely. Disguised men staged numerous night parades in cities and towns throughout Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee. Activities were in most counties, especially in Maury, Lincoln, Montgomery, Giles, and Humphreys.⁴

Lawlessness prevailed throughout the county, as throughout the entire South. Bushwhackers continued their ghastly work, the Ku Klux Klan operated, and both blacks and

whites resorted to thievery and pillage to assuage their hunger.⁵

The Ku Klux Klan was not the only protective and justice organization that sprang up out of the lawlessness of the reconstruction. There were many like groups. One of these minor organizations in Tennessee was the Red Jackets, which had a chapter in Johnsonville and at other points in the vicinity. A newspaper comment about this order stated that: The objects of this conclave which seems to be quite numerous in that section are similar to those of the Ku Klux Klan. The Red Jackets survived, however, only briefly and made no visible impress on the affairs of the state.⁶ There was a large Negro population in Johnsonville after the war. Many of the colored troops, liking the area, remained there after peace.

There were no sessions of court held during the period 1862 and 1865. In 1866 the circuit court minutes make note of the following:

L. D. Crockett fined \$5 for gaming....Jesse Gwinn fined \$15 for assault and battery....Sarah and Stephen Cuman were divorced....T. G. Ferguson was arrested for horse stealing. He escaped from custody, but was captured and convicted. He was sentenced to three years.⁷

In 1866 Perry Brown had a hotel on the northwest side of the public square.⁸ There was a hotel near the depot called the Nolan House, ran by Nolan and Spicer. Merchant in Waverly during the period right after the war were: John Wyly, W. A. Moore, Rice and Massey, James H. Draughon, Thomas B. Traylor, J. H. Reynolds, D. Cowan and Sons, and W. S. Traylor.⁹

Lawyers practicing in the county immediately after the war were Jack Winfrey, Powell Gray, A. C. Stockard, and Colonel H. C. Lockhart.¹⁰

At the January 1868 session of the county court, construction of a new jail was planned. The court appointed a commission, composed of A. L. Atkins, John Wyly, D.R. Owen, Z. Drummond, and G. L. Nelson, to award the contract and superintend the building of the jail. In September of this year John M. McDoo got the contract to build the new jail for \$4,000. The specifications called for a two-story brick building with stone foundations, 22 x 27 feet in dimensions, and the cells were to be fitted up in the most improved manner. The jail was completed in 1869.¹¹

Miscellaneous circuit court records reveal:

1867 -- Turner B. Smith was sentenced to a term of three years for grand larceny.....Abner McCaslin was acquitted of the charge of murder after a long and exciting trial.¹²

1868 -- John Dorsey was sent to jail for thirty minutes upon the charge of larceny.¹³

1869 -- James Beach was sent to the penitentiary for one year for larceny... Jep Thomas and W. C. Thomason were convicted of assault with intent to kill and were sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of ten years each.¹⁴

Unionist power was still strong enough in the state to elect Dewitt C. Senter to a full term as governor in 1869, but the radical regime of the reconstruction was near its end. Senter indicated that he would pursue milder policies; and this evidence of magnanimity was reciprocated by an order from the Grand Wizard of the Klan ordering its disbandment. In the 1869 elections Senter made an open bid for Confederate support, and won by a large majority over a radical opponent.¹⁵

Under Governor Senter's leadership many of the hated laws of the reconstruction governor were stricken from the statute books; and a constitutional convention was called to meet in 1870. The 1870 Constitutional Convention, under the leadership of John C. Brown, made major revisions in the Tennessee Constitution. Never again would it be possible for the governor to keep his legislature in continuous session--at least not with pay; no more would the legislature be able to squander the state's credit in the interests of private business; and no longer would ex-Confederates be denied the right to vote.¹⁶

The census-taker for 1870 found that there were many people living in the county that had come there after the war. Some of the men had actually been in service in the county and decided to settle there. James Nolan, the local railroad agent, was one of these, as he had been in the county with the 1st Kansas Battery.¹⁷

Living in the county was Gideon Walterhouse, age 62, one of the Walterhouses of Kendallville, Indiana. This family home had served as an underground railroad station in the years before the Civil War.¹⁸

Lawyers listed for this year were: Andrew J. Saunders, Hugh M. McAdoo, and Harrison Lockhart. William Welch, native of New Jersey, was the post master. Moses M. Box, age 25, was the High Sheriff of the county and Joseph A. Shelton, age 22, was the constable. Old Dr. John Brown was the county surveyor.¹⁹

Practicing medicine in the county for this year were Richard S. Napier, Gorman Wilkerson, Alexander Cocke, Adam W. Dickson, Eli Perry, William Bunion, Robert W. Smith, George W. McMurry, Aaron James, Peyton Washburn, Allen Walker, Henry M. Whitfield, and John E. Shipp. The local apothecary was Levi McCollum.²⁰

Dry goods merchants in the county were Jesse F. Walters, Samuel F. Gould, John Wyly, William K. Jackson, John Gossett, William D. King, Isaac W. Drake, Daniel Goodrich, George W. Hillman, Michael Brennan, John M. McAdoo, William C. Wyatt, John R. Gossett, and William W. S. Harris. Grocers in the county were William S. McGee, James Nolan, William B. Porch, Francis Stanford, Francis and John M. Marberry, John G. Dickey, and John W. K. Jackson.²¹

Listed as hotel keepers were Joseph Alcorn, Benjamin F. Larkins, and Burwell B. Spicer. Alfred Stephens, an Englishman, was the photographer in Waverly, and Samuel W. Merritt was an artist.²² George W. Shelton was a hotel clerk.

Bruce Phillips, who lived in District 1 and was a native of Pennsylvania, was the only steamboat pilot living in the county. Lorenzo D. White was listed as a river pilot. The railroad had many employees in Humphreys County this year and engineers listed were Durton Clarke, and John W. Walker. Samuel L. Shuman, a Frenchman, was a locomotive builder. Eighteen year old Thomas Jackson was employed as a bridge watchman, as was Samuel Dawson. Other people listing the railroad as their occupation included William W. Smithers, William G. McCoy, Joseph Hudson, Coleman Morgan, John Hogan, and Joshua W. Nailer.²³

Many new trades were listed on the census: John Horner, baker; George E. Smith, plasterer; Charles H. Ball, civil engineer; Joseph C. Wilson, wood turner; William H. Faris, U. S. Internal Revenue Association; and William A. Moore, auctioneer. Jacob M. Young worked as a bookkeeper; John K. Troutman repaired the telegraph; Benjamin F. Marberry was the telegraph operator; Morris Mussie, a Frenchman, worked in the bank; Thomas B. Traylor was a commercial broker; Robert W. Cooley was the tax collector; William P. R. Latson was the circuit court clerk; William E. Hollinger, native of Pennsylvania, was the chancery court clerk; and David R. Owens worked in the same court.²⁴

Some of the ministers in the county were Albert G. Shelton, in District 2; Alexander Stockard, in District 6; Zach Drummond, District 6; and James M. Sizemore, District 7

Shoemakers for this census year were Ephraim Cullum, District 1; Anderson Kush, District 2; Andrew J. McKee, District 5; John S. Crowell, District 9; and Thomas Glenn, District 10. James H. Mullinax of District 12 was a millwright as were John Hopkins, Clark Hopkins, and Stephen Hopkins of McEwen. Moses Crowell was a wheelwright and lived in District 9; Isaac Berry was a stone cutter in the same district; and one William J. Hankins was a stone mason in District 11. Abraham Gossett listed his occupation as that of saddler and harness maker. Millers included, among many others George Trotter in District 1 and Giles Marchbanks in District 12.²⁵

School teachers in the county were Callie Hooper, District 1; Priscilla M. Shelton, District 2; Joseph McCrary and George W. Hill, District 3; George M. Tubb and David C. McKelvey, District 7; John Thompson, District 8; Penelope J. Ridings, District 11; Parthenia Massey, District 6; and Ann J. B. Scott, District 12.

John Cutter, native of New York, and Junius M. Palmer listed themselves as manufacturers in the 1870 Census.

Blacksmiths for the county were: William Wyly, District 2; Antoine Brossett, born in France, District 2; Daniel F. McElyia, District 3; Thomas Goodwin, District 3; David C. Rudolph, District 5; Absalom Sparks, District 8; Absalom Sparks, District 9; Jesse Rice, District 9; James Suttan, District 10; Michael Crowell, District 10; Bryant McSweeney, District 10; Allen Warren, District 11; Irvin Wyatt, District 12; and Erastus Collins, District 12.²⁷

Possibly the most interesting, and certainly the most intriguing, occupation listed for 1870 was the one given by the census taker for Clint S. M. Winfrey--LOAFER.²⁸

Thirteen people in the county were classified as idiotic by the census taker for this census year.²⁹ Approximately twelve people in the county were blind, and one was listed as deaf and dumb.³⁰ Illiteracy was still high for this year--approximately half of the adults over 20 could not read and write.

More foreign countries are recorded as the birthplaces of people in the county than during any other census. Peter D. Vankulen, who lived in District 4, was a native of Holland and his first wife had also been foreign born. George Sasman, District 2, was born in Germany. Joseph Raugh, a fifty year old farmer in District 2, was born in Bohemia, and Michael Mitchell and his wife Anne of District 2 were both born in Bavaria. They had lived in Indiana before coming to Humphreys County as their children were born in that state. Andrew Lehmann, age 43, lived in District 10 and was born in Prussia, and his wife Christine was born in France. John Adams, District 2, was a native of Canada. Antoine Brossett, Samuel D. Shuman, and Morris Mussie were also foreign born, all being natives of France. Around ten citizens were natives of England, including: George Dry; Joseph Ogdon, District 5; James Lobby, his wife Dorothy, and their two children; Joseph Lobby, his wife Dorothy; Martha Zeddeher, District 10; and Alfred Stephens, the photographer. Stephen Taylor, who lived in District 8, was the only one of the former slaves in the county that was born in Africa. He was about 60 years old in 1870.³¹ In addition to these were the hundred or so natives of Ireland enumerated elsewhere in this work.

Monk Wynn had courted young Mary Eliza Lattimore but she married George Thomas instead and Wynn made a threat. Thomas was in the woods cutting timber and his young bride decided to go after him. She found her husband had been killed by some unknown assailant. This was only three days after their marriage. He was believed to have been killed by Wynn because of Wynn's threats. Wynn was indicted and arrested for murder, but made his escape from jail before his trial.³²

By an act of the General Assembly on January 21, 1871, a new county was created out of fractions of Humphreys, Stewart, and Dickson Counties, to be known as Houston County. The boundaries were defined as:

Beginning at a mulberry about six poles below the mouth of White Oak Creek on Tennessee River, running east eleven miles with the old Stewart and Humphreys county line, to a point due north from Waverly eleven miles; thence east with a circle, keeping eleven miles from Waverly, seven miles; thence east six miles to the Dickson County line....

The county was to contain approximately 340 square miles. John Brown, W. M. Blake, and J. W. Lewis of Humphreys County were appointed members of the commission to organize the new county, along with a like number of representatives from the other two counties. On February 22, 1871, an election was held for the people to vote on the above act. Polls and precincts in the Humphreys County fraction were to be held at the homes of B. W. Swift and John Brown on White Oak Creek. The results were:

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
Humphreys County	90	8
Stewart County	336	110
Dickson County	102	21
Montgomery County	<u>14</u>	<u>63</u>
	542	202 ³³

A series of injunctions were instituted against the new county by Stewart, Humphreys, and Dickson Counties. Stewart filed her bill against Houston in the chancery court at Dover on September 18, 1871, charging that in organizing the new county, Stewart was reduced below the constitutional number of square miles. The constitution prohibiting the old counties from being reduced by the formation of new counties below an area of 500 square miles. Stewart also charged that the line of Houston approached within the eleven miles (which was prohibited) of the county seat Dover. This suit was finally settled by agreement. The same charges were made in the injunction bill filed by Humphreys County against Houston County. This bill was filed in the chancery court at Waverly on October 14, 1871. A similar bill was filed by Dickson County on August 4, 1876. By these suits Houston County was greatly lessened in area and the county was redistricted into eight instead of ten civil districts. The boundary lines were altered to the following:

Beginning at the mouth of White Oak Creek on the Tennessee River, running east eleven miles with the old Stewart and Humphreys County line to a point due north from Waverly; thence east with a circle, keeping eleven miles from Waverly seven miles; thence east six miles to the Dickson County line; thence north.....³⁴

Circuit court minutes reveal:

1871 -- William Pearce was indicted and arrested for malicious murder, but escaped.³⁶

1872 -- J. A. Crowell was convicted of larceny and sentenced to 24 hours.³⁷

1873 -- John M. Doak was sentenced to three years for larceny....H. M. Little, circuit court clerk, was fined \$10 for contempt of court and charged with failing to attend to his duties.³⁸

1874 -- Hugh Collins, J. C. Tullass, Uriah Harrison, and Hugh Collier were each sentenced to assault and battery and fined \$5.....

George H. Winfrey was fined \$10 for contempt of court.³⁹

1875 -- Wesley Patson and Thomas Nelson, both colored, were sent to jail for one year for larceny.⁴⁰

1876 -- Bill Williams was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for larceny...Bale Wadkins was sent to jail for twelve months for malicious stabbing.⁴¹

1878 -- James Brooks was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for stabbing.....John Boyer was tried for the murder of his uncle, H. D. Boyer, and was acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdict of justifiable homicide....Bale Wadkins was sent to the penitentiary for three years for slitting the ears of Nelson Goodrich...Bill York, colored, plead guilty to an indictment for arson and sent to serve two years.⁴²

1879 -- Sheriff White was allowed \$69 for the employment for thirty days to guard the county jail, to prevent the liberation by a mob of Sam O. Gwinn, who was charged with counterfeiting. Gwinn was afterward acquitted.⁴³

The county court had in January, 1877, given an order for a new court house and had levied a tax for this purpose. A committee was appointed to draw up plans and to prepare to award contracts. Members of this committee were D. B. Thomas, M. L. Fowlkes, Theodore L. Lanier, James W. Nolan, and Joseph D. Foresse. The courthouse was completed in 1878 at the cost of \$16,000, although only \$14,000 had been allowed. P. J. Pauley of St. Louise was the architect for this building.⁴⁴

Before 1873, the county paupers were farmed out to various individuals in the county. In 1872 a commission, consisting of G. L. Nelson, J. M. McAdoo, and G. M. Tubb, was appointed to select a site for a county asylum and the budget was set at \$1,600. The site selected was the old Isaac Lucas farm, a pretty creek farm, three miles below Waverly on Trace Creek. This home was purchased for approximately \$6,000 and was renovated. This county home is still being used by the county. In 1956 John Brown, a mute, had been in this home since April 6, 1900, establishing a record for residency in the home.⁴⁵

In 1877 James W. Nolan built a storehouse near the railroad and by 1878 Nolan and Goodrich had a marble-yard in the basement of this storehouse.⁴⁶

L. F. Cullum was the manager of a stock store which proved to be unprofitable and ceased operation during this time.⁴⁷

CHAPTER XXI

THE DECADE OF 1880

At the beginning of this decade the population of the county was 11,379--10,459 of which had been born in Tennessee. Other states represented were Kentucky, 99; Virginia, 96; North Carolina, 91; Alabama, 63; Mississippi, 39; and the foreign lands were represented by Ireland, 160; France, 10; and Germany, 1.¹

General merchants for this period included: Cornwell Brothers, Slayden and Anderson, G. W. Perry, Nolan and Goodrich, Harris, Rogers, and Company, Harris and Lucas, White Brothers, and McCollum and Matthews.²

Lawyers in the early years of this decade, and afterwards, were T. L. Lanier, John D. Bowman, H. M. McAdoo, H. C. Lockhart, Powell Gray, J. E. Tubb, T. C. Morris, Thomas F. Bowman, D. P. Johnson, H. C. Carter, R. T. Shannon, C. W. Turner, and M. G. Fakes.³

Early in the opening year of this decade was the long and exciting trial of one John Williams, colored, who was sentenced to be hanged for the malicious murder of his wife. The date of execution was set for May 7, 1880, in Waverly. The sheriff David Collier had a scaffold erected in the court square, where the execution was to take place. A large crowd of people came from miles around to witness the hanging, a rare event in this area. The crowd was estimated to be between 3,000 and 3,500. The condemned man met his death with coolness and rode from the jail to the scaffold on his coffin. Later on in this same year, Conrad Hardwick was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for rape.⁴

Various circuit court minutes for this decade reveal:

1881 -- Jerry Turner and Jerry Jordan, colored, were sent to penitentiary for life on a charge of rape.⁵

1882 -- Guss Wyly, colored, was convicted of burglary and sent to the state penitentiary for a term of one year.⁶

1883 -- John Brown was convicted of bigamy and imprisoned for two years.⁷

1884 -- Tom Nelson, Alexander Williams and Mingo Lowing were sent to the penitentiary for nine years for larceny.⁸

1886 -- Link Luffman was sent to jail for ten days and fined \$25 for larceny....Lewis Smalley was sentenced to one year for larceny.⁹

By 1885 and 1886 when the writers of Goodspeed's history were gathering information for the book published in the latter year, Humphreys County owned three bridges in the county: the Hurricane Creek Bridge, District 8, built in 1883 for \$700, 135 feet in length; the Trace Creek Bridge, District 2, built 1884, near Johnsonville; and the footbridge across Trace Creek in Waverly.¹⁰

The tax levy for the year 1886 was as follows on \$100: State, 30 cents; county, 30 cents; special, 20 cents; school, 30 cents; road, 5 cents; poll, \$2; all privileges same as State. There were 262 town lots assessed at \$98,945, and 295,065 acres that were valued at \$1,005,874; total value of personal property, less \$1,000 assessed, was \$64,194; total valuation of all real and personal property assessed, \$1,169,013; total county tax for year 1885 was \$3,992.53; total school, \$6,872.33; total road, \$585.41; and the total amount of all taxes, \$14,945.59.¹¹

There were approximately thirty mills in the county when Goodspeed gathered the

facts for the sketch of Humphreys County. These were:

Orson Denslow's steam corn and saw mill, District 1; John Thomas's steam corn mill on Dry Creek; Junius M. Palmer's steam saw mill at Johnsonville; Frank Long's corn mill on Bear Creek; H. H. Lox's water corn mill near Box Station, District 2; Henry Warren's steam grist and saw mill near Plant, District 3; J. B. Brigg's saw and grist mill in Big Bottom; A. G. Brown's water saw and grist mill at the head of Richland Creek; A. D. Simpson's saw mill, District 5; Thomas and Brown's steam flour, corn, saw, and planing mill at Waverly; Henry H. Hopkins & Sons' grist mill and store and heading factory in District 6; Thomas Clark's water power grist mill on Blue Creek, District 7; G. W. Hillman's Hurricane Mills, including a flour, corn, woolen factory, etc., on Hurricane Creek; S. C. Owen's steam saw mill, District 8; Riley Beasley's water power grist mill on Indian Creek, District 9; McAdoo & Simpson's steam stave factory and grist mill; J. D. Briggs' steam stave factory, District 10; James Hendricks' water power grist and saw mill in District 11; J. H. Mullinick's steam saw and grist mill in the District 13; and A. J. Turner's water grist mill on Richland Creek in District 15.¹²

The mayor of Waverly in 1886 was David C. Estes.¹³ James F. Dougherty was the post master at McEwen, and William Edwards and Robert McAdoo were other post masters in the county.¹⁴

Walter Sloan was the editor of the Times-Journal and John M. Driver was the editor of the Humphreys County News.¹⁵

Doctors serving the county were Thomas J. Alford, W. M. Slayden, Frank S. Crockett, J. M. Driver, William R. Horner, Edwin T. Lewis, Edward W. Ridings, George W. McMurry, Robert W. Pace, Henry W. Whitfield, E. Y. Napier, George Hite, William T. Forch, R. A. Harrington, and Allen Walker, who died 1885.¹⁶

Merchants of 1886 were Nolan & Goodrich, general merchandise; D. Gowan & Son, general merchandise; Cornell Brothers; Harris, Rogers & Company, general merchandise; Moore & McNeil; McNeil, McCullum & Turner; White & Rogers; W. C. McCracken and David Rudolph, drugs; D. White and Joe McNeiley, saloons; Reeves & Perine and J. D. Rowen, livery stables; James H. Martin, furniture and undertaker; Thomas & Brown, saw, planing and grist and flour mill; H. H. Hopkins & Sons, store and heading factory; Thomas Young, meat market; A. D. Sears, tinware; James Connell, saddlery and harness; J. C. Rudolph, D. C. Rudolph, and A. G. Brown, blacksmiths.¹⁷ Other merchants in the county were Thomas V. Eskridge, Bold Springs; Green H. McKeel, Davidson Landing; William G. Pickard; Abraham Gossett, Johnsonville; Thomas J. Haney, Lakerville; the Reverend William Hust, Hustburg; William K. Jackson, grain merchant; Thomas L. Jackson; W. D. King; Matthew McCauley, grain merchant; Gustavus H. Miller, merchant and Humphreys County Stock Company; and Francis Rushton, general merchant in District 13.¹⁸

Lawyers were Theodore Lanier, Daniel B. Johnston, H. C. Carter, Robert T. Shannon, Hugh M. McAdoo, and J. T. Winfrey.¹⁹ Other lawyers of this decade included: J. E. Tubb, M. G. Fakes, T. C. Morris, and J. R. Morris.²⁰ The firm of Morris & McNeilly had flourished since the first years following the Civil War.²¹

The first bank was organized in the county in 1888 and named the Waverly Bank and Trust Company. This bank would do a very good business until 1901 when it would go out of business. The first officers of this bank were W. C. Jones, president; W. H. Meadow, cashier; and A. F. McMurry, assistant cashier.²²

Lodges and secret societies flourished during this period. The Masonic fraternity, Priestly Lodge, No. 92, first organized in 1838, and reorganized as Waverly Lodge No. 304 in December 1866 was flourishing. Waverly Lodge, No. 758, Knights of Honor, instituted September 4, 1878; Naomi Lodge No. 135, K. and L. of H., organized on

September 15, 1879; and the Golden Cross Lodge, organized March 27, 1883; and G. T., organized April 15, 1886, were all active during the 1880's.²³

Sales of the estates of deceased citizens were popular during this period. Everything was sold at these sales--well buckets and rope; scrap iron; plow points; coal oil cans; quilts; watches; and andirons.

On January 17, 1885, at the residence of the late Thomas H. Cook such a sale of his estate was held. Some of those who attended this sale and made purchases were:

Henry Sikes	H. L. Carter	J. T. Sikes
J. T. Sullivan	W. S. Ellison	A. V. Griffin
A. I. Lashlee	L. C. Lashlee	Nelson Summers
F. F. Hall	J. P. McMillan	W. M. Carter
S. G. Thomason	S. S. Ellison	M. W. S. Brake
Dock McMillan	Charley Cook	A. C. Daniel
R. N. C'Guin	W. C. Hamilton	Mollie Cook
Thomas Cook	J. P. Cooper	G. W. Turner
Thomas Jenkins	A. D. McMillan	T. L. McMillan
A. W. McMillan	M. L. Evans	N. L. Sharp
G. J. French	Thomas Phifer	J. M. Allison
W. J. Cathy	H. N. Cooley	W. T. Hazlewood
A. J. Griffin	J. D. Parker	Jerry Phifer, colored
Mrs. R. Cathey	C. B. Triplett	D. L. Tomlinson
W. C. Laker		

The well bucket and rope sold for 10 cents; one mare brought \$82; two plow points sold for 10 cents; two sacks of beans sold for 30 cents; the road wagon, \$18; a pair of scissors, 25 cents; a silver watch, \$1; a keg of vinegar, 50 cents; three dishes, 40 cents; a bed, \$4; weeding hoe, 35 cents; and a spinning wheel \$5.²⁴

In 1883 the city of Waverly was swept by a destructive fire which destroyed about \$100,000 worth of property in the business section. About ten stores, and other property of value, were burned. These buildings were replaced with substantial brick structures.²⁵

During the 1880's Humphreys County had able Democratic representation in the legislature. There were several outstanding men, including John M. Driver, A. B. Brown, Joseph J. McCauley, and Lersey L. Thomas. Driver served two terms in the house--in 1879 and 1881. He had had a varied career. He studied medicine and practiced in both Humphreys and Lenton Counties, then entered the newspaper field and became the editor and publisher of the Waverly Journal and the Humphreys County News.²⁶ Thomas had represented the county in the house and the senate, serving two terms in each body. He was recognized as a man of great ability on the floor of the legislature. Thomas served as speaker for the senate at one term.²⁷ McCauley had served his county as constable, magistrate, and chairman of the county court before being elected its representative in the house.²⁸ Another outstanding man represented the county at the 45th General Assembly in January 1887--Jacob Leech of Dickson County. Leech was a colorful and spectacular member of the bar. He had studied for the ministry at Cumberland University and served as a chaplain with the Forty-ninth Regiment during the Civil War. Following the war he began studying for the law at Cumberland and began his practice in Charlotte. He was an outstanding lawyer in the field of criminal practice and was long remembered for his courtroom technique.²⁹

CHAPTER XXII

THE DECADE OF 1890

The population had increased to 11,720 by the opening of this decade. The basic economy was still agricultural, but industry and merchandising were expanding.

In 1891 the Waverly Sentinel was established by C. A. Tavel and grew in favor with the people of the county. The circulation doubled within a few years. The paper was strictly a county paper and was Democratic in its politics. Clarence W. Turner purchased the paper in 1895.¹ Turner went on to become one of Humphreys County's truly outstanding men. Before his death in 1939 in Washington, D.C., he had served his county in all its positions of responsibility, having been city attorney, mayor, county judge, representative in the legislature in the senate for three terms, and finally its congressman.²

On June 16, 1892, the murder of Lill Spicer and his nine year old son Thomas shocked the county. Spicer, a tenant on Marshall Foster's farm, told Foster in the late afternoon that he had to leave for someone was going to kill him and he asked to be relieved of his tenant agreement. Sometime that night he and his son were shot in the front room of his house. The murderers, supposedly, had their guns leveled on a fence, took aim, and fired simultaneously through an open door. Two men in the neighborhood were suspected and were tried for this double murder, but the evidence was not enough to convict them. The two men left the neighborhood and never returned to the county. Spicer left three other children. He and his son are buried in the Foster Cemetery. The Lill Spicer incident was talked of for years in the county.³

On February 23, 1893, the Walter Scott Lodge, No. 110, Knights of Pythias was organized in the county, and soon became one of the most popular fraternal organizations in the county. The charter members of this lodge were Robert D. Hart, Battle Thomas, T. I. May, A. F. McMurray, J. J. Conners, C. H. Harris, W. B. Hillman, J. F. Fowlkes, M. J. Connelly, J. H. Slayden, F. F. Laigus, W. H. Meadow, and Lorsey B. Thomas, Jr. The first meetings of this group were held in the Masonic Hall over the Methodist Church, and after two years, the group purchased quarters above the First National Bank.⁴

Cultural groups for the ladies were formed during this decade. One of these was the Review Club, organized 1899 by Mrs. R. I. Trabue. Charter members of this group were Mesdames J. C. Harris, Battle R. Thomas, F. F. Gould, Susie Harris, T. F. May, G. H. Yarbrough, J. D. Luten, Robert D. Hart, T. R. Harris, W. H. Cantrell, and the Misses Nannie Scott, Nelle Conners, Agnes Stewart, and Wena Ewin.⁵

Some of the physicians in the county during this era were W. H. Daniel, who practiced at McEwen and died in the 1930's after practicing there for forty-five years; William Horner, who began his practice on Big Richland Creek in 1879 and over forty years later was still administering to the county; T. W. Nichols, who practiced in the northern section of the county and in Houston County; Thomas J. Alford, who lived at the end of this decade in the now W. H. Knight home on Church Street; and the beloved John E. Shipp.⁶

In 1898 the gunboat Nashville was reported to have fired the first shot on the new war, the Spanish-American War. Four regiments were furnished by Tennessee. Humphreys County again sent off her young men to fight.

On June 10, 1898, the courthouse burned and most all of the valuable papers and records of the county were destroyed in this fire. The fire was thought to have been set by someone and theories about the great fire of 1898 are still being advanced today.

The Waverly Sentinel reported the fire as follows:

THE COURTHOUSE AND MOST ALL THE VALUABLE RECORDS OF HUMPHREYS
COUNTY DESTROYED BY FIRE FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 10, 1898

Last Friday night about 10 o'clock, the citizens of Waverly were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of bells and the firing of guns. The cause for such unusual alarms at this time of night was soon ascertained, and within a few minutes nearly every man, woman, and child in Waverly were on the Public Square to witness one of the greatest and most disastrous fires ever known in Humphreys County.

The origin of the fire is yet a mystery. Several theories have been advanced but none can be relied upon. Some think the building was set on fire, others think it caught accidentally from a match that was perhaps left in the circuit court room of General Henry C. Carter's office. Other theories have been advanced which we will not mention.

When the fire was first discovered it appeared to be in General Carter's office and the circuit court room thus indicating that the fire started about the partition separating the two rooms.

Many who were present say they never saw a fire spread so rapidly in their lives. Within 5 or 10 minutes after the fire was discovered it seemed to be gushing from every window on the second floor.

Messrs W. H. Meadow, Jacob Meadow, W. B. Ridings, Bud Rogers, ___ Lobson, and one or two others were on or near the square when the fire was discovered, and knowing the value of the county records they lost no time in saving what they could. Most all the large books of the county court clerk's office were saved, but some of the most valuable ones were destroyed. The tax assessor's books were burned with the exception of one or two.

Mr. John E. Fullen was personally damaged about \$250. But few of the register's books were burned, perhaps one or two of an early date. Mr. White was sick and unable to get to the office, lost his private desk in which he had placed many deeds belonging to citizens of the county and several hundred dollars worth of papers belonging to himself. (note: James F. White)

Everything was lost in the chancery court clerk's office with the exception of two executive dockets. Clerk and master Harris will sustain considerable loss. (note: Book 6, 1898, is the oldest book in this office in 1963.)

Everything was consumed in the circuit court clerk's office except a lamp and water pitcher.

Mr. Jesse R. Fowlkes's personal loss is heavy. J. T. Forrest, trustee, who occupied the Register's office, lost one or two of his most valuable books.

Attorney General H. C. Carter, whose office was on the second floor in the northeast corner, lost everything, including many valuable papers, besides his law library.

John F. Shannon, attorney, who occupied the clerk and masters office, saved his desk, bookcase, and most of his law books, losing a number of literary books of much value. The loss the county has sustained cannot be estimated. The records were not insured. The building was insured for \$6,000 which may be enough to put it back in good condition, as three of the walls seem to be but little damaged. We all can see our mistakes after it is too late. We can see now the necessity of vaults.⁷

SOLDIERS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Name	Rank	Company	Outfit	Home
Samuel Yarbrough Alexander	Private			
William N. Cronister	Private	L	4th Tennessee	Waverly
Jess T. Duff	Private	D	1st Tenn. Infantry	Tenn. Ridge
Milton R. Davison	Private	M	1st Tennessee	Erin
Frank B. Darrow	Private	K	1st Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Will M. Ellis	Private	Hospital	4th Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Marvin M. Ellis	Private	K	4th Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Hes Elliott	Private	I	1st Tenn. Infantry	Erin
Thomas N. Fergerson	Private	L	4th Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Mark G. Fakes	Private	B	1st Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
	Second Lieutenant	B	1st Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Walter A. Guerin	Private	Band	F.S.&P., 1st Tenn.	McEwen
George Geer	Private	H	1st Tennessee	Erin
Robert Luton	Corporal	K	1st Tennessee	Waverly
John Luton	Private	K	1st Tennessee	Waverly
William M. Morgan	Private	E	4th Tenn. Infantry	McEwen
William C. Matthews	Private	K	4th Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
William A. Myers	Corporal	K	4th Tenn. Infantry	McEwen
Lawrence B. Nichols	Private	K	1st Tennessee	Sycamore
G. Milton O Donnelly	Private	K	4th Tennessee	McEwen
N. Nixon Pickard	First Lieutenant	K	1st Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Obe O. Pickard	Musician	K	1st Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Joe Pitts	Private	K	1st Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Bert Shelton	Musician	K	4th Tennessee	Waverly
Dexter L. Scurlock	Private	K	4th Tennessee	Waverly
John L. Thomas	Private	K	1st Tennessee	Waverly
Clyde Thomas	Corporal	I	2nd Tenn. Infantry	Waverly
Benjamin Taylor	Private	I	1st Tennessee	Waverly
	Private	K	1st Tennessee	Waverly
Joseph Russell	Private	K	3rd Tenn. Infantry	Paint Rock
John Pulley	Private	M	1st Tennessee	Erin
John N. Yarber	Private	H	4th Tenn. Infantry	Paint Rock
John S. Wieder	Private	M	1st Tennessee	Erin
Percy B. Whittaker	Private	B	1st Tenn. Infantry	Hurricane
Herbert W. White	Artificer	K	4th Tenn. Infantry	Waverly

This list was compiled from the many volumes of Records of Officers and Men, Tennessee Regiments of U. S. Volunteers, Spanish-American War, 1898-1899, in the State Library and Archives, Nashville.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE NEW CENTURY

The twentieth century dawned upon a prosperous Humphreys County. The population had increased to well over 13,000. Wars and emigration to other sections of the country caused the county population losses, and over a half century later it was less than it was in 1900.

In the first days of the new century Stephen A. Hopkins died. He was 78 years old and a member of the Hopkins wagon train that came to the county and settled about 1870.¹ The home he built soon after his arrival stood until January 1963 when it burned.²

The Shiloh Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized on April 26, 1901, at the home of Mrs. W. G. Ewing. The charter members of the group were: Mesdames Robert D. Hart, Susie E. Harris, W. G. Ewing, J. N. Nolan, Harvey Cantrell, T. R. Harris, Thomas E. Trayler, I. F. Gould, D. H. Goodrich, and Mary Lankford, who served as the first president, and the Misses Lizzie O'Donnelly, Nelle Connors, Myrtle White, and Wena Ewing.³

On May 22, 1902, the community was electrified by the murder-suicide of the Justices. Arthur E. Justice, age 45, a prominent citizen of Waverly shot his wife and then killed himself in his estranged wife's chicken house behind her home--located on Fort Hill in Waverly. She was shot four times and he had two shots through his head and one in his leg. Mr. Justice had been involved in large money deals during his residency in the county--he bought the store at Eva, Tennessee, for \$10,000; he had erected his mansion for \$18,000; and bought the first light plant in Waverly. Upon his demise he left his \$10,000 insurance policy to the Waverly School Board. Hundreds of people rushed to the scene of the shooting and for many years the house on Fort Hill was held in awe. The lovely home burned several years ago.⁴

In 1902 the taxable property in the county was \$2,500,000. The city of Waverly was flourishing--there were two restaurants, three large flouring mills, many merchants, and there were six passenger trains every twenty-four hours.

Merchants for this period included: Iack and Loveless, blacksmiths and wagonmakers, near the depot, owned and operated by W. F. Iack and W. J. Loveless, Jr.; W. Russ and H. Herwitz, located near the depot, handled dry goods and clothing; D. B. Arnold and E. L. Barnes, in partnership as Arnold & Barnes, were jewelers and watchmakers; R. J. Waynick was a stock dealer; C. J. Blessing, located opposite the depot, sold hardware and groceries; L. J. Luff was a dealer in furniture, burial goods, glass, sashes, doors, wallpaper, and other supplies; R. C. Carnell, Jr., was the local tensorial artist; J. N. Daniel was a stock dealer; R. M. Guin owned Guin's Nursery which was located six miles north of Waverly; J. C. Harris sold dry goods on the north side of the public square, having begun his business in 1884; W. M. Haney owned the livery stable near the depot and his father T. J. Haney was a mule trader; J. J. Connors sold hardware and groceries opposite the depot; F. F. Gould and Company was a dry goods store; and R. C. Flythe was the druggist, having opened his business in April of the year.⁶

J. P. Cowen and Company, on the northwest corner of the public square, sold everything. The business was about forty years old and had been established as D. Cowen, then D. Cowen and Son, and then J. I. Cowen and Company, owned by J. P. Cowen and C. W. Cowen. Mrs. Fannie Carnell operated a millinery store in the building. Also in connection with the Cowen business was the blacksmith and woodwork shop. T. M. Kelly was the blacksmith and G. T. Collier the woodworker. Among the employees of the store was C. W. Ely, a native of Sumner County.⁷

J. A. Tomlinson advertised his business as the leader in low prices. His business was located in the Sullivan Building, a handsome brick structure completed in 1897, and the merchandise sold there included dry goods, dress goods, millinery, and many other items. Tomlinson first began business in 1884 in Florida and after five years there moved to Stewart County, then to Kentucky, and finally in 1899 he came to Waverly and established his dry goods store.⁸

The Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, with one hundred subscribers, served the community. This company had initiated services before the turn of the century, and in 1902 W. C. Sexton was the local manager. The exchange had lines that varied from two to forty miles in every direction.

The Nolan House was a hotel near the railroad, having been established over thirty years before.¹⁰

Peanuts was the big industry in the county. Fifty to one hundred bushels per acre was the average yield for Humphreys County. It was estimated that there were from fifty to one hundred stave and sawmills in the county in 1902.¹¹

The First National Bank had a capital stock of \$35,000. This bank had opened for business on November 4, 1901 and succeeded the Waverly Bank and Trust Company which folded about that time. The officers of this bank were A. P. McMurry, president; E. Cowen, vice president; John E. Pullen, cashier; and Mason Sanders, assistant cashier. The directors of the bank were Dr. William T. Porch, J. M. McAdoo, C. J. Flessing, J. B. Bell, S. W. Taylor, W. C. Jones, Cowen, Pullen, and McMurry.¹²

Some of the lawyers in the county in 1902 were E. W. Thomas, John B. Bowman, Battle Robinson Thomas, John F. Shannon, James E. Tubb, C. W. Turner, T. L. Lanier, A. W. Lucas, H. C. Carter, the attorney general of the 10th Judicial Circuit. John M. McAdoo was the county judge for this year; George F. Fentress was the sheriff; E. S. Ellis was the trustee; Alfred Hatcher served as superintendent of the public schools; and G. W. Buchanan was the register of Humphreys County.¹³

Some of the medical men in the county were M. J. Gray, Quintius Cincinnatus Smith, Claude Chauncy Sullivan, W. H. Daniel of McEwen, W. J. Sugg of McEwen, J. A. Sugg of Bold Springs, William R. Horner, John E. Shipp, and Thomas J. Alford.¹⁴

John F. Shannon was the mayor of Waverly, having been elected May 1901. The city recorder was J. H. Matthews and the city attorney was Clarence W. Turner. W. F. Pack served as marshal. The aldermen for the city of Waverly were J. N. McKeel, W. N. McCrary, C. S. Duffel, J. P. Cowan, J. A. Tomlinson, and L. E. Rawlings.¹⁴

Miss Eva Hendrick of Nashville conducted a kindergarten for young children in the home J. C. Harris.¹⁵ The Harris home burned in a spectacular fire several years later and the site of this old home is now the present florist Powers Florist.

The Walter Scott Lodge had lost five members by death in 1902. These were Moses Lox, J. P. White, W. A. Sullivan, R. A. Brugger, and W. W. Turner. The membership of this lodge in 1902 included: Hugh Arnold, J. Allison, P. F. Saugus, M. J. Connelly, H. C. Carter, F. C. Carnell, R. C. Carnell, D. A. Darrow, C. C. Denton, Frank Darrow, R. B. Davidson, J. H. Ewin, E. S. Ellis, Edward Glannery, George F. Fentress, P. F. Gould, D. T. Gould, W. E. Goodloe, C. W. Guerin, C. H. Harris, W. D. Hillman, H. W. Hooper, R. D. Hart, A. F. Hogin, D. T. Hollinger, R. L. Hendrix, T. B. Johnson, C. T. Jacobs, J. N. Jacobs, Thomas H. Knight, J. D. Luten, J. F. Luten, John Lucas, T. G. Landers, T. P. May, W. H. Meadow, A. P. McMurry, W. T. McCracken, J. D. McCrary, W. N. McCrary, R. J. McAdoo, W. H. McElroy, G. D. McCauley, E. Y. Napier, R. A. Napier, R. L. Thetus, W. F. Pack, W. Y. Pickard, John E. Pullen, J. C. Rudolph, H. Rushing, W. E. Ridings, C. L. Ridings, J. H. Slayden, W. M. Stribling, W. W. Slayden, Mason Sanders, John F. Shannon, J. M. Stribling, S. P. Scott, Jr., J. J. Sanders, Battle Robinson Shannon,

J. R. Thomas, Atha Thomas, E. W. Thomas, C. W. Turner, W. Bruce Turner, W. F. Turner, W. E. Turner, J. E. Tubb, J. J. Teas, J. B. Tanksley, A. L. Talley, J. A. Walker, and G. H. Yarbrough.¹⁶

By 1906 there were 300 pupils enrolled in the city schools of Waverly. Waverly had complied with the state laws and her schools were recognized by the state. The board of education included J. D. Luten, president, H. E. Hopkins, and W. B. Ridings.¹⁷

In 1906 there were five churches in Waverly--the Baptist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, and Methodist. R. H. Hudgens was pastor of the Methodist church for this year.¹⁸

In this year the Waverly Band was organized. The city of Waverly offered to pay the instructor, \$40 or \$60 a month, if the members of the band would buy their own instruments. The band met twice a week for practice. The band did much serenading in the town and were rewarded with lemonade and cake for their music after these serenades. Young George G. Gibbons sold a cow to buy his instrument, a tenor horn. He recalled in 1956 that some of the members of this band were: Bernard Hopkins, Arthur Hopkins, Mack Hager (drums), Alva Williams, James Teas, Horace Cox, Jim Cooley, Dan Johnson, Clay Fowlkes, Bowen O'Guin, and Douglas D. Cowen.¹⁹

Gibbons was also a member of the Waverly football team which was organized in 1906. This team only participated in inner squad games the first year. Only the names of a few members of this team have been preserved: Edmund Iullen Luff, James Cooley, Bernard Hopkins, B. E. Hensley, Dan Johnson, Bowen O'Guin, and Gibbons.²⁰

By 1907 W. T. Davis was principal of the Waverly High School. His faculty included: Nannie A. Scott, Maggie Tubb, Marina Phillips, Edna Everett Deane, Annie Elizabeth Waldrop, (Miss) Cecil Hart, Mrs. J. H. Slayden, and D. C. Carnell, who served as business agent for the school.²¹ The old Waverly High School building later became the Waverly Elementary School building. Under the mayoralty of Jack Saunders a new grammar school was built and the old elementary school building sold.²² The building became the Waverly Hotel. At the present writing the building is closed and unoccupied.

By 1907 there were five regular passenger trains daily serving Waverly. A contemporary newspaper article about the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway gave the following short history of the railroad in the county:

When the Civil War broke out the railroad had been completed to White Bluff only, but it was graded to Johnsonville. The Union forces completed it to the latter point to give them transportation facilities with the river. After the company regained possession, Mr. E. E. Snicer was appointed agent, holding the position until 1869, when, his health failing, he resigned, and Mr. J. N. Nolan was appointed. In 1880 Nolan was elected Comptroller of the State, and he resigned, and his mantle fell on the shoulders of H. H. Harris. Mr. Harris resigned in 1892, and R. D. Hart, the present incumbent, was appointed. The first telegraph operator was Ed. Cole. He was also about the first operator in the South who could read the dots and dashes by sound, and was such a curiosity that people would come from twenty-five miles to see a man who could do it. Mr. Cole went from here to Huntingdon, shortly afterwards was assassinated.

After Mr. Cole left here, G. W. E. Atkins filled the position for a short while. Mr. Atkins was reared here, and is at present Superintendent of the Contract and Free Service Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in New York. He was followed by his brother John W. Atkins, who is now Cable Manager at Key West, Florida. Harry Atkins, another brother, succeeded John, and after Harry, came J. W. Bramblett, who stayed here

four months, leaving for an agency on the Chattanooga Division. When the First Tennessee Regiment was in San Francisco, before embarking for Manila, a tall dignified gentleman came to the camp looking for the Waverly Company-- it was Bramblett, and he was Comptroller for the State of California. R. D. Hart followed, and was relieved in about 18 months by D. E. Edwards, now agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway at Decherd, Tenn. J. M. Harris succeeded Mr. Edwards, and held the position until he died in 1893. R. F. Cowardin was then appointed, and is now wire chief in the Western Union at Nashville. Percy Scott, the manager of the Telegraph Department of the G. C. & S. F., at Temple, Texas, followed Mr. Cowardin and he, in turn, was succeeded by Charley Talley, the present incumbent.

The water station was run by hand-power for a number of years. Anderson Johnson, Sandy Spicer, and Willis Wyly furnishing the muscle. They were succeeded by Bell Jarigan and a mule until a steam pump was put into operation.

The following gentlemen have held the position of Roadmaster with headquarters usually at Waverly: Jo Kelley, Fritz Hellner, W. Rosser, A. W. Pierce, E. Calverhouse, Jack Rea, W. Rosser (again), and R. P. Trabue.

The business of the station has grown to splendid proportions. Hundreds of car loads of cattle, hogs, horses, and mules, peanuts, lumber, staves, crossties, etc., are shipped from here annually. The gravel from Trace Creek furnishes the ballast for the track, and it all comes from Waverly.

The entire road from Nashville to Hickman is in splendid condition and reflects credit on Mr. Trabue, the present Roadmaster, who says Trace Creek gravel is the best ballast in the world. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway is always ready to assist in promoting the prosperity of Waverly, and there are very few suits in court against this company.

The road was originally chartered as the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, but was absorbed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway some time in the seventies.²³

By 1907 there were 327 pupils enrolled at Waverly High School. Alfred Hatcher was the principal in this year of McEwen College.²⁴

Haney and Hogin operated a livery stable near the depot in this year and their telephone number was 12. Other businesses in the county were: J. S. Raney, Denver, produce dealer; W. J. McCollum, general merchandise on Big Hurricane Creek; J. D. Jones, general merchandise, Bakerville; John Tankersley and S. J. May, Jr., general merchants at Cedar Grove; Mrs. Dixie Cowen, milliner in Waverly; Emmett McKelvey, grocer in Waverly; C. C. Patterson, chickens, Hustburg; J. T. Hill, painter and paper hanger; A. Baker, blacksmith at Hurricane Mills; and W. T. McCracken, druggist.²⁵

Dr. Joe McCrary was practicing on Blue Creek in this year and J. J. Teas was in the city of Waverly. McCrary and Carnell, dentists, had their offices in the Elder Building.²⁶

Officers of the First National Bank in 1907 were Battle R. Thomas, president; J. B. Bell and C. J. Blessing, vice presidents. The directors were Dr. W. T. Porch, S. W. Taylor, J. J. Sanders, J. E. Pullen, E. Cowen, C. W. Turner, Blessing, Bell, and Thomas.²⁷

In 1908 John B. Bowman was mayor of Waverly and the city recorder was John M. Stribling. J. E. Tubb served as the city attorney.²⁸ The aldermen were: J. F. Cowen and A. P. McMurry, first ward; J. J. Connors and J. E. Pullen, second ward; R. D. Hart and

J. F. Gibbons, third ward. J. F. Wasson was the county coroner and ranger. The marshal was C. S. Duffel. Justices of the peace in the county included, among others, L. J. Luff, T. J. Haney, and J. E. Fell. J. W. Knight served as county register.²⁹

Slayden and Hooper were druggists in 1908; T. W. Townsend was a grocer in the Harris Building; A. H. Gibbons was a general merchant; W. T. McCracken and Company sold general merchandise and drugs; and W. Anderson and Company was the local livery stable, having purchased A. F. Hugin and Company.³⁰

The board of education of 1908 consisted of H. A. Link, E. G. Collier, Henry Hurt, A. M. Iage, and W. A. Miller.³¹ M. R. Gray and his brother J. A. Gray came to the county in this year and began their teaching careers here, careers that stretched over a quarter of a century. J. A. Gray, later in the insurance business, had the unmatched record of having missed school only two weeks in thirty-one years.³²

The Citizens Bank, organized October 7, 1903 and opened January 2, 1904 with a capital stock of \$50,000, in 1908 had the following officers and directors: W. B. Ridings, president, A. W. Lucas, vice president; A. F. McMurry, cashier; J. G. Lucas, assistant cashier; directors, J. E. Tubb, J. F. Shannon, C. W. Cowen, H. L. Parks, J. D. Link, J. M. Waggoner, W. C. Jones, J. D. Luten, McMurry, Lucas, and Ridings.³³

The Humphreys County Bank of Denver, organized 1907, had \$12,500 capital stock by 1908. Virgil Alonzo Rushing was president of this bank. Other officers and directors were: J. D. Fickett, vice president; Ernest Easley, cashier; directors, J. M. Waggoner, W. M. Stribling, J. D. McCrary, G. G. Gould, T. E. Ayres, Rushing, and Fickett.³⁴ By 1911 this bank had \$50,000 reserves, capital stock of \$12,500, deposits of \$26,106, and a surplus of \$1,591. Directors for 1911 were W. M. Stribling, G. G. Gould, Orson Lenslow, J. D. McCrary, C. C. Hobbs, L. D. Larkins, W. R. Spann, and J. S. Raney.³⁵

Mason Sanders was still the cashier at the First National Bank and Thomas R. Meadow was cashier of the McEwen Bank.³⁶ The Bank of McEwen had been organized by Joseph Andrew Turner at a date not ascertained at this writing.

John L. Thompson was the editor and proprietor of the Waverly Sentinel and was aided by C. A. Thompson.³⁷

Joseph Turner and Adolph Funnell lost their homes by fire during this year.³⁸ Circuit court minutes for the year listed the following:

Thomas Larkins guilty of assault and fined \$65.....Foss Williams fined \$10 for selling liquor to minors.....F. C. Lott found not guilty of a charge of trespassing.....L. D. Baker of McEwen declared bankrupt.³⁹

The Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian Churches had no regular pastors for the year 1908. The Reverend A. O. Utley was the minister in charge of the Baptist Church and the Reverend R. H. Hudgens was pastor of the Methodist Church.⁴⁰

Constables for the county and their districts were: C. A. Summers, 1; Warner Sharp, 2; Mike Dixon, 3; W. W. Norman, 4; Mose Frazee, 5; J. F. Wasson, T. C. Flowers, 6; J. A. Trogdon, 7; Albert Little, 8; H. A. Smith, 9; A. B. Adams, 10; J. J. McIntosh, 11; Allen Murphy, 12; Robert Ruse, 13; J. N. Jacobs, 14; and T. M. Holloway, 15.⁴¹

Passenger trains serving the county during the year were scheduled as follows:

East	Time	West	Time
1	7:02 a.m.	4	9:22 a.m.
3	6:20 p.m.	2	10:01 p.m.
53	3:40 a.m.	52	1:54 a.m.
55	11:15 a.m.	54	4:30 p.m.
57	5:30 a.m.	56	8:00 p.m.

Secret orders in the county included, among others: Modern Woodmen of America, the Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Masons.⁴²

Citizens in the county included Ernest G. Miller, Buffalo; Dave C. Daniel and Arthur Chance of Cuba Landing; Henry Brown, White Oak; Leon Hopkins, an editor of McEwen; J. J. Sanders, Bold Springs; L. R. Durham, Halls Creek; A. E. Durham, McEwen; L. D. Collier, Trinity; and Colonel Charles P. Hopkins, McEwen.⁴³

In 1909 Robert D. Hart, a greatly beloved man, was elected mayor of Waverly.

In this year the Citizens Bank took over the First National Bank and reorganized. For awhile it was known as the Citizens National Bank, but later dropped the National from the title. The new officers upon organization were: A. P. McMurtry, president; Mason Sanders, cashier; and W. B. Ridings and Clarence W. Turner, vice presidents. During the history of this bank it suffered loss from two fires--one in 1912 and one in 1923.⁴⁴

Tragedy struck the Connelly family during the years before World War One when young Katharine Connelly was struck and killed by lightning in the old fairgrounds lot near the present high school.⁴⁵

The date of the establishment of the Farmers and Merchants Bank is in dispute--both 1908 and 1910 given as the date of organization. One of the founders and the first president was W. A. Daniel, considered one of the greatest financiers Waverly has ever seen. John E. Fuller served as cashier. Later Clarence W. Turner was chosen president. Turner, described as one of the wealthiest men in the county, owned considerable land with fine stands of timber. K. L. Exum was cashier under Turner and J. F. Daniel was the assistant cashier. Daniel, a large land owner in the county, was the county trustee for twelve years and also served as county judge. He resigned as judge in 1927 to devote himself to the bank. Before the Wall Street Crash, this bank was considered in sound financial condition and the management was progressive.⁴⁶

In 1909 the first automobile came to Humphreys County. This car, a bright red Maxwell, was owned by lovely Gladys Sullivan.

In that year the Nashville Tennessean inaugurated a great subscription drive. The prizes for the winners, the ones who had accumulated the most votes, amounted to \$15,000. Votes were received by new subscriptions or renewals to the newspaper. The state was divided into six districts with a brand new automobile offered as top prize in each one. The fifth district which included Humphreys County, also included Perry, Hickman, Houston, Stewart, Dickson, Montgomery, Williamson, Rutherford, Moore, Giles, Maury, Lawrence, Lewis, and Wayne--and the entire State of Alabama.⁴⁷

The Waverly-New Johnsonville News of 1954 carried an article that well describes the advent of the first car in Waverly and Humphreys County:

With highways and transportation facilities as they are today, that (the above territory in the fifth district of the contest) is an unbelievably large territory to cover; imagine what it was like in 1909. The highways were wagon trails that wandered in a friendly, neighborly way from farm to farm--and eventually wound up in the next town. However, this did not dampen the enthusiasm of the residents in those counties--and the state of Alabama.

The idea of actually owning a horseless carriage was enough to spur them to feverish activity, and hundreds of people entered the contest...Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sullivan had two young daughters, Gladys and Mildred...Gladys's eyes shone as she read of that automobile--a red Maxwell. Why should not she win it? Why not? So--in she jumped.

Sometimes accompanied by a friend, or her father, sometimes alone, Gladys proceeded to cover as much as possible of District Five. She went by train where the train went. And by horse and buggy where horse and buggy could go. She concentrated on Humphreys and Dickson Counties, missing very few homes.

Meanwhile, family and friends rallied to the cause and do not think that sweat of brow did not roll during those hot summer months--June to September. So many points or votes were given for each one year subscription--and more for longer term subscriptions. Naturally Gladys talked folks into five year contracts for the Tennessean and the votes began to pile up. Sometimes there wouldn't be quite enough money in the would-be subscriber's pocket so Gladys would charge it. Most of these charge accounts were settled in full but I have heard that Mr. Sullivan said he had paid the most for the fewest papers received than any other man in the world.

Each two weeks, the Tennessean issued bulletins to the contestants with exact standings. These would be accompanied by letters of encouragement and pep talks from the circulation department--and out the contestants would storm with cold determination.

The final date drew near. The panting of the fighters could be heard for miles. Gladys had no hope for the Grand First Prize, a \$6,700 home, or for the Grand Second Prize, a \$1,000 building lot, or even for the Grand Third Prize, a \$600 building lot. No, Gladys wanted the First District Prize--a Red Maxwell.

On Tuesday, September 14, 1909, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Gladys and Mildred hopped on the train for Nashville to be in on the final counting of votes. Gladys knew that unless someone had been holding back votes she was in the top running for District Five. Nevertheless, that was a nervous family in the middle of a nervous group waiting in the Tulane Hotel that night.

At last the final tally was made. J. Chester Allison won the First Grand Prize...Gladys says that she died a thousand deaths while the winners in District One, Two, Three, and Four had their names flashed on huge banners. Then came the winner in District Five--Miss Gladys Sullivan....After she got her breath, Gladys realized that the judges were asking her if she wanted \$550 cash of the Maxwell automobile. And before Mr. Sullivan could answer, Gladys gasped The Maxwell.

The automobile was delivered the next day. The agent arrived after hours of path following just in time to catch the last train back to Nashville that night. From the J. E. Sullivan home to the depot was the only instructions on driving that Gladys had. She whipped the two cylinders, acetylene light, bulb horn job around and headed across the old Trace Creek Bridge--up Church Street, down Main Street.

Chickens jumped out of their feathers, hogs squealed, dogs barked, children hid, parents stood speechless. Gladys and the Little Red Maxwell were in their glory. Her hair was blowing from the terrific speed--twelves miles per hour--because these was no windshield in that car.

This was the first home-owned automobile to traverse the streets of Waverly and it was on a September afternoon in 1909...⁴⁷

The little red car became a familiar sight on the streets of Waverly thereafter. On Saturday mornings, Mrs. Cooley (wife of Dr. Cooley) would call the young girl and ask her if she planned to get the automobile out that day, and if so, would Gladys please

wait until she had been to town and completed her shopping for the car scared her horses.⁴⁸

A short time later Mr. Sullivan and Will Nolan opened a Ford Agency and garage in Waverly, located in a small red building on the north side of the Trace Creek bridge. The first gasoline pump in Waverly was installed here. This hand pump was located in 1963 on the back porch of the Gambill residence on West Main Street.⁴⁹

In 1914 the roads in the state had not improved and a trip from Waverly to Nashville took ten hours. On June 11, 1914, a trip to Nashville was made by the Sullivan family, accompanied by Miss Etta Foster. A log made of the trip that date follows:

7:15 a.m. Left Waverly in our great Ford machine. First stop after leaving Waverly, 8.1 miles, choked down--delayed one minute.

8:20 a.m. Arrived McEwen, 11 miles.

8:50 a.m. Off road at 17.7 miles and had to go back 5-1/2 miles.

10:15 a.m. Arrived Dickson in good condition.

10:25 a.m. Left Dickson and arrived at Charlotte 11:10.

1:55 p.m. Arrived at Little Harpeth Ferry. Beautiful pike all the way from Ashland City.

4:30 p.m. Drove into Nashville at 4:30 p.m. without one single accident.⁵⁰

The date for the destructive fire of April 11 is in dispute--both 1912 and 1914 being given for this fire. Ten buildings on the north side of the public square were destroyed. The fire originated in the warehouse of J. P. Cowen and Company. The fire broke out at 2:30 a.m. and had gained considerable headway when discovered. Nearly every able-bodied man in town and numerous boys aided in fighting the fire. The water system and the firefighting equipment proved to be of little use and the buildings were soon reduced to ruins. The telephone exchange was completely put out of operation by this fire, the most destructive in the history of Waverly. The public square was littered with salvage, and the loss estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000. Some of the losses of this fire were: J. P. Cowen, about \$8,000; Merchants and Farmers Bank, about \$5,000; Waverly Sentinel office, about \$1,250; G. G. Griffin Grocery, \$3,000; Citizens Bank, several thousand dollars; J. R. Fowlkes, furniture dealer, \$3,000; E. C. Finch, druggist, \$3,000; Hooper, Porch and Evans, general merchandise, several thousand dollars; W. T. McCracken, buildings, \$7,000; J. C. Harris heirs, several thousand dollars; Dixie Cowen, residence occupied by Albert Dinkley, \$1,500; and some damage to the post office in moving out the furniture. The storehouse of Sullivan, Slayden, and McNabb was imperiled for awhile but suffered no damage.⁵¹

Fraternal orders in the county were at their peak by 1913. During this year some of these organizations included: A. F. & A. M., lodge No. 273, Hustburg; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, lodge No. 606, Denver; Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 12, 518, Denver; Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, lodge No. 526, Waverly; Odd Fellows, lodge No. 104, Waverly; Free and Accepted Masons, Buffalo; Walter Scott Lodge of Knights of Pythias; Waverly Masonic Lodge No. 304; McEwen Masonic Lodge No. 525; Mason Lodge of Concord, White Oak; the Encampment at Waverly, No. 125; Caldwell Lodge No. 173, Denver; and others.⁵²

CHAPTER XXIV

WORLD WAR I

On June 28, 1914, the heir to the Austrian throne was assassinated in Bosnia, and this event catapulted the continent of Europe into war. America was aghast with the speed with which Europe had plunged into war and chose to play a neutral part in the conflict.

The people in this section were not overly interested in the European happenings and life continued along the usual lines.

In the fall of 1916 announcement was made that the third annual fair would be held in Humphreys County on October 18, continuing through October 21.¹

Young Venable Moore, the son of C. E. Moore, left for Beirut, Syria, to teach school. It was estimated that it would take him three months to reach his destination.

The Alonzo Napier Camp of Confederate Veterans disbanded in September of 1916 as there were so few members left in the county and those that remained lived so far apart.²

The St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company announced that a steamer would leave St. Louis every Monday, at 5 p.m., to go to Waterloo, Alabama. The packet would be in this area on Friday and would carry both passengers and freight up the river. A steamer also was scheduled to leave Paducah every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 p.m., destined for Florence. Round trip tickets from St. Louis were \$15 and from Paducah were \$10, which included meals and berths.⁴

The Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway schedules announced for this period were:

South Bound Trains		North Bound Trains	
No. 1, Dixie Flyer	6:03 a.m.	No. 2, Dixie Flyer	10:15 p.m.
No. 3, Mail & Express	6:27 p.m.	No. 4 Mail & Express	9:22 a.m.
No. 5, Local Mail	11:21 a.m.	No. 6 Local Mail	4:30 p.m.
No. 7, Waverly Accommodation	5:15 a.m.	No. 8 Waverly Accommodation	8:10 p.m.
No. 93, Memphis-Atlanta	1:11 a.m.	No. 92 Memphis-Atlanta	3:43 a.m. ⁵

Businesses in the county during this year were: Charlie Landis, steam laundry; the Kelly Handle Company at Johnsonville; W. A. Hillman and R. M. Scarboro, auto dealers; Finch Drug Company; J. E. Sullivan and Company, promoters and auctioneers; Connelly-Darrow Grocery Company; and Luff-Powen, furniture and undertakers.⁶

A. J. McMackin practiced dentistry in the county and had offices in the Harris Building. Ministers serving in the county included J. C. Orr, Presbyterian; S. C. Reid, Baptist; and John Handlin, Elysian Grove.⁷

Several realty transfers of great interest were transacted during this year. The farm of Dr. W. N. McCrary, 70 or 80 acres on Trace Creek, was sold during the year by J. E. Sullivan and Company. J. C. Waggoner sold his Big Bottom farm for \$1,000 to his brother Mason Waggoner. Henry Link purchased the Alfred Forrester farm. The confectionary business owned by Arthur Fentress was bought by George Smith.⁸

Serving the community as telephone operators during this period were Annie Davis, Viola Page, Inez Brinton, Lovie Exum, and Laline Garrett.⁹

Charles Ross and his family resided on Reynoldsburg Island in 1916 and his son Clarence died during this year.¹⁰

A cursory survey of the Waverly Sentinel for the period indicates dissatisfaction with some practicing physician in the Johnsonville area. The following notice was inserted in the newspaper at this time:

Johnsonville chills increase pill bills. Some of the sick are better and some are worse. The new Doctor doesn't care.¹¹

A new highway between Waverly and Johnsonville was under construction in 1916.¹²

The entrance of the United States into the world conflict created interest in the county. On April 4, 1917, the Senate declared war by a vote of 82 to six, and two days later the House agreed with a vote of 373 to 50.¹³ The United States moved rapidly to raise and transport overseas a strong military force; this was to become known as the American Expeditionary Force or A.E.F., and was under the command of General John J. Pershing. By June 1917, over one hundred and seventy-five thousand American troops were training in France, and one division was actually in the lines of the Allied sector near Belfort. By November 1918 the strength of the A. E. F. was nearly two million. Almost 80,000 Tennesseans served in various branches of the armed forces in World War I.

Claude McDougale Hickman (known affectionately as Iude), the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Hickman, was the first man from Humphreys County to be killed in the war. He was killed in action on July 15, 1918, and was buried in Oise-Cisne Cemetery, France. He was only eighteen at the time of his death and was a corporal in the 30th Infantry, Third Division.¹⁴

The next young man from the county who fell on the field of honor was Joseph Hercules Patterson, who was killed in action on October 15, 1918, and was subsequently buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was also still in his teens, killed only one month after his nineteenth birthday. He served as a flag bearer with the rank of private.¹⁵

Leslie C. Daniel was severely wounded at Belleau Wood on June 6, 1918, receiving machine gun wounds in both legs. Five days later he was picked up, hospitalized, and sailed for home only one hour after the Armistice was signed. During his service overseas, he had received no mail at all and only saw one person whom he knew--and that was when he was carried aboard ship to sail for the United States. His mail was later delivered in one bundle to him in Waverly. Upon his return to Waverly he was given an ovation. He was greeted at the depot by a throng of people and borne in a triumphal chair to the public square, accompanied by a guard of honor.¹⁶

His military guard of honor was composed of Sergeant Clint E. Jones, chair-bearer; Moses Oliver Tomlinson, U. S. Navy; Private John Wyly Fowlkes, U. S. Marine Corps; Private Claude McMillin, artillery; Priv. Ben Wilkins, infantry; O. C. Davis Scott Porch, C.T.C.; Sergeant Hugh Cannon Petty, Private Paul Luten; and Priv. Fred Striblin.¹⁷

While men of the county had been fighting in Europe, the ravages of war were felt in the county as never before. The so-called Spanish Influenza, which broke out in the fall of 1918, caused more deaths than the bullets of the Kaiser's armies. Many deaths in the county saddened the families and the undertakers were hard pressed to render service to the people. Families could not choose the time and date for a funeral during this period but had to accept whatever appointment the local morticians had open.

The newspapers of the time printed full details of the deaths of the boys in service. The following account, taken from the Waverly Sentinel, was a letter to Mrs. W. E. Gunn of Nashville from her son Linck Gunn telling of the death of Hercules Patterson of Waverly.

October 16, 1918
Somewhere in France

My Dear Mother,

When I got up this morning, I was notified that Hercules Patterson was killed last night at 12 o'clock, which was all correct. Sergeant Patterson, Hercules' cousin, and myself went up to the front and brought him back to the picket line or horse line where he was buried, and was put away fairly well.

The men in his battery built him a coffin, Chaplain Possey from the 113th Field Artillery preached the funeral. Colonel Lea, Captains Brown, Long, and Fielder were the officers present and the most of Battery E and Headquarters Company were present.

He was killed while guarding one of E Battery's guns. And the boy on guard with him whose name is Fowler was shot up pretty bad and isn't expected to live. Hercules was killed by one of those big, six-inch high explosive shells, which hit just about four feet from him and exploded. Pieces of the shell hit him in the temple and back of the left ear, fracturing the skull. Both legs from the knees down were shot up pretty bad and broken several times. His left arm was also shot up and broken. He had on full uniform and overcoat and rubber boots when killed, and in which he was buried. He must have been in the act of putting on his gas mask, when killed, as it was lying on the ground by him already to put on and the gas alarm had just been given.

Mother, I am hurt over this and feel real bad over it as I have lost a true, good friend, which you already know. He was a boy who was well liked by all and who had lots of friends. If he had an enemy in the whole regiment no one know it. Mother, when you begin to lose your friends you sure realize what this old war is. I know Mary Helen is very much hurt and guess she is expecting me to write her about how it all happened, but you can tell her just what I have told you and let her read this letter. Do what you think is best.

He had \$10,000 insurance that was made to his little kid brother and his father when he died. He still had that same smile on his face, which he always wore.

Just a few days ago I was talking with him and he asked me about you and told me some things that M. H. had said, and we talked about the good times we were going to have when we got back. We also talked about the peace terms, and were hoping they were true. He made a remark to me like this: Nick, you stand a bully chance to go back home, always on the Horse Line, but us fellows on the guns are liable to get bumped off...Laughing and smiling all the time while talking to me.

This is the first casualty in Battery E, Mother, this is about as accurate an account as I can give so I will drop the sorrowful subject.

Your son,
Linck Gunn

The war came to an end on November 11, 1918, and the sons of Humphreys County came home to their families. Many of them were left on the battlefields of Europe and many families were saddened by the loss of a son or the return of a son, who had gone to battle healthy and young, and had returned maimed.

Those killed in action from the county were:

Claude D. Hickman
Joseph H. Patterson
Robert E. Turbeville
Pete Mayberry

Joseph P. Allison
Lonnie Lewis
Walter Hudgins
S. H. Smith

Those who died while in France:

Wesley Fuckett
Raymond O. Johnson
Edward E. Arnold
Isome Harris Fuqua
Samuel Johnson

Alfred Forrest
Leo Green
Guilford Cates
Willie Phoebus

Those who died while in camp:

Williard J. Fields
Samuel Hicks
Roy E. Baker

Lewis Taylor
Enoch Curtis¹⁸

The returning soldiers, no longer eager young boys, came home with an interest in world affairs and veterans organizations. They had a desire to do something to help prevent another world conflict in which they had served.

On October 27, 1919, Post 34 of the American Legion was issued its charter. The charter members of the organization were:

T. F. Trolinger
W. T. Carroll
R. A. Fowlkes
J. B. Baugus
T. W. Taylor
D. S. Porch
G. B. Page
C. M. Haygood

T. C. Henslee
H. L. Key
F. E. Hendrix
E. P. Luff
R. L. Stricklin
C. N. Simpson
P. H. Luten
J. C. Harris

A. B. Pace, Sr.
J. D. Luten, Jr.
S. W. Owens
Baxter Hemby
W. M. Carnell
Gene Dotson
R. L. Morris

The local post was named for Claude D. Hickman and Joseph Hercules Patterson, the first two men from the county killed in the war. Dr. T. C. Henslee served as the first commander of the new post and W. A. Hopkins was the first adjutant.¹⁹

The new post had no regular meeting place and for several years the regular monthly meetings were held in the courthouse--and at other designated places. The post was able to create interest in its programs and activities and other veterans began to take an interest in the local post. This interest caused Post No. 34 to rise to its place among the other posts in the State of Tennessee.²⁰

AMERICAN LEGION POST 34

In 1934 the Old School Presbyterian Church, located on Church Street, was deeded to the post through the generosity of Redric Carnell and a few scattered members of this church. As the building had not been used for several years, it was in a very bad state of repair. After borrowing \$1,000, the post was able to convert the building into a meeting hall, and much of the work was done by the members themselves. In 1948 additional construction onto the building was completed and the new addition contained a meeting room for the Auxiliary. Additional renovation was made in 1952.

The American Legion Hall has been the scene of about everything--marriages, funerals, court room when it was used about a year as the court house during construction of

the new courthouse, and as a school when the local high school burned. It was also used as a barracks for flood refugees at one time.²¹

Post 34 has been very active through the years in Legion and community affairs. For several years the post sponsored delegates to Boys State. It has always cooperated with and donated to all the welfare agencies and civic programs, including the Red Cross, March of Dimes, Heart Fund, Cancer Fund, Big Brothers, and others. The post furnished the town and county with a public address system which has been used many times. It assists its year with the County Fair in furnishing help on the gates, policing the crowd and parking cars, and in general, in promoting the fair.²²

Past commanders and adjutants of Post 34:

YEAR	Members	COMMANDER	ADJUTANT
1919		T. C. Henslee	W. A. Hopkins
1920	46	T. C. Henslee	W. A. Hopkins
1921	28	Aude Allison	D. S. Porch
1922	30	J. W. Burke	A. L. Allison
1923	17	C. M. Haygood	G. P. Page
1924	25	C. M. Haygood	J. P. Baugus
1925	21	T. W. Taylor	J. P. Baugus
1926	25	F. H. Luten	T. W. Taylor
1927	15	T. W. Taylor	P. H. Luten
1928	25	C. N. Simpson	D. S. Porch
1929	23	D. S. Porch	C. N. Simpson
1930	16	C. B. Jones	E. P. Luff
1931	118	C. B. Jones	E. P. Luff
1932	74	C. B. Jones	E. P. Luff
1933	103	C. B. Jones	E. P. Luff
1934	112	W. M. Tolley	E. P. Luff
1935	103	B. P. Murphree	C. M. Haygood
1936	100	W. T. Carroll	C. M. Haygood
1937	114	R. T. Porch	E. P. Luff
1938	110	W. A. Harber, Sr.	E. P. Luff
1939	108	G. T. Richardson	E. P. Luff
1940	100	E. P. Luff	C. M. Haygood
1941	102	J. C. Fuqua	E. P. Luff
1942	91	J. W. Cummins	E. P. Luff
1943	74	J. W. Cummins	R. P. White
1944	106	A. L. Johnson	E. P. Luff
1945	134	H. E. Bullard	E. P. Luff
1946	268	H. E. Bullard	E. P. Luff
1947	301	J. H. Whitfield	J. S. Bowen, Jr.
1948	262	W. S. Redford	C. L. Simpson
1949	221	W. S. Redford	L. H. Smothers
1950	200	Elam Fussell	Nathaniel Wheeler
1951	167	Grey Cavender, Jr.	Ruben Spann
1952	157	Almond Knight	Ewell Rushton
1953	104	Almond Knight	Curte Stitt
1954	150	Curte Stitt	Tom Morris
1955	180	R. E. Voorhries	Almond Knight
1956	166	Carl Pace	Almond Knight
1957	184	J. Banks Link	Almond Knight
1958	192	Ellis Webb	Almond Knight
1959	145	Carl L. Simpson	Almond Knight
1960	194	Neil Dailey	Almond Knight
1961	183	Joe Gunn	Almond Knight
1962	188	Joe Gunn	Almond Knight

The commander of the post in 1963 is John Whitfield and the adjutant is Almond Knight, serving his ninth term in this office. Other officers are: Walter Carroll, first vice commander; Lloyd Jones, second vice commander; Sanford Forrest, third vice commander; R. P. White, chaplain; and B. P. Murphree, historian.²³

Ladies Auxiliary Unit

On December 4, 1934, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. M. Haygood to form the auxiliary unit. The ladies attending this meeting were, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Mrs. R. A. Fowlkes, Mrs. W. T. Carroll, Mrs. R. T. Porch, Mrs. H. E. Bullard, Mrs. I. B. Webb, Mrs. W. M. Tolley, and Mrs. R. F. White. The charter was received and signed by B. P. Murphree, Post 34 commander, on February 2, 1935. Charter members included, in addition to the members at the initial meeting, were Mrs. L. P. Murphree, Mrs. A. B. Bryant, Mrs. J. C. Fuqua, Mrs. W. A. Harber, Mrs. Wesley Baker, and Mrs. J. S. Forrest.²⁴

The auxiliary has worked very closely with the American Legion and in 1948 the post gave them a room, known as The Blue Room, which had been decorated and furnished by the members of the auxiliary. This group has sponsored the annual Poppy Lay sale for many year and also the Girls State. They have made donations to all types of welfare funds, and have donated many hundreds of dollars of direct welfare to veterans and veterans families in the form of food, clothing, and school books for the needy.²⁵

Past presidents of the auxiliary have been:

1935 - Mrs. C. B. Jones	1952 - Mrs. Ralph Voorhries
1936 - Mrs. C. B. Jones	1953 - Mrs. J. E. Theis
1937 - Miss Mary McCrary	1954 - Mrs. Curte Stitt
1938 - Miss Mary McCrary	1955 - Mrs. W. H. Knight
1939 - Miss Stella Fowlkes	1956 - Mrs. Bertha Overby
1940 - Mrs. W. M. Tolley	1957 - Mrs. B. P. Murphree
1941 - Mrs. W. M. Tolley	1958 - Mrs. Grace Bell
1942 - Mrs. C. M. Haygood	1959 - Mrs. Grace Bell
1943 - Mrs. C. M. Haygood	1960 - Mrs. Pauline Dailey
1944 - Mrs. Minnie Stitt	1961 - Mrs. Pauline Lailey
1945 - Mrs. R. A. Fowlkes	1962 - Mrs. Lorene Gunn
1946 - Mrs. J. S. Bowen, Jr.	1963 - Mrs. C. M. Haygood ²⁵
1947 - Miss Pearl Hobbs	
1948 - Miss Pearl Hobbs	
1949 - Miss Allene Knight	
1950 - Mrs. Gordon Richardson	
1951 - Mrs. Ralph Voorhries	

The officers for the ladies auxiliary of Hickman Patterson Unit 34 for 1963 are: Mrs. C. M. Haygood, president; Mrs. Margaret Whitfield, first vice president; Mrs. Peggy Forrest, second vice president; Mrs. Ollie Knight, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Pauline Dailey, chaplain; Miss Allene Knight, historian; Mrs. Rebecca Jones, sergeant at arms; Mrs. Fordye Martin and Mrs. Susie Davis, color bearers.²⁶

The American Legion from its birth has been the foremost champion of national security. Legionnaires, being war veterans, made realistic by battlefield experiences, have always been keenly aware of America's need for strong defense. They know from experience how important it is to go into combat with good and sufficient equipment and know well both how to use modern arms as well as how to defend against them.²⁷

During the wars between World War I and World War II, the American Legion and its auxiliary, almost alone kept the torch burning for peace through strength.²⁸

CHAPTER XXV

THE YEARS BETWEEN WARS

By 1920 the people of Humphreys County were back to normalcy following the war.

R. H. Phillips was editor of the combined Humphreys County Democrat and the Waverly Sentinel.¹

Some of the firms in business during this year included: Lytton-Whitfield and Company, tire dealers; W. L. Giersch, feed, hay, groceries; Cooley-Hooper Hardware Store; Luff-Bowen; and the Hillman-Scarboro Automobile Company, Ford dealers. G. B. Page and Green R. McKell were owners and operators of the Waverly Ice Company, and their telephone number was 12. B. F. McNabb was the manager of the Waverly Builders Supply Company. J. D. Luten was the Buick agent for Waverly and advertised in this year that the Overland 4 was priced at \$985. J. A. Gray and his brother M. R. Gray were dealers in pianos and phonographs, as well as teachers in the county. Horace Rushing, known as Doc, had recently opened a new drug store in Waverly. W. L. Moore, whose telephone number was 81, was one of the county blacksmiths.²

Dentists were still advertising in the local paper and two in the county for this year were Milton C. Carnell and T. C. Henslee. Two of the physicians in the county were James T. Cooley and W. W. Slayden.³ E. H. Welles served the county as veterinarian.⁴

The Republican Primary Board for this year consisted of J. T. Perkins, G. W. Smith, and J. A. McKnight. The Democratic Primary Board included W. H. Knight, chairman, W. F. Turner, C. C. Patterson, J. G. Gibbons, and George Ridings.⁵ The election committee for the year included J. E. Tubb and J. T. Perkins.⁶

In the following year in the August term of circuit court many damage suits were on docket. One suit, that of Mrs. Nannie C. Teas against a local furniture dealer, attracted much interest and able talent had been engaged on both sides of the case. The case grew out of the destruction by fire of the Teas home two years previously and the complainant claimed the defendants had guilty of faulty installation of a furnace. Young Catherine Harris, daughter of Mrs. Teas, had been injured in a jump from the second story porch after having been cut off from escape by the flames. The county was greatly interested in this lawsuit and the Sentinel had published a rather detailed history of the case.⁷

By 1926 E. G. Moore was serving the county as county agent.⁸ Miss Ella Mai Phillips had joined the Democrat-Sentinel as an associate editor.⁹

The Reverend G. W. Crafton was killed on July 27, 1926, at Sycamore Landing by a fifteen year old boy from Benton County. The boy struck the minister on the head with a plank following a disagreement between the two.¹⁰

Riverside Park at Johnsonville was owned and managed by J. L. Byrn, A. A. Crockett, and S. E. Brigham.¹¹

Fowlkes Brothers Drug Store was a business institution serving the county and J. R. Fowlkes operated a funeral home in this year.¹²

The Exchange Club was two years old, having been organized February 1924. The motto of this organization was: Unity for Service.¹³ By 1928 this club had grown and the members were: M. R. Gray, president; J. P. Anderson, vice president; W. E. Nolan, secretary; C. J. Blessing, treasurer; C. W. Turner, J. S. Bowen, C. E. Daniel, E. A. Kerr, Thomas H. Knight, P. F. Gould, J. C. Harris, A. P. Otterson, Jr., T. C. Miller,

H. G. Spann, K. L. Exum, James F. Fowlkes, J. H. Pearl, Herman L. Rushing, J. J. Teas, and A. J. Saunders.¹⁴

The local movie house was the Patriot Theater, owned by J. L. Watson and C. A. McMurry. There were 6 garages, 2 banks, 2 big lumber mills, 1 newspaper, 1 planing mill, an ice factory, 1 wholesale grocery, 3 produce houses, 5 hotels, and 2 oil stations in Waverly in the year 1928.¹⁵

The county had 700 miles of graded roads this year and J. D. Luten was the mayor of Waverly. Doss Crockett served the county as road superintendent.¹⁶

A new road was under construction that led straight to the new million dollar bridge. The Exchange Club of Waverly had worked long and hard for the placing of this bridge on the river at this point.¹⁷

Merchants in the county included: J. D. Luten and Company, wholesale grocers; the Waverly Drug Company, operated by Rex and H. H. Hooper; W. J. Nolan, groceries; the Waverly Milling Company, W. J. Hardison, manager; L. E. Hensley, who advertised that he sold Quality Brand Harness; Glass Front Grocery Company, managed by C. L. Harris; Hickman and Bowman Barber Shop; Wall's Barber Shop, operated by C. L. Wall; Darrow and Knight Variety Store, owned by F. P. Darrow and T. H. Knight; T. C. Miller, groceries; Mrs. D. C. Carnell, milliner; B. W. Runions, groceries; B. C. Lytton and O. L. Lytton, groceries; Roy M. Turner, groceries; Gwin-Carnell Combination Store; J. H. Bone, dry goods; Columbia Produce, managed by T. P. Bryant; Cowen Hardware Company; P. R. Duncan, welding and automobile repairs; City Cafe, T. J. Ryan, proprietor; the Waverly Tire Company, J. C. Harris, proprietor; Saunders Automobile Company; E. L. Barnes, jeweler; Fowlkes Brothers Drug Store, E. T. Luff and J. S. Bowen, furniture; and J. F. Cowan and Sons, who advertised that this firm had been in business for 52 years in the same location.¹⁸

Waverly Motor Company, owned by Charles A. McMurry and C. H. Daniel, advertised in 1928 that a Ford Coupe could be purchased for \$495.¹⁹

A new water reservoir had been completed in 1928 and this reservoir had a 153,000 gallon capacity. This replaced the privately owned water system that had been in use until a few months previously and owned by A. W. Lucas. I. J. McCalla had been the engineer in charge of installation of the reservoir and T. R. Harris was the water commissioner of Waverly.²⁰

Lawyers practicing in the county during 1928 were John F. Shannon, J. E. Tubb, Mack C. Simpson, Clarence W. Turner, J. R. Morris, John B. Bowman, W. F. Turner, A. P. Ottarson, and Bunn P. Murphree.²¹

This year saw a banner crop of peanuts produced in the county and many of these were purchased by the Barnhart Mercantile Company of St. Louis, which had only recently installed a peanut recleaner at Johnsonville.²²

Ministers in the county included, among others, W. P. Bone, Presbyterian, U.S.A.; E. F. Hudgens, Methodist; and Thomas J. Wagner, Church of Christ.²³

The city council, headed by J. D. Luten, mayor, included J. A. Slayden, city recorder; C. H. Daniel, secretary-treasurer; T. R. Harris, commissioner of waterworks; Walter T. Carroll, C. F. Jones, J. E. Anderson, W. B. Nolan, and John T. Tate, city marshal.²⁴

The county was proud of its school system in this year. Luther Bodkin was serving as the principal of Waverly Central High School. The high school located in the eastern section of Waverly was erected in 1923 at the cost of \$55,000 and was situated on sixty acres of land.²⁵

There were sixty-one elementary schools in the county and there were 3,400 pupils enrolled in the schools.²⁶

T. B. Wingo was the principal of the Bakerville High School, which had twenty high school pupils; Hugh Burrum was the principal of Tribble High School, which had been built in 1923 at the cost of \$25,000; and E. C. Stroud was the principal of the consolidated school in McEwen. This last school had been constructed in 1926 at the cost of \$30,000.²⁶

By 1932 Princess Silverheels and her husband Chief Eagle Feathers had moved into the county and she administered to many people in the county.²⁷

The movie theater in the county in 1934 was named the Palace Theatre. By this year Henry W. Fleer was editor and publisher of the Democrat-Sentinel. Dr. M. C. Carnell was still a practicing dentist in the county.²⁸

The Tennessee Electric Power Company was furnishing electricity to the county in this year and the Dixie Line of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway still served the county.²⁹

Automobile agencies and services continued to grow in the county and by now there were, among other like businesses, the Lucas Tire Company and the Littleton Motor Company.³⁰

C. L. Wall and J. C. Williams were barbers in the business district of Waverly.³¹ Frank Anderson was the shoe repairman and J. V. Wolfe was a radio repairman.³²

The McEwen Chamber of Commerce was organized on March 21, 1934, with W. E. Long as president. V. Dutton was vice president and Gordon Richardson, secretary.³³

Edward Wanamaker was living in the Deer Creek Community, John Thomas and Dillard Hooper in Turkey Creek area, David Durham and G. C. McMillan at Greenbrier, James Tinnell and Rymon Burns at Gorman, Selmer Blackburn at Trotters Landing, Anne Farnell at Cuba Landing, T. K. Simpson and Emerson Yates in the Lowsy Water area of Blue Creek, Clint Dickson on Big Richland Creek, Lee Sharpe in Big Bottom, Hugh Story and J. R. Moore at Hustburg.³⁴

Mrs. Octavia Ayers Dutton, an octogenarian of McEwen, died in August of 1934. E. W. Bohannon celebrated his eightieth birthday in August.³⁵

Foke O'Guin, one of the county's few remaining Confederate veterans, died in Erin at the home of his daughter on August 27, 1934.³⁶

W. J. Nolan closed his grocery store in Waverly after being in business here for a period of ten years and moved to Dickson.³⁷

The thirties saw the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany and in 1939 he sent his troops marching into Poland. A few months later he crushed the Maginot line between France and Germany. The American people watched his machinations with great apprehension. The United States began immediately to prepare for war. President Roosevelt signed the Selective Service Act on September 16, 1940. The Humphreys County contingent of the National Guard was inducted into federal service. By the time the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor several hundred of Humphreys County's sons were in service.

CHAPTER XXVI

WORLD WAR II AND KOREAN WAR

The United States officially entered into the war on December 8, 1941, on the day after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. By 1942 more and more of the young men of the county were entering military service. This war was felt more deeply than World War I. Gasoline, shoes, sugar, and other items were rationed. Scarcely a week went by that some Humphreys County soldier was wounded or killed.

When the war ended, Humphreys County had lost the following men in service:

James Arnold	James E. Foster	J. W. McGee
Palmer E. Autry	Arthur E. Gwin	Andy L. Ostrander
Claude W. Aydelott	Delma D. Hall	William Eugene Petty
Oda Z. Ballard	Charlie C. Hinson	Howard T. Priest
Robert W. Bell	Terry Lee Hamilton	Lee R. Pinkston
William C. Berryman	Harrie C. Hooper, Jr.	John R. Pippin
Johnny Binkley	James C. Hughey	Archie Rumions, Jr.
Raymond O. Brewer	Aaron W. Jamison	William E. Sizemore
J. L. Buchanan	James P. Kelly	Arthur L. Taylor
Louis R. Eumpus	Wilton E. Knight	S. B. Turner, Jr.
John T. Burgess	John E. Leonard	Virgil M. Wallace
Bernard T. Chilton	Richard E. Lyle	Thomas J. Williams
Jesse T. Cross, Jr.	James W. Lee	Richard Wright
Boyd A. Curtis	Carl W. Manor	Wyly W. Wyatt
Lawrence W. Curtis	Frank M. Mather	John L. Young
Ralph L. Daniels	James F. Moore	William D. Wofford
Willie E. Durham	Robert Randolph Moore	Harold E. Denty
George D. Edwards	Lynville Myers	James A. McMillian ¹
Charles Greene	Thomas Millinicks	

Young Robert Grady Spann was in the second wave of assault troops on D-Day. When he returned from the war, he had an enviable collection of about 3,000 items of war souvenirs, including Bibles, cameras, clocks, watches, gas masks, 15 guns, 33 daggers, 20 beer steins, 50 pipes, flags, German uniforms, 200 pieces of German silver, and his own Purple Heart and Silver Star.²

The valuable collection of war souvenirs of Brigadier General George Hatton Weems is now in the State Museum in Nashville. General Weems, who graduated from West Point in 1917, died in 1957 and \$150,000 from his estate was placed into an education fund.³ He and his brother Philip Van Horn Weems, Captain, U. S. Navy, both had fine military records.⁴

Clayton McCauley, a native of Waverly and son of George B. McCauley, graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and later became the youngest captain in the U. S. Navy.

World War II came to a close in 1945 and the men in uniform returned to their homes and resumed their peacetime lives. The years following the war were marked by much growth and development in the county and the state. In 1950 the Korean War broke out in Asia and Humphreys County sent her young men off to war again. The following were to be killed in this war:

Robert M. Whitson
Kenneth Eugene Smith
Robert Joel Ridings

CHAPTER XXVII

THE RECENT YEARS

Perhaps the most important development in recent years was the coming of the Tennessee Valley Authority. First, this agency brought cheaper power rates to the area. Second, with the construction of Kentucky Dam and the flooding of the lowlands along the river and the creation of numerous embayments and lakes a vast recreation area was created--one that extends from the Kentucky line to Alabama on both sides of the river. This gave rise to a new and thriving industry. Recreation. Within a few years most of the numerous creeks that spill into the river had docks and recreation resorts on the banks. Many privately owned lodges dot the banks of the river and the embayments. New names appeared on the land--Buzzard Cave Dock near Bakerville, the Trail's End Resort at old Clydeton Landing, Lucas Harbor and Boat Dock, Turkey Creek Resort, and others. The camps range from the simple fisherman's shack to luxurious spreads that might include cabins, boat docks, restaurants, swimming pools, picnic area, and small supply stores.

On May 12, 1949, the TVA Steam Plant at New Johnsonville was initiated. This plant estimated at 54 million dollars was constructed on 575 acres that had originally been Wyly land. Steel work on the plant was completed by October 1950. Within a few years additional industry settled in the county.

In 1950 a unique plan of reassessment was presented to the citizens of the county. The county tax books were taken out of the courthouse and to every school house and county cross-roads store. The interested citizens were encouraged to read not only their own tax assessments but that of neighbors, bankers, or anyone. After about four years of education the new tax base became effective in the county. The county became the first county in the South to equalize property tax assessments--even a large corporation would be assessed for taxes on the same basis as the smallest farm. This has been a decided factor in attracting industry to this county.¹

Still remembered in the county is the automobile accident, near New Johnsonville, in which six men were injured--all six ended up with a broken left leg.²

On October 15, 1953, a fisherman and his wife were fishing on Kentucky Lake at the old Trotters Landing, now abandoned as a ferry site. The man's line caught on something and when brought to the surface the catch was revealed as a man's body. He had found the body of William Sailer Anderson and this set off a chain of events that created more interest in the county than any other event of recent years--one that is still mulled over and discussed throughout the county.³

Anderson had been smothered in Columbia, Tennessee, trussed, carted to Trotters, and dumped into the lake by his murderers. The motive for this said to have been the greed and desire for Anderson's Brookwood Farm and Restaurant at Columbia--said to be worth approximately \$200,000.⁴

Claude W. Nichols and William Otho Farrington were arrested for this murder on the fourteenth of October, 1954, one year from the day of discovery. The real estate transaction involved in the murder was declared void in December of this year and on December 28, 1954, Nichols went on trial in Humphreys County. Judge William Puryear of Gallatin presided over this trial which attracted great crowds. The courtroom was packed with spectators for the entire fourteen days. On January 11, 1955, after two hours, fifty minutes, of deliberation by the jury, Nichols was found to be guilty and sentenced to 99 years. Farrington got a change of venue and his trial was held in Clarksville. He was later convicted and sentenced to 30 years.⁵

Three men emerged from the trial as outstanding trial lawyers--Reeder Parker, the attorney-general of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, Lon McFarland of Columbia, and Jerry

Colley of Columbia. Their prosecution of the defendant Nichols has gone down in the annals of Humphreys County history as the most brilliant ever presented in the county. All three lawyers have had subsequent careers of outstanding merit in the state.

By 1956 the mayor of Waverly was J. Lawrence Bradley and the city recorder was Joe Morris, now deceased. Davis Scott Porch, Jr., served as the city attorney. The aldermen for that year were T. B. Bowman, R. P. White, first ward; James T. Porch, C. C. Stitt, second ward; W. R. Warden and J. R. Perkins, third ward. The city recorder is appointed annually by the mayor and serves as City Judge.⁶

In that year other officials in the city of Waverly were: Fire Marshall, Floyd Hardin, appointed 1954 succeeding Duncan Story; Water Superintendent, Joe Traylor; Volunteer Fire Department, J. B. Wyatt, chief; and Commissioner of Sewers, T. R. Westbrook.⁷

J. S. Bowen, Sr., Dr. J. C. Armstrong, and Jeff D. Luten are only three of the men who have served as mayor of Waverly during the past few years.

Allen M. Powers serves as the county's industrial commission chairman. This commission in 1961 consisted of Randall Brown, who was manager of the natural gas system, Fred Gentry, P. A. Carman, Carlos Dyer, and Powers. This commission was greatly responsible for the location in the county of the Consolidated Aluminum Company.⁸

The county judge Lunn McKeel has worked for industrial development in the county for many years and in 1961 served as the vice-chairman of the State Agricultural and Industrial Development Commission.⁹

The Exchange Club has had an outstanding history of service to the county since its organization. This group secured a county health unit and was instrumental in the organization of the county library. Miss Dollie Porch served as the first librarian and Mrs. Marian Anderson Gray succeeded her as librarian and served from 1949 to 1954.¹⁰ Mrs. Doris Crane is at present the librarian and the library is located on the east side of the public square.

Mrs. Ada L. Morris was the first emergency home demonstration agent in the county. Miss Jennie Beth Stokes serves as the home demonstration agent at present. H. C. Stone serves the county as the agricultural agent.

The Humphreys County Rest Home has occupied the old Isaac Lucas farm home since the purchase in 1873, although it has been renovated many times. Mrs. Pauline Luff, in 1956, served as advisory supervisor of the home and did much to improve the building. A resolution of thanks was passed in that year by the county court honoring Mrs. Luff for her efforts and work. The administrators of the home in that year were Mr. and Mrs. Guy Triplett.¹¹

In March of 1962 construction was begun in Waverly on the \$550,000 building that was to house the Acme Boot Company. This company would have machinery capable of turning out 5,000 pairs of children's boots per day.¹² Construction was also begun in this month on the Consolidated Aluminum Company at old Reynoldsburg.¹³

The municipal airport is located about two and one half miles west of Waverly. The runway is 3,180 feet by 500 feet. The facilities of the airport have proved to be inadequate and plans are being formulated at this writing for a new airport.

CHAPTER XXVIII

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The first school in Humphreys County of which there is any record was a subscription school located on the banks of White Oak Creek in about 1805. Tuition was one dollar for a term of three months. About twenty pupils attended this school for children were almost as scarce as schoolhouses at that early day. The schoolmaster was Joel Yarbrough of North Carolina who taught reading, writing, and spelling.¹

This first school building was of the type called a pole house, being constructed out of large hickory poles. The house was about 15 x 18 feet and was covered with a clapboard roof, held in place by poles. The floor was of puncheon and the light and ventilation was furnished by gaps cut in the poles. Not over thirty scholars could be conveniently served by these accommodations, and, it is said, that these accommodations were never severely taxed. Older pupils carried their rifles with them to and from school as deer, turkeys, wolves, wild cats and even bears were encountered, not infrequently, by the students. Rifles were carried both for sport and protection.²

These early schoolhouses were often only temporary affairs, as there was no assurance that more than one or two terms would be held in them. The same building would often serve as a meeting house for a church group.³

Other early schools were on Tumbling Creek, White Oak Creek, in Captain Lewis's neighborhood, on Little Richland Creek, on Big Richland Creek, and on Hurricane Creek. These were all subscription schools and were taught in pole houses.⁴

Among the early teachers in the county were Richard Turner, James Parker, Benjamin Johnson, Neal McDonald, James McLeod, and Eli Guthrie.⁵ Johnson has also been found listed as the first teacher in the county.⁶

As the population of the county increased so did the need for schools and better school facilities. In June 1873 on the first report of the superintendent of the schools of Humphreys County, the county had 23 schoolhouses, with 47 organized schools--44 white and 3 colored. There were 1,585 pupils between the ages of six and eighteen--1,499 white and 86 colored. There were 51 teachers licensed to teach this year--41 male and 10 female--and a total of 46 teachers had been employed--36 male and 10 female. The average salary paid these teachers was \$35 a month and the school superintendent received \$500 a year.⁷

By the year 1885 there were 4,488 school children: 1,981 male white, 1,978 female white, 260 male colored, and 269 female colored. There were 70 teachers licensed to teach during this year--41 male white, 19 female white, 5 female colored, and 5 male colored. There were also 13 private schools in the county taught with a total of 19 teachers for 500 students.⁸

The private schools of the county were an important feature of the school system. In most cases these were superior schools in that higher branches of studies were taught and the terms were usually longer. One early private school in the county was Grass Academy.⁹ By 1886 the private institutions in the county included: Pisgah and Ebenezer Academies in the old District 3; Hurricane Mills Academy; McEwen; Shiloh Church Academy on Hurricane Creek, District 10; Bakerville Academy, District 12; Waverly High School; and Bodine Academy, District 13, (sometimes spelled Bowdine).¹⁰ The Bakerville Academy was chartered in 1880 and the McEwen Academy received its charter in 1884. George Alexander, instructor at Ebenezer Academy, is one of the few names that have survived of these early teachers in the private schools.

The first county school superintendent was T. M. Hogan, who served from 1873 until 1878 when he resigned. To Mr. Hogan was entrusted the building up of the public

school system in the county.¹¹

The people in the county have always been interested in education. As early as 1843, Spencer T. Hunt bequeathed funds to the state to be used for educating the children of Humphreys and Dickson Counties.¹² By 1902 when Arthur E. Justice committed suicide, he left the proceeds of his life insurance to the county schools. In more recent years the Weems Educational Fund has been established. The fund, first begun in 1939 at the home of J. A. Slayden, makes loans to worthy boys and girls, whether or not they are members of the Weems family.¹³

Noah Smith, Aaron James, R. K. Knight, and Allen Duke were early teachers in the county. W. T. Wade of Lynchburg, Virginia, taught in the county before he went to Dickson County in 1885 to form the Edgewood Normal on Yellow Creek. This school served to educate many of the young men of Humphreys County.¹⁴

In 1902 the Waverly Training School for Teachers, with a faculty of six teachers, was flourishing. Many of the teachers of Humphreys County and neighboring counties received their training at this school. The McAdoo Seminary was a public school in the county at this period. Public schools were being kept open for five months out of the year in the first years of this century.¹⁵

W. A. Miller was one of the outstanding professors in the county at the end of the last and the beginning of the new century. Alfred Hatcher, who was superintendent of schools from 1901 to 1907, was educated at Edgewood College and is remembered as an outstanding educator.¹⁶ William Carroll Pullen served as school director in the county for many years.¹⁷

By 1936 there were fifty grammar schools and four high schools for white children in the county and four schools for Negro children. Some of these schools were: Greenbrier, Bellview, Halls Creek, Ellis Grove, Elysian Grove, Glenwood, Pleasant Hill, Beach Grove, Liberty, Wallace, Providence on Hurricane Creek, Holland on Little Hurricane Creek, Olivet on White Oak, St. John on Turkey Creek, Spann, Pine Hill, Woolworth, Richardson, Gertrude on Deer Creek, Mt. Zion, McNeil, Shiloh, Oak Grove, Link, Pruett's Chapel, Harmony, Beech Hill, Barren Hollow, Blue Creek, Rodine, Clear Spring, Riverview, Wills Chapel, Tribble, Fairview, Waverly, McEwen, and others. The great majority of these schools are no longer extant.¹⁸

School superintendents throughout the years have been:¹⁹

T. M. Hogan	1873 - 1878	Alfred Hatcher	1901 - 1907
T. F. McQuade	1878 - 1881	J. E. Tubb	1907 - 1911
James Waggoner	1881 - 1882	W. L. Rochelle	1911 - 1913
D. B. Johnson	1882 - 1883	G. W. McKeel	1913 - 1917
T. F. McQuade	1883 - 1885	William H. Knight	1917 - 1925
W. W. Little	1885	A. B. Simpson	1925 - 1927
George Gregory		William H. Knight	1927 - 1934
Miss Mamie Scott	1889 - 1893	A. B. Simpson	1934 - 1938
W. W. Slayden	1893 - 1895	William H. Knight	1938 - 1946
A. B. Simpson	1895 - 1897	Carl Lester Simpson	1946 - 1950
Viston Taylor	1897 - 1899	Henry Gentry	1950 -
P. L. Bradley	1899 - 1901	Homer Bell	1963 incumbent

Schools and teachers in the county in 1963 are:²⁰

Waverly Central High School -- Loy Summar, principal, Ray Bell, coach, Raymond Garner, head coach, Lillie Mae Garrett, Betty Lee Faucette, Mary Fortner, William Drummond, Henry Stamps, W. G. Rudisill, band director, Almond Knight, Harold Knight, Carl Simpson, Haynes Bumpus, Dorothy Ladd, Jimmy McClure, Frances Steele, Mildred Gifford, Joseph McIllwain, Leon Sanders, assistant principal, Ann Hall, Andrew Stitt.

McEwen School -- Byram Phy, principal, Evie Mae Ross, Cene Trotter, Claire Patterson, Elizabeth Sigs, Christine Barasa, Glenn Shiver, Benny Collins, Jere Hooper, band director, Martha Van Huss, Joyce Bullington, William Athridge, Jane Brooke, Lottie Long, Ruth Tate, Clara Diehl, Tommy Abernathy, Corinne Sugg, Susie Patterson, Agnes Curtis, Shirley Dugger, Alma Long, and William Honea.

Waverly Elementary School -- L. T. Robertson, principal, Edith Kemp, Mattie Pearl Ridings, Martha Cain, Habel Knight, Rose Link Glasys, Gloria Logan, Emma Sue James, Mae Phy, Jean Capps, Thelma Trotter, Ellen Summar, Augusta Porch, Willie E. Daniel, and Jennie Garland.

Lakeview School -- Kenneth Wallace, principal, Jesse Ray McNeil, Betty Ann Stokes, W. H. Mitchum, Jr., Verona Bone, Regina Cassity, Laverne Turner, Lorene Inman, Norma Petty, Virginia Embree, Louise Smith.

Poplar Grove School -- Edith James and Lorene Wright.

Bakerville School -- Ernestine Sisk

Elizabeth School -- Grace Bell and Anna Davis.

Hillcrest School -- Mrs. Herman Ellis and Mrs. Bill Hewitt.

East End Elementary -- Martha Rudisill, Vivian Woods, Neva McCrary, Gertrude Baugus, Westelle Fuson, Eva Lena Larkin, Porter L. Daniel, Velma Lowdy, Eva Patterson, and Enid Barber.

Porch Reed -- Owen Warford, Jimmy Warford, and Grace Goodrich.

Other teachers in the county school system are J. W. Murphree, Sr., homebound teacher; Mrs. Alese DeFriest, special education class; Mrs. Myrtle Bone Baker, attendance teacher; Lois Weems, supervisor of instructions; Allene Mallard, materials clerk; and Mrs. Sadie Little, secretary to the superintendent.²¹

On April 1, 1963, the county court of Humphreys County voted to sell \$819,000 in school bonds for construction of new schools and improvement of existing schools in the county.

Honor students in the 1963 graduating class of Waverly Central High School were: Elizabeth Anne Bone, valedictorian, Terry Smith, salutatorian, Arthur Mallard, Reva Reeves, Joyce Chappell, Diane Jamison, Tommie Rhea Pace, Sue Pitt, Linda Baumgardner, and Lou Ann Holmes.²²

The honor students for McEwen High School in 1963 were: Barbara Wright, valedictorian, Connie Parrish Florence, salutatorian, Carol Elliot, D.A.R. medalist, James E. Larkins, Jr., James Harrison Holland, and James W. Mocre.²³

The board of education for Humphreys County consisted of the following members in 1963: Tom Forrest, chairman, Paul Elkins, R. P. White, Bobby Woods, Gilbert Carter, Bob White Hooper, and George Ross.²⁴

CHAPTER XXIX

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT

The first church in the county was the Methodist Church at Reynoldsburg, established in 1806 and served by the Reverend John Kirkland. The building was built of logs with a puncheon floor and pole roof. It was about 25 x 30 feet and with crowding could accommodate between twenty and twenty-five people. The Reverend Kirkland was followed by the Reverend John Browning, and both were counted as ministers of more than ordinary abilities and were long remembered by their good works.¹

A few years later the Methodists also erected another pole house church on Long Branch in the northwestern section of the county and the Reverend Nimrod Crosswell served as the first pastor of this church. Crosswell, an early settler of this county, was also an early pioneer and settler in Stewart County. The early minutes of that county reveal that he registered his stock and cattle mark with the county court in 1806.² Some time during the 1840's the Reverend Thomas Lankford, also a Methodist minister, organized a church in Big Bottoms.³

Sometime in 1810 the Baptists erected a church on Big Richland Creek and the Reverend George Turner was the first minister in charge. He was followed by the Reverend Levi Kirkland.⁴ These two men, members of the Primitive Baptist Church, were the organizers of the first congregation in Benton County in 1823 on Cypress Creek. Another congregation was organized soon after on Rushing Creek by the same ministers.⁵

By 1830 the Baptists erected a church on Indian Creek in District 3 but this church existed only a few years when the majority of the members joined the Missionary Baptist Church and a church of this denomination was founded and a building erected in that neighborhood.⁶

Elder Thomas Hamilton was ordained in the Presbyterian Church in 1809 and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church immediately after its organization in 1810. He recalled in 1877 in his eighty-ninth year that his family and others erected a camp ground on a branch of White Oak Creek, about five miles from the Hamilton home, and this camp ground was kept up for several years. The same group also built a camp ground on Big Richland Creek. At both places fine revivals were conducted. The ministers who conducted these services were usually from a great distance.⁷ The arrival of an itinerant preacher was a magnet to draw in settlers even from the deepest wilderness.⁸ Hamilton recalled only the names of a few men who came--Finis Ewing, the two Barnetts, the Guthries, Baker, Dillard, and the two Morrows.⁹ Hamilton removed from the county before 1820.

About 1820 the first church erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians was the Walnut Grove Church on White Oak Creek and some of the early ministers were John L. Smith, Dr. Cassett, and Uriah Smith. About the same time this denomination also erected a church at the camp ground on Hurricane Creek, near the Harry Hunter home, and one named Bethpage Church on the same creek.¹⁰ The Cumberland Presbyterian Church had been organized February 3, 1810, by Finis Ewing, Samuel King, and Samuel McAdoo in Lickson County. The new church spread like wildfire throughout Dickson and the surrounding counties. Of interest about Ewing, other than his religious life, is that he was a relative of Alexander Brevard who gave the land for the first county seat in Humphreys County.¹¹

The Reverend Jacob Browning, an early settler of Wilson County, was a resident and minister in the county for several years. He later delivered the opening sermon at the First Baptist Church in Henry County, Tennessee, and accepted the call to be the first regular minister of that church.¹² Noah Smith was another pioneer minister in the Methodist Church in this county.¹³

By 1886 the Methodists had the following churches in the county: Deer Creek, District 1; Dry Creek, District 2; Ebenezer, District 3; Pis-rah, District 3; Clear Springs on Blue Creek, District 4; Pine Hill and Curtis Chapel in District 5; Waverly Methodist; Duck River, District 7; Blue Creek, District 7; Gardners Chapel, District 8; one church in District 9; Fews Chapel in District 10; New Hope, District 11; Hurricane Bottom and Grassy Valley in District 13; and a church in District 14. Most of the names of the early circuit riders have been lost but it is known that the Reverend T. L. Duncan was a Methodist minister in the 1860's and later.¹⁴

In 1886 there were the following Baptist Churches in the county: Trace Creek, District 2; Chapel Hill, District 2; Bethpage, Primitive Baptist, District 3; Harmony Primitive Baptist, District 9, organized 1844 by J. B. Fuqua; a Primitive Baptist Church in District 10; Little Flock in District 11; a Primitive Baptist Church in District 13; Richland Creek, Primitive Baptist, District 15; a colored Baptist church in Old Johnsonville; and the Indian Creek Missionary Baptist Church.¹⁵

The Cumberland Presbyterians had built a church in Big Bottom about 1841 although for several years prior to that time a church had been organized in the community and regular meetings were held in different homes. By 1886 this church had the following churches in the county: Greenbrier, St. John's, Halls Creek, and Union Chapel, all in District 1; Bowen's Chapel, District 3; Waverly; Simmon Grove, District 7; Pleasant Valley, District 8; one in the District 9; Bethpage, District 10; Concord, District 11; and Mariah, District 15.¹⁶

Other churches in the county for this year included St. Patrick's Catholic Church at McEwen; New Hope Christian Church in District 3; Christian Church, District 8; Christian Church, District 9; the Bakerville Christian Church in District 12 which was organized 1871; Old School Presbyterian in Waverly which had been organized in the late forties; and general meeting houses at Indian Creek, District 9, and the Lalthrop Union House in District 5.¹⁷ There were Missionary Baptist Churches at Waverly and Johnsonville. There were colored churches at Waverly, Johnsonville and Buffalo.¹⁸

The Baptist Churches in the county

The First Baptist Church in Waverly was organized in 1943 with sixteen charter members. This church was organized by the Reverend Harold Gregory of Nashville and met originally in the Waverly theater before the present building was constructed. Ministers of this church have been Harry E. Sutton, and the present minister James Harney.¹⁹

In recent years the Baptist Churches in the county and some of their ministers have been:

Oak Grove Missionary Baptist - Frank Parham, 1956
Hurricane Chapel Free Will Baptist - James V. Smith, 1953
Waverly Primitive Baptist - W. D. Davis, 1952, Stanley Yates and Malcolm Davidson, 1956
Harmony Missionary Baptist - Harley Tidwell, 1953
First Baptist Church of McEwen - Marion D. Miller, 1956; Wendell Knight, 1963
Immanuel Baptist Church of McEwen - Marion D. Miller, 1956, Earl E. Dodd, 1953, 1953
Freewill Baptist Church of Gorman - D. A. Hatcher
Claude's Chapel Freewill Baptist - Harley Stringer, 1952, 1956
Denver Baptist Church - Robert E. Brown, 1952, Robert L. Armour, 1956
Waverly Missionary Baptist - Fred T. Evans, 1952, Harry E. Sutton, 1956
Pleasant Ridge Freewill - Sidney Henry, 1956
Pleasant Ridge Missionary Baptist - J. D. Bilbrey, 1956
Highview Baptist - Charles Jackson, 1953, Donnie Hutchison, 1956
Cedar Grove Baptist - J. E. Camp, 1952, 1953, Guy Woodard, 1956
McEwen Missionary Baptist - William Booth Haynie, 1952
Buffalo Baptist - L. G. Rushton, 1953
Mt. Olivet Baptist, colored - W. C. Wells, 1956

Rufus Choate was a Freewill Baptist preacher who served in Humphreys and Hickman Counties about the turn of the century. Abraham Gossett, although a merchant, was an ordained minister in the Baptist Church.²⁰

In 1963 there are Freewill Baptists, Primitive Baptists, and Southern Baptists, the last named having six churches in the county.

Cumberland Presbyterian Churches in county

The Waverly Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized 1876 on the present site on Church Street and became Presbyterian U. S. A. in 1906 and so remained until the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was reorganized in 1946 with thirty-five charter members. For the period 1906 until 1946 the members were without a church and services were held at the Dixieland Hotel. The church was organized in 1946 by Brother Thomas and Elder Cunningham. The first elders of the new organization were Mrs. Askew, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Allie Rogers, and Mrs. Littleton. The first pastor was the Reverend Cunningham, followed by Walker Hayworth who served for four years. In 1957 the Reverend J. David Hester was the minister. This church is without a regular minister in 1963.

After reorganization in 1946, by the middle of 1953 this organization had purchased a built for \$2,000 and remodelled it for their use. There were 140 on the church roll--with six elders, four deacons, a missionary society, and a ladies aid group. The frame building, built on Gothic Lines about 1886, contains stain glass windows from Portugal. The ruling elders of the church in 1957 were Paul Letty, W. H. Marrs, S. N. Page, H. L. Durham, Charlie Parker, J. W. York; the deacons of the church were W. A. Winters, Thomas Scurlock, M. O. Price, H. E. Patterson, W. T. Arnold, W. J. Pickard, W. E. Kanaley, and Fannie Brown.²¹

In 1956 other churches of this faith and their ministers are: St. John's, Bert Owens; J. David Hester serving Cumberland Valley, Waverly, and Mariash Churches; Concord, Bert Owens; Halls Creek, Edward Herndon; McEwen and Bowen's Chapel, Mastin C. Powers.²²

Presbyterian, U. S. A., Churches in county

On February 23, 1947, the Waverly Presbyterian Church celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary of its founding in the county. This church was organized as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church but in 1906 was reunited with the mother church by an act of the General Assembly held that year. This church was the first church organized in Waverly and the church building was the first one built. The property was deeded to the church by William Prichard, February 13, 1847, and the deed was held jointly by the church and the Priestly Masonic Lodge, No. 92.²³

In 1885 or 1886 a one story frame building with rock and brick pillar was erected on the same lot and dedicated on June 20, 1886, by Dr. M. E. Dewitt. The Masons later sold their interest in the property to the church. The church purchased a one-story frame manse in 1897, located on West Main Street. The Sunday School was organized June 27, 1896, with a membership of fifty-two. A Missionary Society was organized in 1896, growing out of a Ladies Aid Society.²⁴

Over the organ in the church was a Gold Star in memory of Joseph Hercules Patterson, Jr., who was killed in World War I.²⁵

The Presbyterian, U. S. A., Church in Waverly functioned as a U. S. A. church until May 12, 1946, when the present Cumberland Presbyterian Church was reorganized.²⁶

At the present time there is only one U.S.A. Presbyterian Church in the county--at Ellis Grove with the Reverend Woodrow Richardson as pastor.²⁷

Churches of Christ in the county

Waverly - In 1888 Mrs. Mattie Hillman Ewin, widow of Captain W. G. Ewin, moved from Hurricane Mills with her family to Waverly. She had been a member of the congregation at Hurricane Mills and, since there was no church in Waverly, she used her influence to start a Church of Christ congregation. By 1889 she had succeeded in getting less than a dozen others together for worship in a room at the courthouse. In 1890 a Mr. Martin gave the lot upon which the church was constructed and completed in June 1890, with twenty-five members present at the opening service. The first contribution on that date amounted to \$1.50. The construction of the church had been done by voluntary labor and many of the materials had been donated.

By 1953 the congregation numbered more than 250 and the average Sunday attendance at services was about 350. The contribution averaged about \$250 each Sunday. Construction on a new church building was completed in June of 1953 and formal dedication services were held on July 5. The new building, which was built for approximately \$50,000, had a seating capacity of 500.

Charlie Ball, who lived to reach the age of 99, was one of the charter members of the church and served the church as one of the first deacons. Other members who reached advanced years and still maintained an active interest in their church were Mrs. Roy Carter, Mrs. A. J. Saunders, Sr., Mrs. Charles L. Talley, Sr., and Mrs. W. C. Nelson. The late John F. Porch, Sr., was for many years the oldest member of the church and at eighty-seven years (in 1956) still served as an elder.

The present pastor of the Waverly Church of Christ is Lee Brown.²⁸

Other churches in the county are Hustburg, Johnson, Bakerville, Highway, Plant, Cold Springs, Hurricane Mills, Spann, Glenwood, Poplar Grove, Pruett's Chapel, Trinity, McEwen, and one colored church in Waverly.²⁹

Methodist Churches in the county

Waverly - The first conference record of a Waverly church listed Waverly Mission, about 1839, George E. Young. Young was perhaps the first of the numerous circuit riders of the Methodist Church, who travelled the hills and valleys of Humphreys County carrying their testaments, songbooks, wearing apparel, and what-not in old fashioned saddle bags thrown across their saddles.³⁰

In 1886 the first Methodist Church was erected under the leadership of John W. Hensley. The dedication was held on April 11, 1886, by Dr. J. B. West. The building was two stories--with the second story being owned and used by a Masonic lodge. The lot was deeded to the trustees of the church: Colonel V. S. Allen, Mrs. Drummond, and Dr. W. M. Slayden. A. S. Edwards had owned the lot and sold it to the church.³¹

Before this church was built, the Methodists had worshipped for fifty years in a brick union building located on Church Street. This union building had been built in 1847 and was a joint endeavor used by all the churches and Masons for their meeting house. The site of the old Union Church is the present American Legion Hall.³²

The Methodist Church was remodelled in 1902 and at that time the church purchased the historic bell, which is still being used to call the members to worship.³³

Deer Creek Church - This church is located nine miles north of Waverly on Highway 12 and was organized in the early 1800's and met in a log cabin. In 1886 a new building was completed and the land deeded to the Methodist Church by H. B. Cavan. The church has a membership of about 50.³⁴

New Hope Church - This church is located ten miles north of Waverly and was organized in the mid 1800's. The first building was a log church situated on a plot of land given to the church by Harry Dowdy. In 1882 the log building was replaced by the present building.³⁵

Liberty Church - This church was built over one hundred years ago, in the late years of the 1850 decade, and the Cotton Valley Masonic Lodge occupied the second floor. The land was given by William Henry (Bud) Fowlkes and Harris White Hooper. Some of the early circuit riders included J. N. Handling, Percy Bright Freman, A. R. Hogan, C. L. Dorris, Boyd S. Fielder, and E. B. Smith.³⁶

Ebenezer Church - This church has served Hustburg community for well over one hundred years. In 1854 a four-acre tract was deeded by John Jackson to the church for the sum of fifty dollars. The first church also served as a school for the community. The parsonage was purchased in 1888 from Neely Dixon.³⁷

Bascom Church - This church is located eight miles northwest of Waverly and had its official beginning on December 19, 1855, when Jacob Browning deeded the Methodist Church and the Big Richland Society in particular a plot of land on which to build a church. A log church was constructed and used until 1870 when it burned. A move was started to rebuild the church and during this construction the congregation met and worshipped in the Halls Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1872 the new church was finished and the name changed to Bascom.

This church has sent two men to the ministry--Charles Knight and Earl C. Parker. The latter served as a chaplain with the armed forces.³⁸

McEwen Church - The Methodists, prior to 1889, worshipped in a school building that was also used by other churches. It is not known how long the Methodists had a group here before this date.

On August 8, 1889, J. N. McAdoo deeded a lot to the church. People donated lumber and free labor. Construction progressed to the point of completion and services were started about 1890. The first sermon was preached by Thomas Fowman, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and attorney, who operated a store in McEwen. For quite a while the Methodists and the Cumberland Presbyterians used the building together.

There was a debt on the building and John N. Simpson, a peanut buyer, paid off the indebtedness and the deed shows that it was made to Alexander C. Winstead, Alexander Wright, and J. N. Simpson, trustees.³⁹

Dry Creek Church - The church began in 1885 when the congregation was organized and met in a school building. In 1943 the TVA flooded the area with waters of the river and the church had to be moved. It moved and was rebuilt on a plot of land given by the Reverend W. J. Wilson who had served as pastor for nine years. The membership in 1956 was 16. W. W. Gatlin had been a member of this church for fifty-five years in 1956. His daughter Myrtle Gatlin Bone was granted a license to preach by the Waverly Circuit in 1955. She was the first woman from the district granted license to preach.⁴⁰

Buffalo Church - This church was built on land deeded to the church by W. D. and M. E. King in 1887. Mr. King specified that the building should be held and kept a place of worship and should be used by no other denomination and when it ceased to be a Methodist Church, the building should be removed and the land revert back to the King heirs.⁴¹

Blue Creek Church - In 1896 the present church was erected on a site given by Sam Lumsden. Materials furnished by other members. Prior to that time the church had met for a number of years in a school. Membership in 1956 was 27.⁴²

Pisgah Church - The building site for this church, two and one-half acres, was purchased by the trustees, S. W. Plant, T. L. Duncan, and Dr. J. T. Cooley on March 19, 1895, from R. A. Jackson and wife Bettie. The first pastor and the director of construction was J. R. Harris. Membership in 1956 was about 50.⁴³

Olivet Church - This church is located five miles from McEwen and was organized in 1946, on the headwaters of White Oak Creek. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hooper, Mrs. Henry Long, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Hudson, and Miss Ella Winstead were the charter members.⁴⁴

Glenwood Church - In 1945 a union church was organized at Glenwood School. Out of this group grew the Methodist Church in this area. The land for the church was donated by R. F. Jones, and the congregation purchased an abandoned school building and moved it to the present site. In 1956 there were 17 members of this church.⁴⁵

Other Churches - Other Methodist Churches in the county are Water Valley Church, Indian Creek Church, and Saulter's Chapel, A.M.E. At one time there was a Methodist Church at Bold Springs, organization date unknown, and this church was abandoned in the late 1930's. The Bakerville Methodist Church was organized at an unascertained date and became Liberty Church in 1884.⁴⁶

Other Churches in the county

Other denominations in the county are: Pilgrim Holiness Church of McEwen, Waverly Church of God of Prophecy, Waverly Nazarene Church, Pine Hill Nazarene Church, Bellevue Pentecostal Holiness, Pilgrim Holiness Church of McEwen, Mt. Zion Pentecostal Holiness, Bethel Pentecostal Holiness, Assembly of God, and others.

Union Chapel Church

This brief history of the Union Chapel Church has been included for interest.

This church was organized and taken under the care of the Charlotte Presbytery on April 6, 1858. Charter members, and others who had joined since, were:

Kisiah Hedgecock	J. H. McMurtry	Elizabeth Holland
Elizabeth Cooley	Mariah McMurtry	Rebecca Gossett
Martha Carter	Robert Cleghorn	J. M. Carter
Catherine Carter	James Carter	Martha Holland
Susan Ausbrooks	Morgan Hall	Pleasant Hollimond
Mary Cooley	William Carter	Mary J. Kemp
Freedonia Thomas	Lucia A. Hall	Annie E. Parker
Miranda Thomas	Mrs. M. A. Yarbrough	Mary P. Arnold
Alfred Holland	Louis Carter	M. G. Cooley
R. W. Cooley	B. L. Carter	N. C. Phifer
Areena Woods	Joseph Hedgecock	Marguerite J. Cooley
Mary J. Cooley	Kisiah B. Cooley	Malissa McMurtry
Amanda Fowler	Lucy E. Sullivan	William Woods
N. R. Carter	M. R. Carter	Thomas Phifer
J. C. Harrington	N. W. Harrington	L. M. Harrington
Hettie B. Turner	Elder J. E. Parker	M. P. Cooley
Hester J. Davidson	Lula Rushing	M. E. Hudson
Sallie Sullivan	C. W. Sullivan	John Holland
S. J. Thomas	M. C. Cooley	M. E. Cooley
Elizabeth Cooley	William Gossett	Mary J. Batson
William Davidson	Thomas Wynn	Elizabeth Batson
William Barden	Martha Holland	Frederick Kemp
E. J. Brown	Artemis Wood	J. M. Madden
William Trotter	Elizabeth Cooley	Elizabeth Collier
Rev. H. N. Cooley	Elder M. M. Cooley	Artemis Hubbs

John Cooley
 Franklin Woods
 Mrs. M. J. Cooley
 Sarah L. Williams
 Elsa M. Cooley
 Lena Cooley
 Beulah Cooley
 Harriett Ellis
 Deacon E. F. Martin
 W. A. Craig
 Annie Holland
 Frank Hall
 Elder E. G. Collier
 Oscar Stephenson
 Bertha Carter
 D. L. Madden
 Amanda L. Martin

John Christopher
 V. K. Holland
 Elizabeth Cooley
 L. C. Williams
 Cora B. Cooley
 Hattie Cooley
 Joe Cooley
 Minnie Holland
 Rev. George Guthrie
 Oscar Hall
 J. M. Davidson
 Bettie Petty
 J. W. Beaver
 J. M. Gossett
 J. D. Warren
 Deacon E. R. Madden
 Kate Littleton

James Davidson
 C. A. Davidson
 Lark B. Cooley
 Early E. Cooley
 Addie D. Cooley
 Annie Cooley
 Deacon C. M. Cooley
 Charlotte Latimer
 Elder N. F. Holland
 S. A. Bazel
 Nancy C. Davidson
 Elder E. P. Warren
 Mrs. M. Peatpoint
 William Shaver
 Alice Madden
 Elder J. T. Littleton

The first session of record met April 6, 1862, and was composed of elders: Anderson Dunlap, I. C. Yarbrough, S. J. Cooley, C. N. Turner, B. E. Carter; and ministers D.D. and W. M. Cooley. W. M. Cooley was chosen moderator and C. N. Turner was elected clerk, position which he was still filling in 1904 when this history was compiled. C. N. Turner and Alfred Holland were the only charter members still living in 1904.

On December 10, 1891, ninety three names in all had been enrolled on the old book of the church and by 1904 only nineteen were still living--and only six of these were still living within the bounds of the church. Since the organization of the church in 1858 until 1904, there had been enrolled a total of 139 members but there were only 30 resident and non-resident members in 1904.

C. N. Turner served as clerk of the Session from 1862 to 1904--42 years--and he often represented the church in the Presbytery and Synod, and two or three times in the General Assembly. During this period the Session met about 126 times and Turner was only absent seven times.

Ministers who had served this church were A. A. Wilson, A. J. Parrish, J. A. Dunlap, D. D. Cooley, W. M. Cooley, James Carroll, George Nichols, A. M. Taylor, T. O. Webb, H. N. Cooley, B. B. Larkins, and A. E. Eddins, and others. Many revivals were held at various times.

In January 1904 C. N. Turner offered his resignation as clerk of the Sessions because of age and removal from the bounds of the church. He was succeeded on February 20, 1904, by J. T. Littleton.

The Session in 1904 was composed of C. N. Turner, J. H. Turner, J. T. Littleton, N. F. Holland, E. G. Collier, elders; E. F. Martin, E. R. Madden, deacons; and the Reverend A. F. Eddins, pastor.

The Union Chapel Cumberland Presbyterian Church was a two-story log building located near the mouth of Little Richland Creek in Humphreys County. The first story was used by the church and the second story, reached by an inside stairway, was used by a Masonic Lodge.⁴⁷

The waters of the Tennessee Valley Authority required the termination of the building.

The Episcopal Church in the county

The newest denomination in the county is St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at New Johnsonville, organized about 1960, and served by the Reverend Harold Pauley.⁴⁸

CHAPTER XXX

INTERESTING RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTY

Lickson County had its colony of socialists in the last century. Humphreys County went one step more and, for a brief period, was the home of Robert Green Ingersoll, the famous infidel.

Ingersoll was in the county before the Civil War as a school teacher. The school was located on the site of the present jail on Thompson Avenue. While he was in the county, he stayed in the law office with James M. Harris. Probably his first studies in law commenced here.¹

William S. Traylor, William I. White, Billie Harris, and Tom Traylor were some of the young people he taught during his few years in Waverly.² Captain William I. White recalled in 1922 that he studied for five months under Ingersoll.³ Ingersoll was a rather young teacher when he was in Humphreys County as he was born in 1833.

Mrs. Addie Traylor had the school contract, signed by Ingersoll and the school director, in her possession in 1902. The whereabouts of this document is unknown today.⁴

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Ingersoll organized a cavalry regiment, the Illinois Cavalry, and he served as colonel. Later West Tennessee Unionists, a battalion of Ohio men, and an Indiana battery were consolidated with his forces, and this was the group that he commanded when he met General Forrest at Beech Creek, five miles east of Lexington.⁵ He was captured by Forrest on December 18, 1862, and was paroled. He waited in vain to be exchanged, and in June 1863 resigned from the service.⁶

Homer Croy in his book Jesse James Was My Neighbor gives only brief mention to the residency of Jesse James in the county--merely devoting a paragraph to the fact that James lived in the Big Bottom section of Humphreys County in the 1870's.

Many tales about James abound in the county. Green Page--a former slave--handed down the story that James made numerous trips to Johnsonville where he would engage in games of chance in the saloon of the Waggoner Hotel. It was long remembered that he rode a handsome horse and would never hitch the horse while he was in town, but always had someone hold the horse.⁷

Laura Knight Hopkins remembered Jesse James rather distinctly as he called at her home to see her father George W. Knight many times. She was one of those who recalled the beauty of his horse, but she remembered that James never came alone--he was always accompanied by another man.⁸

The best account of Jesse James's residency in the county was written in 1956 by Mildred Sullivan Gambill in With Pen In Hand - Humphreys County, Tennessee, which is quoted as follows:

"Jesse James, the noted desperado, (born September 5, 1847, died April 3, 1882) lived in Humphreys County for about two years, coming August 1877. He rented a farm from W. H. Link, in a section of the county known as Big Bottom. W. H. Link was the grandfather of our local J. Banks Link. This farm has been in the same family for more than a hundred years and is presently owned by Mrs. J. T. Link, Sr., daughter-in-law of the man who owned it when Jesse set down his plow. Water from the Tennessee Valley Authority now backs up to it. (Note: Mrs. Link died November 28, 1962.)

The original house occupied by Jesse has long since gone the way of old houses but today two small grave stones can be seen in what was then the backyard. The stones had evidently been carved and shaped by Jesse's own hands. They mark the graves of twins. No names are on them but it is common knowledge that they were Gould and

Montgomery--names of two prominent local doctors. They died, according to the older people, when they were about a week old.

Mr. Howard, as he was known locally, was a good farmer, according to local stories; no one suspected his shocking past. But they did notice that, in addition to his farm horses, he had an excellent riding animal named Red Fox, which he entered in the local races, always winning. (The local race track at that time was in a section on West Main Street presently occupied by the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston, and others.) The late James Crockett, a boy then and light of weight, was engaged to train Red Fox. Mr. Crockett was often heard to say: Jesse certainly knew horses. He also told the following story. An election was being held and the men met at the school house to cast their votes. Jesse could vote and he was there with his neighbors. It was a hot day, and suddenly that aggravating after-effect of one of his surrender wounds made itself felt, and he fainted.

The men opened his collar threw back his coat--and got a shock--for under his coat was a shoulder holster. It seemed very unusual for a man to attend an election thus equipped, and especially odd for a farmer.

But the thing was to revive him. They threw water in his face, his mind went in and out, then suddenly he came to his senses. Instantly his hand whipped over. "Where is it. Where is it." The holster had been placed on the school house steps; one of the men held it up. Jesse's hand weakly moved out and rested on it; then he swooned again.

After a time he came to completely, and, without a word of explanation, buckled on his holster. The thing was unusual but not enough so to make people pay special attention. That is, until later--but it shows how deep in Jesse was the instinct for self-preservation. Even with his mind reeling it was the deepest thing in him.

The late Harris W. Hooper told the following story. There was a race track at Waverly, and one opening day Mr. Howard showed up with Red Fox, which he called his Four Mile Horse because he was capable of running that far in a race. He made bets on Red Fox and got ready for the start. Red Fox went like the wind, according to Mr. Hooper, but, a few yards from the finish line, fell. Jesse himself was on Red Fox but was unhurt. The judges awarded the race to the next horse. Jesse--volatile as always--grew excited and protested. Such was his pleading power that the judges decided to run the race over. This time Red Fox and Jesse won, as might have been expected. No one had ever heard of anything just like it," said Mr. Hooper.

Jesse got his mail at a post office called Box Station, named after a prominent family. It is now Denver, Tennessee--the name given by a postal inspector whose home was Denver, Colorado, and changed during the time the late Virgil Alonzo Rushing was postmaster there.

The postmaster at that time (1877) was William K. Jackson and he and Jesse became great friends. Jesse became so hard up he had to borrow \$60. It takes time to get established as a farmer, and Jesse was making little. He decided to try his hand at raising cattle, and bought a load from a farmer named Mark Cooley for \$900 on credit. For some reason or other, not now clear, the two had trouble. Cooley began to press him for the money. Discouraged by his attempt to farm and aroused by the attitude of Cooley, Jesse suddenly decided to pull up stakes. He loaded his wife, Zerelda Mims James, born 1845, died November 30, 1900, and household plunder into a two-horse wagon and disappeared in the direction of Nashville, a distance of about seventy-five miles. He left under a cloud, for the sympathy was with the local man.

But before leaving he went to his friend, the postmaster, and paid him every cent he owed. The story illustrates both Jesse's hotheadedness and his loyalty.

Jesse James--the most famous bandit in the world--had quietly farmed two years while, all over the country, detectives had been hard at work hunting him. During this period, so far as it is possible to tell, he had not even looked in the direction of a bank. Now he was on his way to Nashville to join his brother, Frank, known as B. J. Woodson.

One thinks of the wife, Zeralda; in some ways she is the heroine of the story. After the years on the farm they were as poor as when they had arrived and they were moving on again their troubles unsolved, leaving behind them two headstones.

Jesse and his family moved in with the Woodsons, a few miles outside Nashville on Eaton Creek which is a branch of White's Creek. 'Tis said that Jesse also lived for a time in the Hermitage Community, posing as a preacher and that he actually preached a sermon in the Hermitage Church.

While living at this location he sent two letters to his old friend, back at Box Station Mr. Henry E. Warren. The original letters are in the possession of Mr. Warren's son, Max D. Warren of Miami, Florida, who kindly allowed this writer to use them in this publication.

Eaton Creek, Tennessee
May 18th, 1879

Mr. H. E. Warren
Box Sta Tenn
Dear Sir

I felt very bad all day yesterday after drinking so much beer, but I am OK today. I expect to attend the faul races at Nashville this week and invest on the Louisville events and hope you will attend if we will be prudent I think we can win some money if you come up bring up those claims you had at the races against me and first winings I make I will pay you, also bring up the \$40 note Jackson holds against me and if I ever win I will pay them off, what does old Morry say about geting his foot in for the cost here and geting beat, if you are not coming up please write to me at once and address Nashville.

Your friend

J. D. Howard

Eaton Creek Tenn
April 24th 1879

Friend Henry

Your welcome letter of the 19th to hand and note Henry, I hope you will be sure to come up the 29th and stay all the week as the races will be very interesting, I am sure you can make more than your expenses.

If my creditors will compermise with me at .50 on the dollar the prospects are very flatering for me to get money enough even to pay all my debts off, bring up the Larkins note and powbily we can trade on it, also bring up the following acts that I owe, Amos Corlitt, \$12; Harve Warren, \$4; Robert Clark, \$15; Linzy Warren, \$2.25; McEey, \$4; Joe McKelvy, \$1.70 and I will try to pay those small debts of in full get those rentelman to permit you to give me their receipts.

As some things have transpired recently, I do not promise to pay Mr. Jackson until after the Cooley law suit is decided. I will explain fully to you be sure to come up Tuesday the 29th I will be at the race track write at once on the arrival of this letter and let me know if you will be up, Address to

John D. Howard
Nashville Tenn

I will get your letter sooner as I am in the city every day.

Your friend,
J.D.H.

For a time things continued smoothly with Jesse. He helped Frank with the farming and hauling, he joined the Methodist Church in Nashville and once again could be heard singing his well-loved hymns. He had separated himself from the men of his gang and none knew where he was.

Trouble raised its head briefly when Mark Cooley followed him to Nashville and sued him for recovery of the \$900 debt. Cooley won the case, but so cool and assured was Jesse that he appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court. The appeal never came to trial because Jesse soon had business elsewhere, but it indicated how settled he felt himself at the time.

When Jesse came to Humphreys County he was in hiding after a bank robbery at Northfield, Minnesota, that took four lives and a haul that netted nothing. The best thing seemed to return to farming—but where? His wife Zee was in Kansas City but he could not go there since it was only thirty-five miles from his birthplace. He could go to Kentucky—many relatives were there, but also many people who knew him by sight. Finally, he made an important decision—he would go to Tennessee where no one knew him—where he would try to get land and life anew. He obtained a covered wagon, hitched a span of horses to it and started eastward overland, just as his father had once started west. What a picture—the most famous bandit in the world decamping in a covered wagon with his family. Zee, sat in the wagon, holding little Jesse Junior, only two years old, while Jesse rode horseback. Their movements attracted little attention for everywhere people were on the go. It was a changing America and they were part of it.

(Jesse Junior was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on August 31, 1875, at 606 Escobol Street. When Jesse, Sr., was very much on the run, Zee had presumably been sent down to Nashville to have the baby in comparative calm and safety. There is evidence at this house that Jesse had stayed there around the time of his son's birth. It must have been in fits and starts, but it is a guess that he was present at the great event, for he was not in the band that robbed the Huntingdon banks on September 1, 1875, and it would have to have been a pretty important thing that could keep Jesse away from his robbing.)

For many years a stable remained in the rear of this house in Nashville where he had kept a horse birdled and saddled (and he was known to have continued the same custom in Humphreys County). Also in the basement of this house was a hanging shelf just like others in houses he had occupied—he stored food here. In the cellar wall was a secret recess disguised by a movable stone. Here Jesse had kept his money."

The old John Danks Link home, his Humphreys County hideaway, burned several years ago and has not been rebuilt. The grave stones are still there and were visited by this writer in April of 1963.

By the time Charles Mchenry came to the county in the 1880's, the citizens were much more suspicious of a man with shadowy origins and a mystery about the man developed.

The Waverly Democrat-Sentinel of August 23, 1934, carried an article by Mary McCrary on this mysterious resident:

McHenry--A Mystery

Late one evening, in the fall of the year, back in the early 80's, there came to the door of W. C. Pullen, who lived six miles south of McEwen, a man about sixty years of age, who afterwards gave evidence of being the possible assassinator of Abraham Lincoln. He gave his name as Charles McHenry and asked to spend the night with them.

The man was courteously welcomed by the family, and accorded the usual Southern hospitality, so well known.

Mr. McHenry was dressed in rags and tatters, and wore a shoe on one foot and a boot on the other. He made no apology for his dress, however. He was very reserved and spoke only when spoken to. He had a courtly and distinguished manner, yet there was a reserve and aloofness about his personality that created a feeling of awe.

The visitor evidently liked the country, the people, and the seclusion--for he stayed on several days.

Then he announced the fact that he was a school teacher, and wished to teach a subscription school. Mr. Pullen was a school director, so he assisted McHenry in securing the school at Shiloh. In a short time he had his school well under way. He continued to stay at Mr. Pullen's home, paying board.

Mr. McHenry, being well educated and highly intelligent, proved to be a splendid teacher, and the school progressed rapidly under his leadership. In a few months the success of his school became known in the adjoining communities, and pupils came from a distance to attend the school, boarding in private homes.

Mr. Gordon Pullen, son of Mr. W. C. Pullen, attended the McHenry School, and it is through his courtesy that much of this information has been obtained.

His patrons were highly pleased with the school, praising and commending it. But when they wished to advertise it, and bring in more pupils, he curtly refused.

The schoolmaster was a strange fellow, and full of superstition. He made few friends, keeping mostly to himself. He would not meet strangers if he could possibly avoid it. If a stranger came to see him, Mr. Pullen stated that McHenry would not go out, until he had learned who the man was and what he wanted.

Mr. McHenry had a square head, and an intelligent face, with graying hair and beard. He would not look a person straight in the eye, but had a sidewise, cutting look.

He never talked about himself, never told a thing of his past life, except that his native home was Virginia, and that he had a brother living in New Orleans. On a few occasions he came under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and would begin to loosen up. Then evidently realizing what he was doing, he would soon close up like a clam, and not say another word.

His chief recreation was playing croquet. He enjoyed the game immensely and would play for hours at a time. He once made a croquet ball from an apple tree knot, so it would not split.

The whole time McHenry stayed at Shiloh he wrote no letters, and received none. He claimed to be a bachelor. He was not fond of children, even avoided them. They would group around and stare at him, until he angrily told them to go away.

About the close of his third year of teaching at Shiloh, he went to New Orleans, or so he said--to visit his brother, where he stayed for some time. He promised to return in the spring to teach a term of school, but did not come for two or three months.

When he finally showed up, he was greatly dissatisfied and was even more restless, and acted more strangely than ever before. He stayed only a few months, going from Shiloh to Bodine, on Buffalo River, another section of the county, where he began another school. After teaching there for a short time, and building up a good school, he left, going to Dickson County, where he taught for a time.

One story about him is that he bought a place in Dickson County, about ten miles south west of Dickson, where he died and was buried.

Another is that he died on Buffalo and is buried there. On this deathbed he asked for a close friend to come to him, saying that he had something to tell him. When the friend arrived, however, McHenry was too far gone to speak, and died without divulging his secret. The story goes on, Mr. Fullen stated, that the schoolmaster had said that when he died, he wished no one to know where he was buried, except the person who attended the burial. And no one knows where his grave is.

It was thought that McHenry was John Wilkes Booth, Abraham Lincoln's assassinator, living under an assumed name. Several similarities were noted between the two men. Like Booth, McHenry claimed to have been an actor, and quoted Shakespeare freely. McHenry was crippled in the same leg and in the same manner that Booth was. Then his aloofness, his silence, his dread of publicity, caused people to think that for some reason he was in hiding.

But whether he was the notorious Booth who killed our great Civil War president, remains a mystery.¹⁰

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The famous Western Land Pirate was never a resident of the county but he visited it many times. John A. Murrell, who became the most dangerous of all outlaws, was born in Maury County, but he and his gang terrorized the stage line that ran through the county. At one time members of his gang were jailed in the old log jail at Reynoldsburg until freed by Murrell.¹¹

John Murrell stole a horse in Humphreys County, about 1825, and passed through Hickman County on his way to Williamson County to sell it. Peter Clifford of Big Spring Creek, Hickman County, betrayed him to the authorities and the Williamson County officials gave him 39 lashes on his back and put him in stocks in Franklin.¹²

It has not been established if he was branded at this time or not. However, he was arrested and branded as horse thief in Williamson County in 1825 or 1832. It has been said that a madness came over him during this branding and that following this he went forth with a bitterer hate against society than ever. He was a genius for organization and had a cold pitiless heart. He soon devised a great scheme--a planned uprising of the Negro slaves, which would be instigated and carried through by John Murrell and his men.¹⁴ The uprising was planned for Christmas Day 1835 and failed to materialize when the secret was let out by one of the slaves involved.

Murrell was sentenced to prison in Nashville where he served his term. His mind cracked during his incarceration and he emerged from prison as an invalid and almost an imbecile. His wife had gone, his lands had been claimed, his brother had vanished, and he, too, in his turn disappeared. His final outcome--his death, his place of burial--is unknown.¹⁵

William Murrell, the brother of John A. Murrell, served as a school teacher at Salem Church in the Yellow Creek Bottoms, now in Houston County, between 1820 and 1830. One day he unmercifully whipped a small girl named Madden. Her irate mother repaired to the school and so pelted Murrell with stones that he had to flee. He never again returned to the teaching profession and was later associated with his brother in some of his lawlessness.¹⁶

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Not all of the interesting residents of Humphreys County were bandits and supposed assassins. The following is an article, prepared by Almond Knight, a member of the faculty of the Waverly Central High School:

Indian Camp

A section of Humphreys County is known as the Indian Camp, this is located on the old black top road between McEwen and Gorman, Tennessee. It got its name from two Cherokee Indians who settled there in the 1930's. Chief Eagle Feather and Princess Silver Heels were their names--a man and wife of the Cherokee Nation.

Chief Eagle Feather was a medicine man of his tribe and both had some medical training in college. Several years before they settled in Humphreys County, the chief would visit Waverly with his patent medicine show. He had a truck fixed up with living quarters and on the back was a huge wing built on to the house on wheels which could be let down to make a stage. On this stage he would do magic tricks, give lectures on health, and sell his various tonics, roots, and herbs. Sometimes he would have other entertainers along, musicians and others and they would put on quite a show.

Once or twice after having some mishaps with his truck, which caused him to have to stay some time in the county, he decided to buy land here. Highway 70 was changed between McEwen and Gorman, leaving a tourist court, cafe, and filing station stranded on the old highway. The chief and his wife bought this piece of real estate and lived here for many years.

From this camp, as it was called, they still operated their medicine show and had this as their headquarters where he was able to gather his roots and herbs and prepare his medicines. One time he had a little trouble, as a blackface comedian he had hired ran off with Princess Silver Heels and the Ole Chief went on the warpath, but he finally got her to return to the camp.

The Indian Camp by now was attracting wide attention and every one in the county knew of it and the two Indian doctors who lived there. They had fixed it up and had quite a museum of Indian relics, valued at several hundreds of dollars. The little establishment consisted of several small buildings left over from the tourist court for which it had been originally built. Too, many people were going their for treatment and medicine not only from Humphreys County but other counties and states. The Chief and Princess had built up quite a practice; but, once again disaster struck. This time the Indian Camp was destroyed by fire, destroying everything they had. The only rebuilding done was a leanto, built on to a trailer house which did not burn.

The Chief and his wife wore the tribal costume at all times.

During World War Two the chief operated a motion picture theater in many schools in the county and adjoining counties, having a set schedule to show at the various schools and profited quite well in those days when amusement and transportation were at a premium. Too, for several years he operated a movie at McEwen, Tennessee.

Once again the Chief went on the warpath in his old age as his mind became affected and he tried to take the life of Princess Silver Heels, and his neighbors, and had to be subdued by the law, and died a few days later at the age of about 94. He died in the late forties.

Princess Silver Heels lived on into 1950 til she died of cancer. Even after the chief's death she kept on making and selling medicines and many people of the county went to be treated regularly.¹⁷

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The first woman elected to the United States Senate was Hattie Wyatt Caraway, the daughter of William Carroll Wyatt of Bakerville. Robert G. Wyatt wrote of his distinguished relative in 1960:

It was on the farm, located half a mile south of Bakerville, and now owned by Mrs. Myrtle Gone Baker, that Hattie Ophelia Wyatt was born on February 1, 1878.

There were several Wyatt children, Chris, William, Francis Remington, Charlie, Laura, who married Sol Newsom, Loudie who married Jeff Jones, Mollie who married Tom Larkin, Mosie, who married Shell Abbott, Hattie who married Thaddeus H. Caraway, George Mizell Wyatt and Walter Eugene Wyatt, all now dead.

When Hattie Ophelia was four her parents moved from Bakerville to Hustburg. It was there that she spent her girlhood. Among her schoolmates were Van Alexander, Eva and Lena McCauley, Josie Russell, and of course many others. Hattie had a literary turn and enjoyed school plays and such. Once when a group of young people of the Hustburg community brought a three-act play to Bakerville, she was one of its stars.

It was from her Hustburg home in the refined and progressive Big Bottom community, that Hattie Wyatt, accompanied by her sister Mosie, went to Dickson Normal College. While there she met a native of Carroll County, Tennessee, who was also a student, whom she later married--Thaddeus H. Caraway.

The Caraways made their home at Jonesboro, Arkansas, where Caraway practiced law and eventually got into politics and was elected to the United States Senate. Following his death in 1931, Mrs. Caraway filled out her husband's unexpired term and then made two races herself, being elected both times.

It was probably the result of Huey Long's influence that Mrs. Caraway was elected the first time. Long came up from Louisiana with a sound truck and ballyhooed around over Arkansas in her behalf. That helped a lot, at least to elect her and then voters happily gave her a second term....

The Caraways appointed her sister, Mrs. Mosie Abbott, to the position of librarian in Congress, and they also got her old friend Van Alexander, who was now Mrs. Wyly of Camden, a good job in Washington...¹⁸

Mrs. Caraway was unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1944.¹⁹

Senator Hattie Caraway was the mother of three sons--Forrest, Paul, and Bobby. Paul and Forrest have been in the army for many years. Bobby was killed at 15 when he was thrown by a horse while visiting his Aunt Loudie Jones at Newbern.²⁰

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Dr. Clovis Gillham Chappell, a resident of Waverly, was chosen by the Christian Century Pulpit a few years ago as one of the ten most effective ministers in the United States. He was the only man from the South so honored.²¹

This remarkable and beloved man has become one of the most well known preachers and lecturers and authors in the country. Although he retired in 1949, he still speaks 250 to 300 times a year. It is said that he has not used a Bible in the pulpit in a great number of years because he knows most of the scripture by memory and can quote without ever having to refer to the Bible.²²

He is the author of thirty or more books of sermons that have proved to be best sellers among ministers of all denominations. Dr. Hart was ordained in the Methodist Church in 1908 and has served in churches in Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina.

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Robert T. Shannon, who died 1931, practiced law in Waverly for several years and was the brother of the local attorney John Franklin Shannon. Robert T. Shannon was the author of Shannon's Annotated Code for Tennessee. He spent thirty years of his life compiling the laws of this state and wrote legal books and documents that were regarded as the final authority in the legal field. One of his outstanding works was Shannon's Annotated Constitution of Tennessee and Annotated Cases of Tennessee, the latter being a six-volume edition listing every leading case ever tried in the courts of the state and how the courts ruled in each case.²³

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In 1958 the U. S. S. Nautilus, the first atomic powered submarine, made the first voyage in history from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the North Pole. This feat was accomplished by passing some 400 feet under the ice on August 3, 1958. When the news was released to the world, the commander of the submarine was given as William Robert Anderson of Bakerville, Tennessee.²⁴

Humphreys County's pride knew no bounds. A local boy had made world history.

On his return to the States he was honored with a ticker tape parade in New York and awarded the Legion of Merit by President Eisenhower on August 9, 1958.²⁵ On his return to his home county on September 19, 1958, he was given a wild homecoming parade in Waverly never equalled before, nor since.²⁶ Humphreys County has been justifiably proud of her hero ever since.

Commander Anderson made an unsuccessful attempt in the governor's race in 1962, but he was backed solidly by his home county.²⁷

On May 5, 1963, President John F. Kennedy announced the appointment of Commander Anderson as the director of the Domestic Peace Corps, subject to the corps being approved by Congress. Prior to this, Commander Anderson had been called back into service from retirement to help the Navy pull together programs of underwater rescue and techniques of salvage from the ocean.²⁸

It was in his honor and that of his ship that the new hospital was christened the Nautilus when this building was dedicated in June 1962. A replica of the ship was given to the hospital by Westinghouse, who built the reactor for the submarine, for display in the hospital lobby.²⁹

CHAPTER XXXI

NAMES ON THE LAND

All along the Tennessee River multitudes of springs of pure water bubble up amidst the groves of trees on the many ridges. There were some sulphur springs found in the county and these were popular spots in the early days of the county for the wild beasts who came to these springs to satisfy their cravings for salt and to lick. The Indians, when they first ceded land to the government, wisely reserved the very well known salt licks for members of their tribes and retained the title to these reservations for many years.

Most of the farms in the county are watered by some of the numerous small streams, and small springs are found on a great number of the farms.

One of the first springs mentioned in old records was Moulders Spring, present name and location being unknown today. Other springs in the county that are well known today are: Knight Spring on Richland Creek, Summers Spring on Spring Creek, Carnell Spring on Little Richland Creek, Crystal Spring on Bear Creek, Drister Spring on the Humphreys - Houston line, Tanyard Spring on Big Richland Creek, Chambers Spring on Chambers Branch of Blue Creek, Tubbs Spring near the cemetery on Blue Creek, Horner Spring in Squeeze Bottom, Nolan Spring, Wyly Spring, Lold Springs, Pruette Spring in Hooper Hollow on Pruette Branch, Rice Spring on the Rice Branch of Tanyard Branch, Big Spring in Grandmother Hollow, and others.

Many names of early families in the county survive in place names throughout the county. Some of these families have died out or left the county, many of these families are still represented in the county, but they have left their names on a creek branch or hollow so that we may know that they passed this way. Hollows in the county have been named for the following families:

Adam - off Hurricane Creek
 Arnold - on Little Richland Creek
 Anderson - off Little Richland
 Andy - on Trace Creek near Denver
 Ashley - Buffalo River
 Batson - off Dry Creek
 Blair - on Halls Creek
 Box - leads to Upper Big Bottom
 Bell - off Spring Creek
 Burns - off Little Richland
 Burns
 Bissell - Hurricane Creek
 Bloodworth - Sykes Branch, Turkey Cr.
 Bone - near Plant
 Browning - off Turkey Creek
 Baker
 Brown - off Richland Creek
 Brown - Gravelly Run of White Oak
 Burgess - off White Oak Creek
 Brown - off Hurricane Creek
 Bell - near Turkey Creek
 Drake
 Burningham
 Brigham - off White Oak Creek
 Bateman - off Big Richland Creek
 Detsy - near Pennywinkle Branch
 Crowell - on river between Turkey
 Creek and Big Richland Creek
 Chase Tripp - on Turkey Creek

Collier - off Big Richland Creek
 Caroline - Black Branch of White Oak
 Cullum - on Halls Creek
 Cude
 Carroll - Tanyard Branch
 Capps - near Buffalo
 Davidson - at Clydeton Landing
 Daniel - at Greenbrier
 Damesworth - Black Branch, White Oak
 Douglass - Little Hurricane Creek
 Ples Fuqua - off Little Hurricane
 Fuqua - near Ples Fuqua Hollow
 Fortner - Little Richland Creek
 Forsee - on Tumbling Creek
 Goodwin - at Goodwin Branch, Reynoldsburg
 Goodrich - Hurricane Creek
 Gould - off Trace Creek embayment
 Gwin - off Big Richland Creek
 Harris - on Dry Creek
 Hooper - Spring Branch of Buffalo River
 Havener - off Spring Creek
 Holloway - Big Richland Creek
 Hooper - off Richland Creek
 Ben Holland - off Little Hurricane
 Hutchinson - Cherry Bottom
 Hatcher - off Richland Creek
 Hite
 Harden - near Barren Hollow School
 Jackson

Jamison - on White Oak Creek
 Tom Johnson - near McEwen
 Johnson - Hurricane Creek
 Jackson - White Oak Creek
 Johnson - head of Wolf Creek
 Ivy Point - Turkey Creek
 Kiley - off Little Hurricane
 Knight - off Pumpkin Creek
 Knighthouse - Little Richland
 Kennedy - off Richland Creek
 Klein - near Water Valley Church
 Lashley - off Spring Creek
 Lowe - on Duck River
 Littleton - off Little Richland
 Leach - at Reynoldsburg
 Mays Patch - off Spring Creek
 Mason - along Duck River
 Malugin - near Buffalo Church
 Mullinax - Blue Creek
 McMurray - Hurricane Creek
 McGruder
 McCollum - on Hurricane Creek
 Murrell - off Little Hurricane
 McKelvey - on Hemby Branch
 Mooney - off Turkey Creek
 Moss - on Halls Creek
 Madden - on Halls Creek
 Madden - on Big Richland Creek
 Meredith - at Johnsonville
 McCloud - off Big Richland
 Morgan - off Big Richland
 McFall - along railroad, at curve
 of railroad to Johnsonville
 Noland - off Hurricane Creek
 Nichols - on Tennessee River
 Nix - off Little Richland
 Niblett
 O'Neal - Little Blue Creek
 Parker - Halls Creek
 Pickett - Upper Big Bottom
 Plant - Upper Big Bottom
 Pace - Buffalo River
 Petty - on Hurricane Creek
 Patterson
 Page

Fruett - along Duck River
 Pemberton
 Pierce
 Patterson
 Rainey - on Duck River
 Reece
 Roberts (2) Duck River, Hurricane Creek
 Rushing - on Turkey Creek
 Stewart - on Hurricane Creek
 Slaughter - Hurricane Creek
 Smith
 Stringer - Little Blue Creek
 Sterling
 Spence, Big Richland Creek
 Sayre - on Tennessee River
 Slayden - near Hopkins Crossing
 Storey
 Smith - off Deer Creek
 Sanderson - off Richland Creek
 Scholes - Gander Branch of White Oak
 Shaver - off Spring Creek
 Spain - on branch of Indian Creek
 Stephany Ridge
 Smith - off White Oak
 Trogdon - Little Blue Creek
 Trotter - off White Oak Creek
 Turner - off Spring Creek
 Toland - near Cedar Grove
 Tatem
 Tate - off Duck River
 Ussery - off Little Richland Creek
 Williams - off Big Richland Creek
 Webb - Halls Creek
 Whitford - off Halls Creek
 Weatherspoon
 Wyly - Blue Creek
 Wheeler - off Deer Creek near church
 Williams - off Little Richland Creek
 Warden - Turkey Creek
 Weems
 Wright - southern end of county
 Walker Ridge
 Voorheis - off Duck River, on
 Hurricane Creek

Other hollows in the county have preserved the location of an old building, the site of an unusual event, and the like. From the names of these hollows, bits and pieces of the history of the county may be gathered. Some of the other hollows are named: Gun, Jaybird, Buckhorn on Hurricane Creek, Hull on Turkey Creek, Sugar Camp on Turkey Creek, Long on Turkey Creek, Field on Turkey Creek, Sugar Camp on Greenbrier, Penny-winkle, Sectionhouse along the railroad, Old Fairgrounds, Racetrack, Brickhouse, Poorhouse, Old Mill on U. S. Highway 70, Sugar Camp on White Oak, Grindstone off White Oak, Limekiln off Richland Creek, Flat Ford on White Oak, Cucumber off Black Branch of White Oak, Orchard on Black Branch, Sawmill on Spring Creek, Schoolhouse on Wolf Creek, Coalpit on Big Richland Creek, Meetinghouse on Big Richland Creek, Tanyard on Big Richland, Sheepskin on Trace Creek, Soneyard on Trace Creek, Graveyard at Denver, Leadhorse off Big Richland, Rattlesnake off Big Richland, Sawmill on Big Richland, Polecat near Bakerville, Red Pea, Lumber, Egypt, Rabbit, Cow, Rock

Quarry, Little Mill, Coaling, Racetrack at Reynoldsburg, Dughill Gap, and Gin Hollow on Halls Creek. Other landmarks in the county include the Hite Ford on Duck River, Grandmother Ford on Duck River, Face Bluff of Squeeze Bottom, Seedtick Creek, Jones Hill, Fowlkes Hill, the Duck River Hills, Grice Ford Bridge, and many others.

Creeks and branches also carried the names of the families that lived along the banks. Creek branches in the county include Smith Branch of White Oak, Bateman Branch of White Oak, Tummings Branch of Hurricane Creek, Crowell Branch of Little Hurricane, Stewart Branch of Hurricane, Warner Branch of Hurricane, Hemby Branch of Little Richland, Matthews Branch of Blue Creek, Brady Branch of Blue Creek, Frimm Branch, Luten Branch, Woodward Branch of Pumpkin Creek, King Branch of Trace Creek, Sykes Branch of Turkey Creek, Traylor Branch of Turkey Creek, Fowlkes Branch, Crowell Branch, Hadley Branch, Duncan Branch, Wheeler Branch, Miller Branch, Vaden Branch of Hurricane Creek, Chambers Branch of Big Richland Creek, Conley Branch of Trace Creek, and others. Miscellaneous other branches are named Sawmill, Dogwood, Yellow Bank, Hoop Pole, and others.

The famous and well known bottom lands in the county were named Shipp, Owen, Parks, Squeeze, Cherry, Big, Sycamore, and Duck River.

CEMETERIES

The following is a partial listing of the cemeteries to be found in Humphreys County. This list was compiled from quadrangle maps published by the Tennessee Valley Authority, U. S. Department of Conservation, state highway maps, members of the staff of Luff-Bowen Funeral Home in Waverly, and miscellaneous other sources. Some cemeteries may possibly be listed twice--under another name.

- Arnold Cemetery - located on Little Richland Creek
- Anderson Cemetery - located at Hurricane Mills
- Anderson Cemetery - at the forks of Blue Creek
- Anderson (or Pruett) - located near Cotham Place on Hurricane Creek
- Arrington Cemetery - two and one half miles from Sycamore Landing, Roberts Creek
- Averitt Cemetery - located near Concord Church on White Oak Creek
- Bone Cemetery - located at Bakerville
- Box Cemetery - located on U. S. Highway 70 at Denver, Tennessee
Moses Box is buried in this graveyard and local residents can indicate his grave.
- Brake Cemetery - near Taylortown
- Bethpage Cemetery - Big Hurricane Creek south of McEwen
- Balthrop Cemetery - Blue Creek
- Burns Cemetery - near Beech Hill Church
- Bone Springs Cemetery - Highway 13 South twenty miles
- Buchanan Cemetery - on Buchanan Branch
- Bakerville Cemetery - at Bakerville
- Burnham Cemetery - two miles south of Blue Creek. There are two in this area.
- Bullard - at Waverly
- Baker Cemetery - in Bold Springs Community
- Britt Cemetery - located in Perry County at Tom's Creek
- Beasley Cemetery - located on Pumpkin Creek on way to Glenwood School
- Beacham Cemetery - located on Carlos Beacham farm in Turkey Creek community
- Box Cemetery - located on Tennessee River near Nichols Hollow
- Brown Cemetery - in Brown Bend community of Duck River
- Brown Cemetery - located in Bell Hollow, Ivy Hill on Wolf Creek
- Brown Cemetery - located on Houston-Humphreys line at White Oak Creek
- Brown Cemetery - located on Long Branch over the line in Houston County
- Bryant Cemetery - located at McCollum Hollow
- Chappell Cemetery - located at Hustburg
- Crockett Cemetery - located at Hustburg
- Crockett Cemetery - located on Fort Hill, Johnsonville

Crockett Cemetery - located at Hurricane Mills
 Henry Carter Cemetery - located on Turkey Creek
 Collier Cemetery - located on Spring Creek
 Cowen Cemetery - one mile west of Highway 70 on Cowen Farm. All tombs were down in 1937. Ealeys and Bartletts were buried in this cemetery.
 Gilbert Carter Cemetery - near Periwinkle Branch
 Hugh or Mate Carter Cemetery - on Turkey Creek
 Concord Cemetery - adjoining church on White Oak Creek
 Curtis Cemetery - near Deer Creek Church
 Collier Cemetery - near Deer Creek Church
 Curtis Cemetery - near Bold Springs
 Choate Cemetery - on Little Blue Creek
 County Farm Cemetery - located on county farm on Louisville and Nashville Railway
 Cowen Cemetery - section of Marable Cemetery, Waverly, Tennessee
 Cotham Cemetery - located on Hurricane Creek
 Cude Cemetery - located near Bakerville
 Carnell Cemetery - located near Carnell Spring off Erin Highway
 Colley Cemetery (or Cooley) - On Turkey Creek between Browning and Mooney Hollows
 Damesworth Cemetery - in Lamesworth Hollow
 Lotson Cemetery - near Houston-Humphreys Line near Burgess Hollow off White Oak
 Dudley Cemetery - in Cedar Grove community along Duck River
 Ireden Cemetery - at Sycamore Landing
 Duffle Cemetery - in Browning Hollow on Turkey Creek
 Durham Cemetery - in Browning Hollow on Turkey Creek
 Daniel Cemetery - on Greenbrier Creek
 Dodson Cemetery - near Fine Hill Church
 Lunn Cemetery - on Little Blue Creek
 Ebenezer Cemetery - adjoins Ebenezer Church at Hustburg
 Estes Cemetery - on Trotters Landing Road
 Foster Cemetery - on Boyd McNeil property, Grassy Branch, Cherry Bottom
 Foster Cemetery - on Hurricane Creek
 Fowlkes Cemetery - in Cherry Bottom, two miles north of Bakerville
 Ferguson - two miles east of Waverly near Walter Murphy Place, across railroad
 Forrest Cemetery - near Trinity Church
 Foresee Cemetery - north of McEwen
 Fews Chapel Cemetery - near Fews Chapel church
 Frank Cemetery - near old Frank Station on J. L. Whitfield farm
 Fort Hill Cemetery - in 1937 this was located one mile east of Johnsonville
 Fortner Cemetery - Little Richland Creek
 Fortner Cemetery - Big Richland Creek off Erin Highway
 Farmer Cemetery - located in Benton County at Harmon Creek Boat Dock
 Gatlin Cemetery - on Dry Creek; includes a colored section
 Gwin Cemetery - on Hemby Branch of Little Richland Creek
 George Cemetery - near Trimm Branch
 Grice Cemetery - on Hurricane Creek
 Hagler Cemetery - located in Houston County on Wells Creek
 Hamrick Cemetery - two miles west of Waverly on Dry Creek Road
 Haley Cemetery - in Bold Springs community
 Harris Cemetery - on Bear Creek
 Hobbs Cemetery - near Link Bridge
 Hamm Cemetery - at Cuba Landing
 Holland (or Craft) Cemetery - not located at this writing
 Hatcher Cemetery - near Lloyd Johnson home, North Hill, Waverly
 Hicks Cemetery - near Hicks Grocery on South Highway 13, Waverly
 Wit Harris Cemetery - near Highway 13 South
 Houston Hemby Cemetery - head of Hemby Branch
 Haley Cemetery - near mouth of White Oak Creek
 Hooper Cemetery - located at mouth of Greenbrier Creek
 Hooper Cemetery - located on Turkey Creek

High View Cemetery - located at High View Church
 Hudson Cemetery - located near Pine Hill Church
 Hobbs Cemetery - located near old section houses
 Holmes Cemetery - located near Gorman
 Hemby Cemetery - located on Hemby Branch, Dave Hemby's farm (two located here)
 Holmes Cemetery - located on Bear Creek
 Indian Creek Cemetery - located near Indian Creek Church
 Jones Cemetery - three and one half miles east of Bakerville, Cherry Bottom
 Jones Cemetery - located near Buffalo Church
 Jones Cemetery - located at Barren Hollow School
 Jones Cemetery - located in Slayden Hollow, Waverly
 Jones Cemetery - located in Harden Hollow off Highway 13
 Jackson Cemetery - located at Plant
 Jackson Cemetery - located near Pisgah
 James Cemetery - near James Store on Tumbling Creek
 Hart Johnson Cemetery - located on Big Richland Creek, Route 4, Waverly
 Johnson Cemetery - two miles south of McEwen on Hurricane Creek
 Johnson Cemetery - near Oak Grove School at Johnson Hollow
 Jamison - near Pine Hill Church
 James Cemetery - on Baptist Branch north of McEwen
 Keel Cemetery - near White Oak Creek on Tennessee River in Houston County
 Knight Cemetery - on J. A. Knight farm on Halls Creek
 Knight Cemetery - four miles south of Waverly on Blue Creek
 Knight Cemetery - on Traylor Branch of Turkey Creek
 Knight Cemetery - on Judy Branch of White Oak, north of McEwen, near Cumberland Valley Church, on Jude Knight farm
 Knight Cemetery - on Long Branch north of White Oak Creek on John Knight homeplace
 Knight Cemetery - located on the late T. T. Knight farm near Erin, Houston County
 Lattimore or Latimer Cemetery - on Halls Creek
 Link Cemetery - on Luten Branch
 Lank Cemetery - on Lawrence Creek, Hustburg
 Larkins Cemetery - at Hustburg
 Larkins Cemetery - on Tumbling Creek across from Brown Hollow in Bon Spring Hollow
 Brown Long Cemetery - on Big Hurricane Creek
 Luten Cemetery - section of Marable Cemetery, Waverly
 Lee Cemetery - on Indian Creek
 Luten Cemetery - on Turkey Creek embayment of Tennessee River
 Marable Cemetery - one half mile south of Waverly on hill overlooking town
 Massey Cemetery - on Duck River in Cedar Grove community
 Morris Cemetery - Hustburg
 Matlock Cemetery - located in Denton County on Eagle Creek across from Sycamore
 Malugin Cemetery - in Malugin Hollow up from Buffalo Church
 Ed Mayberry Cemetery - sometimes known as Jones Cemetery or Owens Cemetery
 Madden Cemetery - on Halls Creek between Cullum and Madden Hollows
 Marberry Cemetery - there are three in county--one on Dry Creek, one on the river on the Trace Creek embayment, and one near the latter. Reynoldsburg vicinity.
 Massey Cemetery - in Plant Hollow
 McAdoo Cemetery - on Cold Branch Road at Duck River
 McKeel Cemetery - on Blue Creek, three miles southeast of Cuba Landing
 McKeel Cemetery - near Trinity
 McDonald Cemetery - at Hankins Spring, Houston County, Long Branch community
 McCann Cemetery - on railroad on Trace Creek on old Judge McCann homeplace, Denver
 McKelvey Cemetery - in Waverly near Cedar Hill subdivision
 Mitchell Cemetery - at the mouth of Mitchell Hollow, east of Waverly
 McNeil Cemetery - near Walter McNeil place on Big Richland Creek
 McEwen City Cemetery - McEwen
 McEwen Catholic Cemetery - at St. Patrick's Catholic Church
 McMurtrie Cemetery - not located at this writing
 Mays Cemetery - near Laint Rock Pluff and Cold Branch Bridge

Mays Cemetery - on Primm Branch
 Miller Cemetery - near Plant
 Napier Cemetery - on Tennessee River in Goodwin Hollow
 Nolan Cemetery - one high mile north of courthouse, near W. B. Nolan home
 Nelson Cemetery - across creek from Knight Cemetery on Blue Creek
 Phifer Cemeteries, 2 - both on river between Turkey Creek and Greenbrier. No road.
 Phifer Cemetery - in Benton County near Harmon Creek Boat Dock
 Pavatt Cemetery - in Benton County on Eagle Creek across from Sycamore Landing
 Parker Cemetery - Halls Creek
 E. Parker Cemetery - Big Richland Creek, Route 2, Waverly
 Poplar Grove Cemetery - near Poplar Grove School
 Pruett Cemetery - in bend of the river
 Pleasant Valley Cemetery - in Tankersley community
 Pruett Cemetery - near Tom Cannon home on Hurricane Creek
 Pruett or Anderson Cemetery - near Cotham Place, Hurricane Creek
 Reeves Cemetery - across from Clydeton Dock
 Rogers Cemetery - at Dry Creek cabin sites
 Rogers Cemetery - near Luton Branch
 Roberts Cemetery - on Roberts Hollow
 Rushing Cemetery - in Mason Hollow
 Rushing Cemetery - on Little Crooked Creek across river from Turkey Creek and Green-
 brier. Located in Benton County.
 Ridings Cemetery - on White Oak Creek
 Ridings Cemetery - near Woolworth
 W. H. Rogers Cemetery - Highway 70 West of Waverly
 Rogers Cemetery - Wheeler Branch of Tumbling Creek
 D. Rogers Cemetery - four miles south of Waverly
 Rushing Cemetery - on Duck River
 Richlawn Cemetery - new memorial garden type of cemetery in Waverly
 Scurlock Cemetery - on Little Richland Creek, near Tink Scurlock home
 Simpson Cemetery - on Bucket Branch
 Jim Simpson Cemetery - at mouth of Blue Creek
 Shamon Cemetery - near Cedar Grove
 Sanders Cemetery - near Poplar Grove School, Tumbling Creek
 Sullivan Cemetery - in hill on Big Richland Creek, near old C. N. Turner home.
 John L. Sullivan, Humphreys County's ironmaster, is buried here.
 Scholes Cemetery - on Periwinkle Branch
 Smith Cemetery - near Woolworth
 Smith Cemetery - at Deer Creek Church
 Smith Cemetery - near Turner Cemeteries on Dry Creek
 Sinks Cemetery - near Woolworth
 Scurlock Cemetery - near head of Lumpkin Creek
 Shipp Cemetery - one mile from Buffalo
 Sparks Cemetery - in Stringer Hollow
 Summers Cemetery - on Spring Creek at Summers Spring
 Stockard Cemetery - not located at this time
 Taylor Cemetery - near McEwen
 Taylor Cemetery - on Tumbling Creek at Taylortown
 Taylor Cemetery - at Wills Chapel
 Thompson Cemetery - on Blue Creek
 Traylor Cemetery, 2 - on White Oak Creek; one on Houston-Humphreys line; the other
 on Traylor Branch of Turkey Creek
 Traylor Cemetery - at Waverly on hill back of old Ewin Place
 Turner Cemetery - at mouth of Halls Creek
 Turner Cemetery - near Lloyd Johnson home, south side of Big Richland Creek
 Turner Cemetery - two of these located on Bear Creek near Tennessee River
 Turner Cemetery - in McCloud Hollow
 Trotter Cemetery - at Hustburg
 Tubb Cemetery - near Waverly, at Tubbs Springs

Triplett Cemetery - on White Oak Creek near Concord Church
 Trogdon Cemetery - on Little Blue Creek
 Trinity Cemetery - at Trinity
 Union Chapel Cemetery - near Rudy Ross camp
 Vaden Cemetery - four miles south of Waverly on Pumpkin Creek in Knight Hollow
 Vineyard Cemetery - near Water Valley Church
 Vanhook Cemetery - on Duck River out from Sycamore Landing about one mile. In 1937 most of the tombs were gone.
 Waggoner Cemetery - in Plant Hollow
 Warden Cemetery - on Turkey Creek
 Wasson Cemetery - on Dry Creek Embayment
 Warren Cemetery - near Denver community
 Wells Cemetery - not located at this time
 White Cemetery - located on Blue Creek
 Wyatt Cemetery - one and one fourth mile south of Bakerville
 Winfrey Cemetery - located at Johnsonville, possibly been combined with Crockett
 Williams Cemetery - Baker Branch in Cherry Bottom
 Wright Cemetery - on Duck River
 Walker Cemetery - on Black Branch near Buffalo
 Walker Cemetery - in Chalk Hollow on Tennessee River
 Wheeler Cemetery - on Wheeler Branch of Tumbling Creek, eight miles south of McEwen
 Warren Cemetery - twelve miles west of Waverly began 1896
 Waggoner Cemetery - near Paint Rock
 Watson Cemetery - on White Oak north of McEwen
 Warden Cemetery - Waverly, Route 2
 Wallace Cemetery - at Wallace Church on Blue Creek
 Wofford Cemetery - located in Bend of the River
 Waverly Colored Cemetery
 Watts Cemetery - mouth of Buck Creek
 Wilkins Cemetery - in Brown Bend community of Luck River
 Wyly Cemetery - located one mile south of Reynoldsburg and two miles north of Johnsonville. Many unmarked graves.
 Wyly Cemetery - located in city of Waverly
 Wyly Cemetery - located in Benton County out from Chalk Level
 Yarbrough Cemetery - located at Hustburg
 Yeates Cemetery - located between Waverly and Gorman in a field. Very difficult to locate. All graves have stones.
 Young Cemetery - at Bold Springs

There are many unidentified cemeteries located throughout the county--at Wheeler Branch in Bold Springs community, in Brown Bend almost in Hickman County, at Big Spring in Grandmother Hollow, at Nolan Spring, to name a few. Some of the cemeteries on this list were possibly moved before TVA flooded the river. It is known, for example, that entire cemetery was moved to Wyly Cemetery in Waverly. Some of these cemeteries are not readily accessible, some are entirely cut off by water and can be reached only by boat, and some cemeteries have been known to have been destroyed--tombstones discarded and the plot used for farming purposes.

Wyly Cemetery which serves as the city cemetery in Waverly was given to the county on October 18, 1898, by Mrs. Mary Wyly Lankford, J. F. Fowlkes, and Alice Nolan Fowlkes. The donation was for five acres and did not include the Wyly lot and a lot adjoining the tomb of John Wyly.¹

CHAPTER XXXII

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

The end of an era came in May 1963 when the famous Hotel Dixieland was closed and sold at public auction. This hotel had become well known throughout the South and was famous for its cuisine. The slogan of the hotel was said to be "Where hospitality is a religion and chicken is born fried."¹

The first hotels in the county were the inns that were kept along the stage line. It is known that Whidbea White and Spencer T. Hunt were proprietors of such houses of entertainment along the line. David Rolling had been granted the right to operate an inn, but it is not known at what point along the line. The site of Waverly was long called Pavatts, believed to have been a stage stopping place. There was an inn at Reynoldsburg, as well as one across the river in West Reynoldsburg. No further information about these early establishments has been available.

The first hotel of which there is any record was erected on the northwest corner of the public square in the fall of 1838 by William Draughon.² In 1866 Berry Bowen opened a hotel on the northwest corner and in that same year Nolan and Spicer built the Nolan House near the depot. The Nolan House was continued for many years. In 1873 James N. Nolan became the sole owner of the hotel and rebuilt it. The new hotel was a substantial and commodious building that is still remembered by many citizens in the county. W. H. McCutcheon was the proprietor of the Nolan House for many years.³

The Nolan House operated well into this century. As it was located along the railroad near the depot, the night train, which arrived at 6:30 from Memphis, stopped for the passengers to eat here.

The Melrose was another hotel operated in this century in Waverly. A Mrs. Ricketts operated it first and later Mrs. Henry Rogers became the proprietor. The Connelly House was operated for several years by Mrs. Lula Connelly.

The Colonial Hotel was the original home of Mary Wyly Lankford and inherited by her niece Mrs. James F. Fowlkes. Mr. and Mrs. Fowlkes operated a hotel here for many years. The Fowlkes had operated The Le Bon Hotel for a short period and this hotel burned.

The Carnell Boarding House was operated for several years by R. C. Carnell.

The ownership of The Colonial Hotel fell upon the capable shoulders of Mrs. Nancy Miranda Crockett and her daughter Miss Allie Rogers. Mrs. Crockett, who had been in the hotel business fifty years on her death in 1950, founded the Dixieland Hotel. At her death Miss Allie Rogers continued to operate the hotel until her own death in 1962. These two women through their efforts and hard work made the Dixieland an outstanding small hotel in the hotel world. Not only did the hotel gain a reputation for its good food, but the furnishings were noteworthy. The hotel was furnished throughout with handsome antique pieces. Mrs. W. E. Baird continued the management of the hotel after the death of her sister Miss Rogers.

The Waverly Hotel was run several years in the old school building on West Main Street. Mrs. Origine Williams was the manager of this hotel.

Today motels are the vogue. Two fine ones in Waverly are the Imperialodge, owned and operated by two sisters, Mrs. Fred Hutchison and Mrs. Howard Wollam; and the Powers Motel operated by Allen E. Powers on U. S. Highway 70 West.⁵

The first newspaper in the county, of which there is record, was the Waverly Journal established by John M. Driver in 1874. Mr. Driver published the newspaper for several years and sold it to H. M. McAdoo in 1879. Mr. Driver had been elected to represent Humphreys County in the General Assembly. McAdoo operated the paper until 1880 when he sold it to Edward S. Jones. Mr. Jones published the paper for a period of eight months and then removed it to Pulaski.⁶

Mr. Driver, after serving in the sessions of 1879-1880 and 1881-1882, returned to Waverly in 1884 and established the Humphreys County News. By 1886 this newspaper had a circulation of 300 copies. Mr. Driver's son Henry Gould Driver worked with his father on the newspaper. The News was a spicy and instructive newspaper.⁷

The Waverly Times-Journal was established by Walter N. Sloan and Company in 1880. He had been engaged in the newspaper in Linden, Perry County, and in 1883 moved the Linden paper to Waverly where he began publishing a consolidation of the two papers. His paper, serving both Humphreys and Perry County, was the official organ of the Democratic Party in both counties.⁸

In 1891 the Waverly Sentinel was established by Albert C. Tavel. This newspaper was purchased by Clarence Wyly Turner in 1896. Turner sold the paper in 1907 to John Lewis Thompson, who had served as foreman of the paper under Turner.⁹

At the time the Waverly Sentinel was being operated there was another paper being operated in the county, establishment date unknown, called the Humphreys County Herald which was purchased by James W. Britt in 1912.

The Humphreys County Democrat was established in 1910 and in 1919 this newspaper was consolidated with the Waverly Sentinel by Hugh Phillips.¹¹ This paper was known as the Humphreys County Democrat-Waverly Sentinel and operated as such until 1928. Henry W. Fleer bought the newspaper in 1928 and shortened the name to the Democrat-Sentinel and continued to operate as such until March 1, 1952, when it was sold to Kathryn Scott Nelson (Mrs. Paul) and she continued its operation until 1954.

The Waverly-Johnsonville News was established March 16, 1951, by James E. Charlet of Clarksville, Tennessee, publisher of the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle. Mrs. Roberta Thomas McKeel served as editor and her associate editor was Elsie Turner Goodwin. By 1953 Mrs. Goodwin was the editor and manager of the newspaper. Three columns of interest in this newspaper, and referred to greatly for this work, were:

Into My Parlor - by Susan Webb
With Pen In Hand - by Mildred Sullivan Gambill
Draw Up A Chair - by Elsie Turner Goodwin¹²

The Waverly Johnsonville News and the Democrat-Sentinel were consolidated September 1, 1954, and the paper became known as the News-Democrat.¹³

The News-Democrat, chosen as a prize-winning newspaper by the UP-TFA Press Awards in 1962, is one of the better weeklies in the state. A notable feature of the paper is the photography, by Dean Bush. Several clear and well-composed pictures are in every edition. The business manager of the paper is Carl Wallace and his associate editors are Yvonne Wallace, Rebecca McFarland, and Dean Bush. The paper is a member of the Associated Press and is published every Wednesday in Waverly in its offices on the corner of Main and South Church Street. There are several community reporters throughout the county and these articles are always of particular interest to the reader. Robert G. Wyatt's nostalgic and informative column appears weekly in the paper and is a great favorite with the subscribers.¹⁴

Banking was late in being established in the county. The first record of a bank, there were possibly others not recorded, was the Waverly Bank and Trust Company, founded in 1888, which operated until 1901 when it went out of business.¹⁵ This bank was followed by the First National Bank which first opened its doors to the people of the county on November 4, 1901.¹⁶ The Citizens Bank was organized on October 7, 1903, and opened for business on January 2, 1904.¹⁷ The Citizens Bank took over the First National Bank about 1909.¹⁸

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized in 1910. Also flourishing during this period was the Humphreys County Bank of Denver, with Virgil Alonzo Rushing serving as president.¹⁹

The establishment date of the Bank of McEwen is not known, but Joseph Andrew Turner, one of the original stockholders, served as its president in 1910.²⁰

One reason for the late establishment of banking in the county was the scarcity of money in the early days. Merchants often received payment for their products in farm products, and were, in reality, the pioneer bankers.

Today the banks in the county are the Citizens National Bank of Waverly and the Union Bank of McEwen. S. D. Prantly of McEwen served as president of the latter bank for many years.

In 1963 the Citizens Bank of Waverly had a capital stock of \$100,000, surplus of \$100,000, and undivided profits of \$250,000. John F. Porch, Jr., is president; J. Banks Link, vice-president; and John H. Whitfield serves as cashier.²¹

Many outstanding business establishments have come and gone in the course of the county's history. The Luck River Grain Association, established 1898, rose to great heights, being one of the largest in this section of the state. The flooding of the rich river bottoms sounded the death knell for this firm. The mighty milling empire at Hurricane Mills no longer exists. The S. W. Taylor Company of McEwen and the McEwen Mill Company are two others that have passed from service.

Today one of the oldest business establishments is the Luff Bowen, Inc., which celebrated its sixty-seventh anniversary in May of 1963. Three generations of the Bowen family are connected with this firm.²²

J. D. Luten and Company, wholesale grocers, is another of the older and well established firms in the county in 1963.

A drive through the business section of Waverly today will give one a sampling of the many businesses now being operated--some of them carrying the names of some of the older families in the county. Some of the present business establishments in the county include: McKelvey's Grocery Store on Church Street, Fortner Brothers Grocery on the Erin Highway, Gwin's Drive-In, Hemby Brothers Grocery on Church Street, Sykes Furniture Store, Powers Florist, Joan's Florist, Slayden Lumber Company, Collier Realty and Auction Company, Cunningham Jewelry, Langford Lumber Company, Cagle Ice and Coal Company, Carl Pace Insurance, Forrest Arnold Insurance, Homer Bell Insurance, Ray L. Smith Insurance, Napier and Morrison Insurance, Hooper Hardware Company, James' Photography Studio, Garland-Hensley Funeral Home, Lucas Ford Sales, Waverly Beauty Salon owned by Allene Knight, Knight's Radio and TV Service, and many others.

The city of Waverly had come a long way since William Teas opened his little log house on the south side of the public square in 1837 where he sold tobacco, spirits, and other merchandise, and traded for coon skins.²³

CHAPTER XXXIII

HUMPHREYS COUNTY TODAY

Waverly, the county seat, has the handsomest entrance to its square of any city, large or small, in the state. The magnificent avenue of maples, which line the main avenue on its eastern approach, meet overhead to form a tunnel of green and beauty that is unequalled in Tennessee. The avenue, it is said, was planted by the late A. W. Lucas, Sr.

Suburbia with its ranchhouse, split levels, and picture windows has come to Waverly in recent years. West Main Street with its substantial and handsome homes of another era is slowly giving way to progress and the business district inches out slowly every year.

Many streets in present day Waverly carry the names of some of the old families in the county--Lomax, Wyly, Cooley, Duffle, Simpson, Slayden, Browning, Parker, Meridith, and others. The fanciful and unimaginative names of modern real estate have also encroached and one will find streets bearing the names of Cedar Hill Drive, Hill Haven Drive, Brookside Drive, Beverly Hills Drive, Circle Drive, Wildwood Drive, and other like names as will be found in all towns. Possibly the most intriguing of the street names--and those that are preserving their own little bit of history--are Stage Road, Fairground Drive, Nob Hill Drive, Fort Hill, and Church Street.

Waverly is governed by a board that consists of a mayor and six aldermen. The city is divided into three wards: First Ward--all area west of State Highway 13 and south of Trace Creek; Second Ward--all area east of State Highway 13 and south of Trace Creek; and Third Ward--the remainder of area or land that lies north of Trace Creek, including New Town, Avondale, and others. Each alderman must reside in the ward which he represents and the terms of office are for two years. The recorder, appointed by the mayor, also serves as city judge. The city hall is located at 103 East Mains Street.

The mayor of Waverly in 1963 is Dr. James M. Powers, recently reelected for another term. The aldermen are Thomas E. Bowman and R. F. White, first ward; Paul E. Johnson and Lloyd McNeill, second ward; and David Spencer and V. David Asbury, third ward.¹ The city recorder is James T. Porch, and Davis Scott Porch, Jr., serves as the city attorney. The fire marshall is Clay Twilla.

The county judge is Lunn McKeel and the quarterly court consists of Burward Ross, Bish Warren, H. B. Bell, P. A. Carman, Ray Daniel, Carlos Lyon, William Ethridge, Carl Hewitt, Claude James, A. G. King, Ray May, W. C. Pickard, Carl Madden, and Tom Larkin.² The county trustee is W. J. Pickard, and W. Ellis Webb served as the clerk of county court. Other county officials for 1963 are Mrs. Anna P. Westbrook, county register; circuit court clerk, Clay Twilla; tax assessor, Ralph Hopper; Mrs. Dymple Shannon Simpson, clerk and master; county surveyor, Sam Long; and sheriff, Lurton McNeill.³

The following men served on the March term of the grand jury in Humphreys County: William H. Knight, foreman, Frank M. Langford, Clifford Smith, F. P. Ladd, William P. Warren, Horner Mitchell, George C. Robertson, Thomas E. Manor, Vincent Baker, Rex M. Plant, Granville Baker, Herschel M. Bone, and Robert E. Myrum.⁴

The Nautilus Memorial Hospital on South Church Street was dedicated on Sunday, June 24, 1962, and was the first hospital in the county's history. Senator Estes Kefauver delivered the address. The hospital was named in honor of the first nuclear submarine that was commanded by Humphreys County's own William R. Anderson.⁵ A five-foot model of the submarine was presented to the hospital to be displayed in the lobby of the building.

This hospital was the dream of three doctors in the county--J. C. Armstrong, Joseph Stephens, and D. A. Sanders. Construction was started in 1960. Dr. Armstrong died about eight months after the plans were inaugurated. The cost of the building was estimated to be about \$500,000. Leon Sanders serves as the present administrator.⁶

Members of the medical profession now serving Waverly and the county are Autry C. Emmert, D. A. Sanders, Arthur W. Walker, H. C. Capps, and Joseph W. Stephens. The dentists practicing in Humphreys County at this writing are Orren L. Jones, Claude B. Jamison, and James M. Powers.

Lawyers in Humphreys County are Noble Freemon, Jr., William J. Peeler, Bill T. Murray, Davis Scott Porch, Jr., and Bunn P. Murphree, retired.

Other officials in Waverly and the county include Tom C. Morris, postmaster; Floyd Hardin, chief of police; C. A. McMurry, director of Humphreys County Department of Public Welfare; and H. C. Stone, county agricultural agent.

Ministers in Humphreys County at the present time are: Norman Pennington, McEwen Methodist Church; Ray Mayo, Cumberland Valley and Mariah Cumberland Presbyterian Churches; James L. Harney, First Baptist Church of Waverly; Delwyn Fryer, Waverly Methodist Church; A. B. Baker; A. H. Downs; Benn T. Baggett; Sidney Henry; James Wooten, Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Bea Atkisson; C. Bryant; J. R. Carruthers; Wendell Knight; Shirley De Bell; Floyd P. Sanders; A. J. Northcut; Burris Humphrey; and Harold Pauley, rector of the Episcopal Church at New Johnsonville.⁷

Company D, 230 Engineers, is the local unit of the National Guard and the commander is Captain Carl Wallace, business manager of the News-Democrat.⁸

The county can boast of several service organizations which include the Waverly Woman's Club with Mrs. Richard E. Harper as president; the Waverly Lions; the Lions Club; the Exchange Club; and various Parents-Teachers Associations at the schools. Organized charities are active in the county--the 1963 March of Dimes chairman was Carl Grimes; blood chairman for the American Red Cross was Roy Hayes. All the other national charities have local drives annually.⁹

Other organizations are the Humphreys County Riding Club, the Humphreys County Little League Association, the Scottish Rite, the Waverly Garden Club with Mrs. R. C. Murray as president, the New Johnsonville Woman's Club with Mrs. A. Wesley Miller serving as president, many bridge groups, and small study groups.

Perhaps the most popular of the clubs for the women in the county--and certainly groups that have done much in a cultural way for the county's women--are the many Home Demonstration Clubs throughout the county. Miss Jennie Beth Stokes, the county home agent, has been most instrumental in the growth of the clubs in this county.

The extension service first began in Humphreys County on November 19, 1915, by the county agent T. H. Richardson. The Corn Club, forerunner of the present day 4-H Clubs, first enrolled Annie Pearl Fortner, a fourteen year old orphan, who lived with Mr. and Mrs. Hart Johnson of Waverly. This amazing child had an acre of land which she herself broke and planted. The first year she had a yield from this acre of something like 60 bushels, 13 pounds, when the average yield was about 15. She is remembered as the first club girl in the county. She later married Guy C. Jeffers, who was a lawyer and county attorney of Oneida, Tennessee.¹⁰

Some of the home demonstration clubs and their presidents are: Cold Springs, Maw Pewett; Buffalo-Cuba Landing, Mrs. Coy Loftin; Waverly, Rubye Anderson; Lakeville, Mrs. Marie Lacey; Ellis Grove, Mrs. Marcelle Grice; Central View, Mrs. Helen Pullen; Halls Creek-Trinity, Mrs. Ida Warren; McEwen, Mrs. Harvel Holland; and Hustburg, Mrs. Rose Moore.¹¹

The county has been fortunate in that it has been able to keep some of its citizens for many years. There are many beloved octogenarians in the county. James Frank Laniel is believed to be the oldest citizen of Humphreys County having celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday on February 5, 1963. In his broad life span he has served his county as county judge, trustee, and president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank.¹² The next oldest man in Waverly is J. N. Page, who was ninety-four on October 19, 1962. Miss Emma Blanche Shaver of Denver reached her eightieth birthday on February 4, 1963. Of unusual interest is that Miss Shaver was living on this birthday in the same place where she was born--having never moved in her life.¹³ Miss Bess Hooper of Waverly is another who has reached a rich advanced age; there are many more throughout the county.¹⁴

Although the country is fortunately not at war, the young men of the county still serve in the armed forces under the Selective Service Act. Some of the servicemen from Humphreys County; at this writing, include:

Edwin A. Hatcher, Navy	Herschel M. Ross, Air Force
John Edward Smith	Chester E. Smith, Navy
Joe Garmon, Air Force	Larry S. Wyatt, Army
Robert Triplett, Navy	Billy D. Holmes, Navy
James E. Bradley, Navy	Robert J. Knight, Army
Edward W. Lucas, Marines	Marthal Baker, Navy
Philip E. Bruce, Navy	Martin Allison, Army
George R. Boner, Army	Jimmy E. Little, Navy
James Chambers, Navy	Charles Jones, Navy
Marvin F. Brazzle, Navy	Claude N. Hart, Marines
Frank D. Hooper, Navy	Joe A. Macklin, Air Force
Joseph W. Miles, Army	

Young Helen R. Rawlings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Rawlings of Waverly, is also serving her country as a member of the WAVES.¹⁵

The Farm Bureau is a service bureau in the county which has added greatly to the progress of the county and the county's farmers. The directors of this organization in 1963 were: G. M. Waggoner, president, A. E. Patterson, J. Carl Mallard, Cliff Patrick, Harris Collier, J. D. Plant, W. R. May, M. R. Hemby, G. E. Greenwell, Sam Patterson, Jim Forsee, E. O. May, Elzie Wallace, Edwin W. Spann, R. A. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Brazzle, Eddy Mayberry, Maurice Byrd, W. M. Bell, Carl Pace, agent, and Mrs. Joe A. Mallard, secretary.¹⁶

Humphreys County has progressed a good deal since the county was organized one hundred fifty four years ago. The greatest progress seems to have been in this century, with great emphasis on development in recent years. The future for the county seems to be bright and it will be interesting to observe the developments.

Fishermen in the county tell the operators of the boat docks that when the fish will not bite--which sometimes happens even on the fabulous Kentucky Lake--that they like to drift in close and watch PROGRESS.¹⁷

CHAPTER XXXIV

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EARLY SETTLERS

Sketches about some of the early settlers of the county have been impossible to compile as there is so little information available about them. References will be found following the sketch and not in the footnotes as in other chapters.

SYLVESTER ADAMS -- born about 1760; married February 9, 1792, Rebecca Boyd, daughter of George Boyd. Between 1805 and 1808 he moved to Humphreys County where he died March 2, 1830. His wife died January 19, 1829. They were the parents of 13 children, the names of only eleven are known. Revolutionary Service is claimed for him.

Lineage: JOHN ADAMS was the first ancestor of this family, came from Wales, and settled in Maryland about 1700. He had three sons: Sylvester, Philip, and JOHN, and they all lived in Virginia before Revolution.

JOHN ADAMS II, son of John, ancestor of the Humphreys County family came to Halifax, Virginia, and located about the time of its formation from Lynchburg in 1752. He married Susan Wood and they were the parents of eight children: William, born about 1765, died 1839; SYLVESTER, born about 1760; Richard; John; Philip; Benjamin; Susan Wood; and Elizabeth.

Children of Sylvester Adams and Rebecca Boyd:

1. John - married, moved to Henry County, Tennessee, had several children.
 2. Samuel - second son; born June 5, 1805, Halifax County, Virginia. Married on December 16, 1824, Rebecca May of Dickson County, daughter of Captain John May, originally from North Carolina. They had four children: John W.; Jesse M.; Martha J.; and Collins. John W. and Martha were the only ones who married.
 3. Sylvester - b. about 1810 in Virginia; married Anna McCloud, and died in this county. (See next sketch)
 4. Thomas - born in Humphreys County; married in the county in 1849, moved to Ark.
 5. Boyd - fifth son; removed from Humphreys County to Graves County, Ky., early in life and located near Mayfield where his descendants still live.
 6. William - moved to Johnson County, Arkansas in 1830 with his brother.
 7. Ichabod - youngest son, born in Humphreys County about 1812, married on Jan. 23, 1883, Ann C. Hooper, and migrated to Henderson County, Texas. (Ann C. Hooper is believed to be a sister of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper. Not definitely established.) Ichabod was known locally, in Texas, as Colonel Cake Adams. He was the father of Keziah Adams who married Brooks W. Lee of Brownwood, Texas.
 8. Susan - married Horatio Humphreys
 9. Sarah - married Alexander Winstead. She was born about 1813 in Tennessee.
 10. Rebecca - married Thomas May
 11. Martha - born 1817; married Hiram B. Traylor of Georgia. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters. He died circa 1850.
- (Information from Irene Adams Wirtz, 232 E. Beverly Street, Staunton, Virginia.)

SYLVESTER ADAMS --born about 1810 in Virginia, according to 1850 Census. Married Anna McLoed (or McLoud or McLeod), widow of Duncan McLoed. He was a farmer and served as representative to the house in the 28th General Assembly in 1849. His children: (He possibly made an earlier marriage also)

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Josiah, b. about 1829 | 4. John, b. about 1839 |
| 2. Montgomery, b. about 1831 | 5. Cave, b. about 1844 |
| 3. Boyd, b. about 1834 | 6. Sylvester, Jr., b. about 1847 |

(Information of Irene Adams Wirtz, 232 E. Beverley St., Staunton, Va.; 1850 Census; and Court Minutes of Humphreys County 1838.)

GEORGE L. ALEXANDER -- born in Tennessee, probably Sumner County, Jan. 1, 1805, (Birth date from Ebenezer Presbyterian Church Session Book, Maury Co., Tenn.), married first Martha (Patsy) Combs on March 17, 1825 or 1829. Died 1888 or 1890 in Graves County, Ky. Buried in McCuiston Cemetery, Callaway County, Ky. (Information from Robert Alexander, great grandson, of Mayfield, Ky.)

George Logan Alexander was the son of Silas and Sarah Alexander. (Probably Sarah Reese, daughter of Captain James Reese.) Silas Alexander was an Ensign in the Tenn. State Militia in Sumner County in 1798, was on the first grand jury of Maury County in December 1807, and was in the War of 1812, enlisting from Maury County in Colonel Thomas McCrory's Second Regiment Tennessee Militia. Silas Alexander was the son of Lt. William Alexander, Revolutionary Soldier of North Carolina, born Jan. 30, 1745, in North Carolina and died in Maury County, Tennessee, May 31, 1820. This William Alexander had married Mary Brown. (From DAR Records, National Number 470525). The immigrant ancestor of this family of Alexanders was Samuel Alexander, born in Scotland in 1660 and was in Somerset County, Maryland, by 1680. (See Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. 7, p. 176.)

George Logan Alexander moved to Humphreys County between 1830 and 1840, and in the 1840 Census was living with his family in District 7 of Humphreys County. Family tradition says that he was a school teacher and taught a school in the Hustburg community. George L. Alexander left Humphreys County before 1850 and later lived in Graves and Callaway Counties in Kentucky.

Children of George Logan Alexander and Martha Combs:

1. Sarah (Sallie) -- married Bernard Neale; buried in Neale Cemetery, Graves Co., Ky.
2. Almira (Mira) -- married Aaron McDaniel
3. Robert P. -- b. Jan. 24, 1841, d. June 26, 1911, married Feb. 7, 1866 to Martha Yarbrough of Humphreys County
4. Joshua -- died 1916, buried Neale Cemetery, Graves County, Ky.
5. Jennie -- married Dr. Lawson Jones
6. Frank
7. William -- was a minister and went to Oklahoma or Texas
8. James C. -- married Jane Jones; buried Cutland Cemetery, Callaway County, Ky.

Children of George Logan Alexander and second wife Anna _____

1. Molly -- married Harper Tucker
2. George -- married Ellen Bateman

(Information on children from Mrs. Edna Swift, Paducah, Ky., granddaughter of James C. Alexander; Mrs. Van Alexander Wyly, Washington, D. C., daughter of Robert P. Alexander; Mr. Robert Alexander, grandson of George Alexander II, of Mayfield, Kentucky; and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Columbia, Tennessee, co-author of Maury County Marriages, 1807 - 1837, and Maury County Marriages, 1839 - 1852.)

ELIZABETH ALLISON -- died 1838 when her estate was being settled. John Madden was the administrator. Her heirs, her children, were:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Robert A., b. 1803 | 4. James, b. Aug. 29, 1812 |
| 2. Joseph F., b. 1809 | 5. Alfred |
| 3. David | 6. Sally |

(Court minutes of 1838; 1850 Census; Parker Cemetery Inscriptions.)

JAMES R. ALLISON -- born Aug. 29, 1812, Tennessee; died March 17, 1884, buried in Parker Cemetery, Halls Creek. Married Lucinda B. (Surname unknown.) She was born April 23, 1820, and died March 1, 1880, buried Parker Cemetery. Their children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Alfred, b. about 1839 | 4. James F., born about 1857 |
| 2. Robert, b. about 1841 | |
| 3. William C., b. 1842, d. 1914 | |

(Census Records of 1850, 1860, 1870; Tombstone inscriptions Parker Cemetery.)

The Allison of Humphreys County have a North Carolina background. The Allison of North Carolina were descendants of five or six brothers to come from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania before the American Revolution and lived on Yellowstone River there, later moving to North Carolina. (The Magazine of American Genealogy, Number 5, December 1929, p. 42.)

ALEXANDER ANDERSON -- Revolutionary Soldier living in Humphreys County in 1840 and drawing his pension here.

WYATT ARNOLD -- served in 1810 militia from Humphreys County; purchased lot in the old town of Reynoldsburg. Not ascertained if this is the same Wyatt Arnold who is also given as an early settler of Benton County, living on Beaver Dam Creek.

JOHN BAPTISTA ASHE -- received land grant for the property that is now New Johnsonville for his services in the American Revolution. Never settled in this county, as far as can be determined, but included in this list for interest. Born 1748 in Halifax, North Carolina, died November 27, 1802, Halifax, N. C. Married Elizabeth Monford. He entered the army at an early age, was appointed Captain of the 6th Regiment of the Continental Service, commanded by Colonel Alexander Lillington, April 17, 1776, and promoted to major 1777, and then promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 1st N.C. Regiment 1778. He served at the hard fought battle of Eutaw Springs in September 1781 under General Nathaniel Greene. He was elected member of the Continental Congress in 1787 and served until 1788, and a member of Congress in 1790 and served until 1793. He was elected Governor of the State of North Carolina but died before his qualification. Children:

1. Samuel Porter, married Mary Sheppard

(DAR Roster, p. 212; Magazine of American Genealogy, No. 9, published April 1930, p. 209; refer to DAR National Numbers 49743 and 49744.)

LOUIS BARFIELD -- of North Carolina settled in vicinity of Reynoldsburg 1800-1805.

LOUIS AND ZACHARIAH LAKE -- soldiers in the War of 1812 from the county.

MOSES FOX -- b. about 1776 in South Carolina. Came to Humphreys County about 1800 and has long been considered the first settler of the county. Buried in the Fox Cemetery at Denver, Tennessee. He married Nancy _____, b. about 1776 in S. C. In 1850 Census William, age 31, and Moses, Jr., age 26 were living in their household.

MASON BOX -- born December 1805, S. C., died 1861. Married October 22, 1833, to Elizabeth Harmon, born May 2, 1807, Virginia, died 1874. Their children:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Washington H. Box, b. July 27, 1834
killed 1863 by Jayhawkers | 5. Nancy, b. Feb. 12, 1840 |
| 2. Moses Oliver Box, b. Nov. 15, 1835
married Emma W. Askew | 6. Henry Allen, b. April 14, 1841 |
| 3. Lamira, b. April 3, 1837 | 7. Eleanor C., b. June 14, 1842 |
| 4. Susan, b. Nov. 4, 1838 | 8. Felix Grundy, b. June 27, 1844 |
| | 9. Mason, b. March 7, 1847 |

Young Eva Joy Tomlinson (born June 11, 1959; daughter of Moses Oliver Tomlinson and Bertha Powers Tomlinson) is a young representative of this settler's line now living in the county.

(Information from Box Bible; Goodspeed, p. 1208; 1850 Census.)

LINK BOX -- lived in the county early. Married Rebecca Steel. Her mother was Elizabeth Steel, born July 2, 1779 in Orange County, N.C., half sister of Solomon Jones, came to Hickman County 1821. Her father was Thomas Steel, born Nov. 26, 1769. (Information from Spence, History of Hickman County.)

WILLIAM BRACHEN -- sometimes spelled Brather, sometimes Brasher. Believed to be the same man found with three different spellings. Granted 640 acres by state 1810-1820.

ALEXANDER BREVARD -- died October 25, 1828 or 1829. Will probated 1832. Served as captain in North Carolina line. Received land grant for 3,040 acres in county. He gave site of Reynoldsburg to county. Never lived in the county, as far as can be determined. Married Rebecca Davidson. Children:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Eliza, married William D. Hayne | 6. Theodore W. married _____ Hopkins |
| 2. Ephraim A. | 7. Joseph A. M. |
| 3. John Franklin--came to Humphreys Co. to select land for donation. He had daughter named Rebecca | 8. Mary married -----Bumley |
| 4. Robert A. | 9. Alexander J. |
| 5. Harriet -- married Major D. Forney, also given as Fomey, Daniel M. Forney | 10. Isabella married _____ May |
- (much confusion about children. Harriet May given in will, as well as Isabella May, Martha Bunsley.)

(Information from DAR Roster of Tennessee; Will of Alexander Brevard, Lincoln County North Carolina Will Book; Humphreys County Records; Land Grants of North Carolina; Index of Revolutionary Pensioners; Mathews, Lineage and Tradition of the Family of John Springs III; Stewart County Deeds, Volume 3, 1789-1818.)

BENJAMIN BREVARD -- brother of Alexander Brevard, son of John Brevard and Jane McWhorter of Iredell County, North Carolina. Served as private in North Carolina line. His age was given as 72 years on November 29, 1833 pension roll. His pension number was S3068. He died before 1840 when his estate was being settled in that year by Theophilis C. Brevard, believed to have been his son. (Information from Humphreys County Court Minutes of 1840; Pension Roll of Senate Documents of the 23rd Congress; Pension Records of National Archives; Mathews, Lineage... John Springs III.)

JOSEPH BREVARD -- received grant of land for his military services for land in Humphreys County. Did not live here, as far as can be determined. Brother of Alexander and Benjamin Brevard. According to the Mathews, he married Rebecca, daughter of Captain Ely Kershaw. Was lieutenant in Continental Army at 17 years; served in the 2nd South Carolina Regiment in 1776, captured at Charleston and died as prisoner in Bermuda in 1781. According to land grants in National Archives, his bounty land warrant was issued January 12, 1799. (Information: Stewart County Deeds, 1789-1818, p. 111; Index to Revolutionary Soldiers, National Archives; Mathews, Lineage and Tradition of the Family of John Springs III.)

THEOPHILIS C. BREVARD -- b. about 1808 in North Carolina. Married Seraphine_____, born about 1818 in North Carolina. First appears in Humphreys County records in 1840 when he was settling the estate of Benjamin Brevard. By Census of 1860 he had removed from the county. His children as listed on 1850 Census:

1. Benjamin, b. about 1841 in Tennessee
 2. Tomson, b. about 1843 in Tennessee
 3. Isaac, born about 1844, Tennessee
 4. Sidney, born about 1849, Tennessee
- (Information 1850 Census of Humphreys County; Humphreys County Minutes, 1840.)

JAMES BRIGANT or BRIGANCE -- operated a still on White Oak Creek. For many years the Brigrance home was given as the boundary for Humphreys County and Stewart County in this section.

JAMES BRIGHAM -- Revolutionary Soldier of Stewart County. Born 1735, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died 1818 in Stewart County, Tennessee. Married December 26, 1766, to Louisa Looney, died 1820. Believed to be the progenitor of the Brighams of this county.

Served as private in Captain Isaac Shelby's company. Lived in Sullivan County, Tenn., during the Revolutionary War.

Children:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. David | 5. James |
| 2. John | 6. Elizabeth |
| 3. Thomas | 7. Polly |
| 4. William, b. July 24, 1776, married | 8. Louise |
| Jean Wilson, b. 1792, d. Aug. 16, 1864 | |

(Information from DAR Roster, p. 333; DAR National Number 348027.)

JOHN BRIGHAM -- owned still on the Long Branch of White Oak in early years of county.

ALEXANDER BROWN -- born in Maryland. One of the early settlers of the 1810-1820 period. Married Kesiah Brothers, b. 1781 in North Carolina. He died before 1850 as she is listed as widow on that census. He was listed on the 1840 Census of county.

Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. John, b. 1804, Barren Co., Ky. | 3. Benjamin, b. 1823, Tennessee |
| 2. Hugh, b. 1818, Tennessee | 4. Possibly there were others |

BENJAMIN BROWN -- b. August 15, 1790, d. Jan. 10, 1854, born in North Carolina. He married Rachel Lane, b. June 7, 1799, North Carolina, died, July 1, 1889. They are buried in the Brown Cemetery on Long Branch in Houston County. When he died, he was buried in Humphreys County; when she died, she was buried in Houston County--yet the cemetery was the same one. He was described by descendants as a red headed Irishman.

Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Theny, b. Oct. 18, 1812 | 7. Rachel, b. Sept. 2, 1831, d. October 21, 1913, married I. N. Nichols |
| 2. Andrew A., b. Nov. 10, 1817 | 8. Benjamin, b. April 4, 1833, died Feb. 25, 1918. C.S.A. Soldier married Jane McDonald Jan. 3, 1855 |
| 3. Martha (Patsy), b. Feb. 15, 1824 | 9. Charlotte M. b. Jan. 1, 1835, died Dec. 23, 1886, never married |
| 4. Cassander, b. Feb. 28, 1825
d. Aug. 30, 1905, unmarried | 10. Abigail, b. Nov. 27, 1836, died Dec. 29, 1889, never married |
| 5. Ruthy M. b. June 7, 1826
d. May 20, 1910, married as second wife to Mitchell Hudson | 11. Cynthia Jane, b. March 20, 1839, died June 18, 1888, married Jan. 16, 1857 Philander Rushing |
| 6. Perry L. Brown, b. March 21, 1828
d. July 7, 1886, married July 21, 1866 N. A. Cowen (maiden name Ridings, she was widow of _____ Cowen.) | |

Children of Benjamin Brown and Rachel Lane (continued)

12. Margaret, b. Sept. 22, 1840, d. Feb. 27, 1922, married Oct. 12, 1856 to George Wade Knight, Confederate Soldier.
13. Emily, b. Aug. 18, 1842, d. Dec. 21, 1916, married 1858 to Charles Brooks Triplett, Confederate Soldier.

(Information from Brown Bible, in possession of C. Leonard Petty of Waverly, in 1963; Tombstone inscriptions from Brown Cemetery, Long Branch, Houston County.)

CHARLES BROWN -- early settler in the county from Georgia.

JAMES BROWN -- served in state militia in 1810 from this county.

DR. JOHN BROWN -- born 1804, Barren County, Ky. Son of Alexander Brown and Kesiah Brothers. He married 1831 to Nancy S. Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson. He married second, about 1838, to Lucy Warren Draper, born in North Carolina, and widow of _____ Draper. In 1870, Dr. Brown served as the county surveyor and was living in District 11. (See also outstanding men of 1886 chapter.) His children:

By first marriage:

1. Robert T. b. 1832, d. 1852
2. Filanda P., b. 1833

By second marriage:

1. Berri (Terrasena) b. about 1839
2. Lucy, b. about 1844
3. Missouri, b. about 1838
4. Emmaline, b. about 1850
5. Daniel A.

(Information from 1850 Census; Goodspeed, p. 1208; The Turner Family, p. 20.)

PERRY BROWN -- Served in Seminole War of 1836. Lived in 1837 in District 10.

THE REVEREND JACOB BROWNING, JR. -- son of Jacob Browning and Elizabeth Lywaters. Born 1762 in Culpeper County, Virginia, d. 1784. Died in West Tennessee. He was a Baptist minister. Settled first in Wilson County and is found as an officiant of many of the early marriages of that county. He was living in Humphreys County in 1832 when he signed the pension of Absalom Knight, when he was applying for pension for service in the Revolutionary War. (Pension S4483.) In 1833 he delivered the opening sermon at the Baptist Church in Paris, Henry County, and was called to the pastorate of this church. He died there 1841. His children:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hosea, b. 1785 | 5. Louisa, b. 1793 |
| 2. Julia, b. 1787 | 6. John, b. 1795 |
| 3. Polly, b. 1789 | 7. Elizabeth, b. 1797 |
| 4. Jacob A., b. 1791 | |

(Information from Genealogy of Brownings in America, 1621-1908, by E.F. Browning; and Johnson, History of Henry County, Tennessee.)

JACOB BROWNING -- donated the land for the Pascom Methodist Church in Humphreys County in 1855.

ROBERT BROWN -- Revolutionary Soldier who made application for pension but was rejected.

DAVID H. BURTON -- the first sheriff of Humphreys County of which there is an record.

HENRY BURTON -- Revolutionary Soldier living in the county. He was listed as being 75 years old in 1822. Served as private on North Carolina line. Pension S39262. (Index to Revolutionary Soldiers, National Archives; Pension Roll for 1822;)

MAJOR JOHN H. BURTON -- early settler on Big Richland Creek. Served in the state

militia in 1810. Granted 15 acres by the state of Tennessee between 1810-1820.

THOMAS H. BURTON -- sometimes given as an early settler of Humphreys County, but he lived in the section of the county that became Benton County.

HILLARY CAPPS -- listed as living in Humphreys County in 1840. Revolutionary Soldier Simon Steptoe was living in the household of Hillary Capps for that year and drawing a pension. Hillary Capps died about 1846 for in that year his estate was being settled in Benton County.

GENERAL JAMES A. CARNES -- born in Humphreys County. His parents came from North Carolina and settled here. He removed from the county in 1826 and settled in Harde-man County, Tennessee. He was long a prominent figure in the state militia and in 1861 held the rank of brigadier general. He established his home in Memphis in 1849 and during the war his family took refuge in Georgia. He died Columbia, South Caro-lina, May 1864. General Carnes was of Scotch-Irish lineage and his family had been in North Carolina since the colonial days. He married Elizabeth A. Jones, born N.C. His son Captain William Watts Carnes was one of the youngest artillery captains in the Confederate service and had an outstanding career. (Information from History of Tennessee, Hale and Merritt, Volume VIII, 2327-2330.)

DAVID CHILDERS--born about 1768 in South Carolina; died about October 1850 in Hump-hreys County, Tennessee. He owned the land that was the site of Waverly. He was married to Anny_____, born about 1784 in North Carolina. Settled on Dyron Forge Creek, southeast of Dover; later lived on Lick Creek near William Outlaw in Stewart County in 1806; found as serving on jury and grand jury in that county in 1806. His children were:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lucy married Hugh McKelvey. She was born about 1804. | 5. Meredith |
| 2. Goen | 6. William W. |
| 3. Joel | 7. Martha married Jackson Christian |
| 4. Nicy married Laban Hendrix. She was born about 1808 | 8. Larkin |
| | 9. Mitchell served as sheriff of county |

(Information from 1850 Census; Will of David Childers in Humphreys County Records of 1850; Stewart County Minutes, 1806. There is much disagreement among descendants as to the correct spelling of the surname. Some spell it Childress, some Childers.)

GREENBERRY COLLIER -- born about 1804 in Tennessee. He married Elizabeth Traylor, born about 1815 in Humphreys County. They were married about 1830. Their children:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. David D. born March 26, 1848, served as sheriff of county | 3. Hugh, born about 1851 |
| 2. Elizabeth P., born about 1847 | 4. Cordelia, born about 1854 |

Greenberry Collier had been married once before his marriage to Elizabeth Traylor. (Information from 1850 Census; Goodspeed, p. 1213; 1860 Census; 1870 Census.)

JAMES CRAIG

ROBERT CRAIG--both served in the 1810 state militia from Humphreys County.

KEMPS CRAWLEY--born in North Carolina. Settled near Reynoldsburg between 1800 - 1805. Soldier in the War of 1812 from this county.

JAMES COLEY or COLLEY--Revolutionary Soldier who drew his pension in the county, his pension application S3168. He had served as a private on the North Carolina line, and his age was given as 76 years in 1832. He received annual pension of \$80. (Information from Index to Revolutionary Soldiers, National Archives; Pension list for 1833.)

SEABORN J. COOLEY--born 1794 in South Carolina; settled in Humphreys County along the waters of Turkey Creek. His wife Mary was born 1799 in South Carolina.

WILLIAM A. COCK--born 1812, died 1880, buried Cook Cemetery on Long Branch. His wife Rebecca was born 1819 and died 1869, buried Cook Cemetery. Their children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. J. Thomas, b. 1855, d. 1938
married 1. Georgie _____
b. 1868, d. 1902
married 2. Nicie Averitt
b. 1871, d. 1950 | 3. John W., b. 1850, d. 1930
married 1. Elizabeth French, b. 1861
died 1889
married 2. Mary French, b. 1863
died 1952 |
| 2. Louisa, b. 1841, d. 1898
never married | 4. Missouri, b. 1861, d. 1921
married Joshua Knight |
- (Information from tombstone inscriptions in Cook Cemetery, Long Branch.)

ELISHA CROSSWELL--born about 1798 in North Carolina. Served in War of 1812. His wife Sarah was born about 1818 in Tennessee. Among their children in 1870 were:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Martha, b. about 1851 | 4. George, born about 1859 |
| 2. Frank, b. about 1853 | 5. Cora, born about 1865 |
| 3. Andrew, b. about 1855 | |

NELSON CROSSWELL---born about 1791 in North Carolina; served in War of 1812; lived in District 11 in 1870.

NIMROD CROSSWELL---born about 1765 in North Carolina. He settled first in Stewart County where he registered his stock mark in 1806. His mark was a smooth crop in left ear and a nick under the right ear. He served on the jury in this county for several terms of court. He settled along White Oak in Humphreys County between the period 1810-1820. He was a pioneer minister in this area. By 1850 he had retired from active ministry and was living as a very old man in the household of Isam Rogers. (1850 Census; Stewart County Minutes, 1806.)

ISAAC L. CROW---sometimes given as Isaac S. Crow. Served in state militia from this county in 1810. Purchased lot in Reynoldsburg. On the 1837 tax list of the county.

JOHN DAVERSON---served in militia of 1810 from Humphreys County.

ABRAHAM DAVIDSON---Revolutionary Soldier who drew his pension in the county for his services as a private on the Virginia line. He received an annual payment of \$60 and his pension application was S3272. His age was given as 79 years on the 1833 pension roll.

GEORGE DAVIDSON---Revolutionary Soldier living in the county who served in South Carolina line. Only mention of his service is found on the pension application of Samuel Dunlap (Pension S3310) which was made on July 23, 1833, and he was applying also for a pension on his own on that date.

MICHAEL DICKSON---lived at Reynoldsburg, left in 1814, and founded Tuscumbia, Alabama. He was also one of the early commissioners of the town. He was the eighth child of Joseph Dickson, b. 1743, Chester County, Pa., d. 1803 Dickson County, Tennessee, and Jane Moulton, b. 1759, d. 1812.

WILLIAM DRAUCHON---built first house in Waverly in 1837, and built first hotel in Waverly in 1838. Served the county as coroner for a time, resigned.

GENERAL JOHN H. DUNLAP---born 1801 in Knoxville, Tennessee. Settled at Reynoldsburg in 1823 where he practiced law. Moved within few years to Paris, Tennessee, where many descendants live today. (Information from Johnson, History of Henry County, Tenn.)

SAMUEL DUNLAP--Revolutionary Soldier living in the county in 1833. He was born in 1757 in Craven County, South Carolina, where he lived until about 1813 when he came to Humphreys County, Tennessee, and purchased land from William Legett on the Rigeon Roost of Turkey Creek, below Spring Branch, on December 17, 1813. He later owned land on Little Richland Creek which he purchased from Joseph Summer. In 1837 he was living in District 1.

He stated, under oath, that he entered service as a volunteer private in 1775 and served for three months. He volunteered again on July 1776 and was discharged in September of that year. He was drafted on March 1, 1779, and served another term of three months in service. In July 1780 he volunteered and fought under General Sumpter. During this term of enlistment he was a member of a reconnoitering party which captured 200 British soldiers. He served three months at this time. Again in April 1781 he volunteered and served for three months. He served the total of fourteen months in all during the war. (From Humphreys County Deed Book A; S3310.)

CALEB ELLIS--born in Virginia. He married Margaret Judkins, born in Virginia, who later married Nathan Fletcher. He served in the War of 1812. He moved from this county in 1824 and settled in Stewart County. He was the father of Thomas B. Ellis of Stewart Court. (Information from Goodspeed, p. 1301.)

JOEL ESTES--born January 22, 1780, died September 16, 1833 near Waverly. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah L. Bates, whom he married on October 13, 1801. She was born 1781, and died about 1825. On June 30, 1831, he was married to Mary Lee Wilson.

He served as captain of a company of volunteer riflemen in the 43rd regiment of Virginia Militia, attached to 4th Regiment of Virginia Militia, in the War of 1812. Appeared on muster rolls dated from Norfolk, Virginia, on Sept. 16, 1813, and again on October 15, 1813. Buried in Estes Family Cemetery near Waverly. Government marker put on his grave in 1937 by a descendant. (Information from Soldiers of the War of 1812 Buried in Tennessee, published 1959, p. 37.)

FINIS EWING--one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and remembered as having been in Humphreys County as a visiting preacher by many. He was married to Margaret Davidson, daughter of William Lee Davidson, Jr. and Elizabeth Davidson. William Lee Davidson was the son of General William Lee Davidson and Margaret Brevard, daughter of John Brevard and sister of Alexander Brevard. (Mathews, John Springs.

CONRAD FARMER

JOHN FARMER ---both men served in the militia in 1811 from this county.

GEORGE W. FARMER--born 1795 in Orange County, N. C., the son of a soldier of the War of 1812. He came to Humphreys County as an early settler. In 1819 he moved to Sulphur Creek in present Benton County and became chairman of the first county court in that county. (Hamer, History of Tennessee.)

JOHN FORD--served in militia in 1810 from this county.

DANIEL FORESEE--born about 1783 in Virginia. His wife Naomi was born about 1788 in Virginia. He came to Humphreys County very early. His children in 1850 were:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mary, b. about 1814, Tennessee | 4. Tilford, b. about 1823, served in |
| 2. James, b. about 1818, Tennessee | Maney's Battery |
| Was High Sheriff in 1850. | 5. Valentine, b. about 1825 |
| 3. Sarah, b. about 1820, Tennessee | 6. Amanda, b. about 1828 |

(Information from 1850, 1860 Census; 1902 Sentinel.)

HEZEKIAH FORREST--born March 6, 1816, Tennessee, died December 28, 1896 in Howell County, Missouri, buried Blue Mound Cemetery in that county. He married about 1835 or 1836 in Humphreys County, Tennessee, to Martha Elender Utley, daughter of Abel Utley and Elizabeth Hail. Martha Utley was born in Wake County, North Carolina, on March 6, 1820, and died September 30, 1883, Howell County, Missouri, where she is buried in the Blue Mound Cemetery. He married Hannah Wright, the widow Baker, as his second wife. His third marriage was to Martha Ann Flalock. His children were:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sarah Ann, b. Jan. 27, 1838, in Benton County, died May 2, 1877. Married Charles F. Starns | 7. James D., b. March 31, 1852, Benton County, married 1876 Zilpah Hopkins |
| 2. Elizabeth J., b. March 3, 1840, in Benton County, d. April 30, 1880. Married Thomas Henderson Willis | 8. Missouri Carolina, b. June 15, 1854, Benton County, died July 20, 1923, married 1874 John Ragland Langston. |
| 3. John H., b. March 5, 1841, in Benton County, died July 30, 1930. He was married 1865 to Sarah Adeline Cole. | 9. Mary Leona Josephine, b. Sept. 11, 1856, Benton County, d. March 25, 1938, married 1880 John Samuel McFarland |
| 4. Martin C., born in Benton County, married 1868 Mary F. Herrin | 10. Agnella Dacia, b. Oct. 16, 1858, in Benton County, d. Aug. 5, 1925, married 1874 Martin B. Reeves. |
| 5. Enoch A., born Benton County, married 1869 to Serena Haselton. | 11. Enos Jeptha, b. Dec. 16, 1866, Benton County, died March 3, 1876. |
| 6. Rosannah Eveline, b. Feb. 15, 1850 in Benton County, married to Samuel Moody Pace. | 12. Dora, daughter by second marriage married Sanford Reagan. |

Most of these children are buried in the Blue Mound Cemetery in Howell County, Mo. Hezekiah Forrest donated the land for the cemetery, church, and school at this place. The buildings have been torn down but the cemetery is still in use. (Information furnished by Bill Randolph, U. S. Navy.)

JAMES FORREST--owned cotton gin on Halls Creek.

JAMES FORREST--born about 1795 in North Carolina. Cumberland Presbyterian preacher in the county. He was married to Sarah _____, b. about 1797 in South Carolina. His children were:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. William, b. about 1821 in Tennessee | 4. John, b. about 1837 in Tennessee |
| 2. Eli, b. about 1829 in Tennessee | 5. Jane H., b. May 6, 1822, d. May 14, 1897 married John H. Knight |
| 3. Elizabeth, b. about 1834 in Tenn. | |

It is believed that Richard B. Forrest was another of his sons, not established. (1850 Census; Knight Family Bible in possession of the late Mrs. R. A. Bryant; tombstone inscriptions in Parker Cemetery; information supplied by Lt. Bill Randolph.)

WILLIAM FORREST--purchased land on Halls Creek in 1811 from Robert Prince. His wife was named Margaret. In 1824 Margaret Forrest sold 50 acres to John Forrest. This was land left to her during her lifetime by her husband William Forrest. It is believed, but not proved, that the James and John Forrest on the 1820 Census were their sons. (Information Deed Books of Humphreys County, 1820 Census.)

WILLIAM FORREST--born about 1787 in Virginia. His wife M. A. was born about 1797 in Virginia. Their children in 1850 were:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. James, b. about 1827 in Tennessee | 4. William, b. about 1820, Tennessee married Mary _____, b. about 1830. |
| 2. Elizabeth, b. about 1830, Tennessee | |
| 3. George, b. about 1831, Tennessee | |

(1850 Census of Humphreys County, Tennessee.) Tradition has it that the Humphreys County Forrests were related to General Forrest and from Sir Thomas Forrest, an early settler of Jamestown. Attempts to verify this legend have met with little success.

WILLIAM FORTNER--an early settler on Big Richland Creek, about 1805.

JESSE FUQUA, SR.--noted pioneer Primitive Baptist preacher. He also had quite a reputation as a water witch, being able to locate underground streams of water, and he was much called upon for these services. He came to Hickman County with Solomon Jones and first located on Big Spring Creek about one and one-half miles from the mouth of this creek in 1827. In 1844 he organized the Harmony Primitive Baptist Church in Humphreys County and presided over it until his death in 1859. He was born about 1793 in Virginia and was married to Narcissa _____, born about 1800 in Virginia. In 1850 his children were:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Aulena, b. about 1828 in Tennessee | 4. Pauline, b. about 1839 in Tennessee |
| 2. Jesse J., Jr., b. about 1830 | 5. Susan, b. about 1842 in Tennessee |
| 3. William, b. about 1834 in Tennessee | |
- (Information from Spence, History of Hickman County; 1850 Census; Hale and Merritt, Tennessee and Tennesseans, Volume IV, p. 1172.)

JESSE J. FUQUA--son of Jesse Fuqua and his wife Narcissa. (See above.) He succeeded his father as the minister of the Harmony Primitive Baptist Church and his service was only interrupted by the Civil War, and following the war he continued his pastoral labors for forty years in the county. He was born about 1830 in Tennessee and married Elmeda Pullen, daughter of W. C. Pullen of Kentucky. He enlisted in the 11th Tennessee Regulars and served throughout the war, looking after the army mechanics in camp. When he returned to his home following the war, his family did not recognize him as he had a beard sixteen inches in length and he had left his home as a clean-shaven young man. His wife and children spent the war years with her father in Kentucky. His children included:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Pleasant J., b. March 1852 in Graves County, Kentucky, married Matilda Holland of Humphreys County. | 2. Nancy, born 1860 in Tennessee
Possibly others. |
|--|--|

WILLIAM GIBSON--Revolutionary Soldier who drew his pension in the county in 1840. He served as private on the North Carolina line and he was listed as being 85 years in the 1822 roll of pensioners. Age given as 93 years in 1840.

ISAAC HALE--Revolutionary Soldier who drew his pension in the county in 1840. His age was given as 78 years.

JOHN HALES--early settler in the county from Georgia.

JAMES HAMILTON--settled on Halls Creek about 1806. He was a Revolutionary Soldier and was born at Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina. He fought at both Guilford Courthouse and Kings Mountain. Following the war he crossed the mountains to Tennessee, becoming one of the pioneer of Humphreys County. He bought a tract of land about five miles northwest of the present site of Waverly. Later he moved to Carroll County where he died and his will his probated. He married Jane Gwin in Guilford County, North Carolina, on February 7, 1782. Their children were:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ann, b. March 1, 1783, m. Mar. 20, 1800, Jacob Parks, b 1777, d. 1841 | 5. Polly, b. June 13, 1792, married _____ Madden |
| 2. Jane, b. Oct. 1, 1784, married James Latimer. They moved to Texas 1834. | 6. James, b. Nov. 22, 1794, married Peggy Langford (Lankford) |
| 3. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 27, 1785, married Jacob McKee. Moved to Maury County, Tennessee. | 7. Robert, b. June 5, 1796, married Elizabeth Bethea |
| 4. Thomas, b. April 10, 1789, married to Elizabeth Forrest on Jan. 2, 1812. Her mother was Margaret Guthrie. | 8. Alexander, b. Oct. 20, 1798, marriage data unknown |
| | 9. John, b. March 1, 1803, further information, unknown. (continued) |

Children of James and Jane Gwin Hamilton (continued)

10. Sally, b. Feb. 22, 1806, married Henry Lankford. (Their descendants live in Henry County, Tennessee. For further family information see Johnson, History of Henry County.)

James Hamilton was born May 1, 1757. He was the son of Thomas Hamilton, Revolutionary Soldier, and Jane McCracken. Thomas Hamilton served one month on the N.C. line.

Thomas Hamilton, son of Jane Gwin and James Hamilton, was a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for over seventy years. At the time of his death he was the only man who had been an elder of the church since the year of its origin. He was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, near Hamilton's Station. His father James Hamilton came to Humphreys County in 1808 (elsewhere given as 1806) and about the time they were getting settled the Indian depredations broke out anew along the river. Most of the settlers, according to his memory, left the county, and his father moved his family back to Sumner County, but returned the next year. Thomas Hamilton married Jan. 2, 1812, to Elizabeth Forrest. His family and others had erected a camp ground on a branch of White Oak, about five miles from his home. He left Humphreys County in 1820 and moved to Henderson County near Pleasant Exchange. In January of 1822 he moved to Carroll County.

He recalled that his mother Jane Gwin Hamilton professed religion under the ministry of a Mr. McGready in North Carolina, and that she shouted aloud, and continued to be a religious shouter as long as she lived. (Information from Mrs. N. H. Moore, Sr., 2967 Avenue B, Beaumont, Texas, great-granddaughter of Robert Hamilton; Volume I of Our Old Men, published 1877; Hale and Merritt, VII, 2170. The children of James Hamilton are given, erroneously, as the children of Thomas Hamilton, Revolutionary Soldier, in the Tennessee DAR Roster. For further verification see pension record of Jane Gwin Hamilton number W155; and the Carroll County, Tennessee, minutes for September 1831 when the will of James Hamilton was being probated.)

ROBERT HAMILTON--served in the War of 1812 as a private in Captain James Craig's company of Second West Tennessee Militia, from Sept. 20, 1814 to April 29, 1815. He resided in Humphreys County, Tennessee. (War Department, Adjutant General's Office.)

THOMAS HAMILTON--Revolutionary Soldier, born about 1750 in Guilford County, died 1825 in Carroll County, Tennessee. He married 1775 to Elizabeth Gwin (or Gwinn) who was born 1755 and died in Carroll County in 1824. He served under Francis Marion and his claims were granted April 1776 and May 1779. He is believed to be a son of Thomas Hamilton and Jane McCracken, and a brother to James Hamilton. The children of James Hamilton are often given, erroneously, as the children of Thomas Hamilton. (Information from Tennessee DAR Roster.)

REDLICK BETHEA--served in the War of 1812 as a private in Captain James Craig's company, 2nd Regiment, West Tennessee Militia, commanded by Colonel Alexander Lowry, from September 20, 1814, to April 29, 1815. He resided in Reynoldsburg, Humphreys County, Tennessee. (Information from Kinfolks, by William C. Harllee, p. 2000.)

DAVID HARRIS--served in state militia in 1810 from this county.

COLEMAN E. HARRIS--born June 17, 1803, in Virginia, and died October 22, 1872. He is buried in the Hamrick Cemetery, two miles west of Waverly on the Dry Creek Road. His father came to Tennessee in 1803 and to Waverly in 1806, where Coleman was reared. He was a magistrate and the county clerk for thirteen years. He married Sallie Yates, who was born in North Carolina, and they were the parents of eight children. Her surnames is also spelled Yeates.

Children of Coleman E. Harris:

1. Freeman, b. Feb. 4, 1831, died Sept. 12, 1851
2. Ann, b. about 1834, m. 1852 W. W. Hobbs
3. Newton, b. about 1836
4. Thomas U., b. Nov. 17, 1838 married Margaret C. McAdoo
5. J. William, b. about 1839, d. 1880 married Ann M. _____ b. Feb. 26, 1835 died Sept. 6, 1894
6. Sarah, b. about 1849

Eight children in all

(Information from Goodspeed, p. 1229; Tombstone inscriptions in Hamrick Cemetery; 1850 Census of Humphreys County.)

STEPHEN HARRIS--settled in Reynoldsburg in period between 1810 and 1820.

ELIJAH HENDERICKS--born about 1763 in North Carolina. Married Ann _____ born about 1768 in South Carolina. Names of only two of children known--Judy, b. 1795 in South Carolina, and Nancy, b. about 1800 in South Carolina. Nancy married _____ Craig. (Information from 1850 Census.)

PHILIP HERNDON--married Sarah Hitchcock in this county and were the parents of Lewis Herndon, born 1824 in Humphreys County. In 1833 they moved to and settled in Stewart County where Lewis married Mary Futrel and fathered eleven children.

HEZEKIAH HICKMAN AND

WILLIAM WASHINGTON HICKMAN--were the sons of Nathaniel Hickman of Hickman County. Ashley Hickman, father of Nathaniel, came to Hickman County and settled in 1815. The two Hickman brothers came to Humphreys County and resided in the Bakerville area. William Washington Hickman married in 1877 to Fannie Henrietta Mullinicks and they were the parents of Claude McDougal Hickman, who was the first Humphreys County soldier killed in World War One.

DANIEL HILLMAN--was the proprietor of extensive iron works in New Jersey, Ohio, Alabama, and Kentucky. He formed a partnership with John Lindsey Sullivan and Anthony Vanleer and they opened the Fair Chance Furnace in this county in 1833. He died about this time. He married Grace Houston and she died 1826. Their son George W. Hillman was a successful merchant, farmer, and manufacturer of this county.

BENJAMIN HOLLAND--early settler in the county, settling at Reynoldsburg. He was from East Tennessee.

HARLY HOLLAND--served in state militia from this county in 1810.

JOHN AND JESSE HOLLAND--early settlers in the county, settling in the west portion on Trace Creek in period 1800 - 1805. They came to the county from Georgia.

JAMES HOLMES--married Martha Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson. They settled on Bear Creek, eight miles west of Waverly. She inherited 320 acres of land from her father. (Information from The Turner Family.)

MOSES HITCHCOCK--Revolutionary Soldier whose pension claim was rejected. He was born about 1755 in South Carolina and was still living in 1850.

BAILEY HOOVER--listed by Goodspeed as having received military land grant in this county for his services in the Revolution. He was a very early settler in the county and was still living in 1850 at the age of 81 years. He was born in Virginia as was his wife Frances, who was born about 1772.

DR. ASA HOWARD--(sometimes given as Asa Howard) practiced medicine at Reynoldsburg. He was the son of Littlen Howard and Martha Thorp of Caldwell County, Kentucky. (Information from The Genealogical Helper, Dec. 1961; Justice of Peace Records.)

ABSALOM HOOVER, JR.--b. 1782, d. 1839, buried in Humphreys County. He married on Feb. 1, 1812, in Davidson County, to Catherine (Kitty) Lucas. Soon after marriage they moved to Humphreys County and settled first on Deer Creek.

Lineage--His father was Absalom Hooper, Sr., born about 1740 in the Edgefield District of South Carolina near the North Carolina line. He was a Revolutionary Soldier in the First Company, First Regiment of South Carolina. Soon after the war, Absalom, Sr., went to the Natchez Trace settlement of Mississippi, and from there to Davidson County, Tennessee, about 1783, settling on a 230-acre land grant given him as a continental soldier. (Grant No. 33, Land Grant Book No. 63, p. 156, File No. 1416, Department of State, Raleigh, N.C.) This land was located on the north side of the Cumberland and on both sides of Whites Creek, which was actually Ewings Creek, a branch of Whites Creek, where he died in 1813. Somewhere at this location he deeded land to the Methodist Church and built Hooper's Chapel, the first Methodist Church in Davidson County, with the exception of McKendree in Nashville. This church has been marked by a DAR commemorative marker, erected at the intersection of Ewing Lane and Dickinson Road. This marker was dedicated to him, Hooper's Chapel, and two of his sons who saw service in the Revolution--Joseph and Ennis Hooper. Absalom Hooper, Sr., is presumed to be buried in the walled-in cemetery near the site of the old church as many of his descendants are buried here.

Children of Absalom Hooper, Jr.:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Nimrod Chauncey, born Dec. 8, 1814,
d. Feb. 29, 1872, married Oct. 8, 1819,
Harriette White. | 5. John L., b. 1821, d. 1842, unmarried.
(Will Book, 1838-1844, Humphreys Co.,
page 156.) |
| 2. Isaac, b. 1812-1813 at Whites Creek,
Davidson County, d. before 1850,
married Elizabeth _____. | 6. Eli L., b. 1823 in Humphreys County,
m. Lilly Ann Parker on Jan. 7, 1850,
daughter of John Parker. |
| 3. Ann Carolyn, b. 1814, married about
1842 to Ichabod Adams, a well-to-do
innkeeper. | 7. Absalom E. Bracken, b. 1826
married Jane _____
lived 1860 in Navarro County, Texas. |
| 4. Amanda, b. 1818, married _____ Adams. | |

Minnie Beatrice Hooper Rudolph recalled in later years that her aunts both married Adams men, who were not brothers. (Information from Mrs. Amy J. Doyle, 836 South 8th East, Salt Lake City 1, Utah; Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, 302 West Main St., Waverly, Tennessee. 1963.)

ELI L. HOOVER--son of Absalom Hooper, Jr., born 1823 in Humphreys County, died about 1870. Married Jan. 7, 1850, to Lilly Ann Parker, b. 1825, daughter of John Parker of Waverly. Their children:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Absalom Bracken, b. 1851 | 4. Thomas Hooper, b. 1859 |
| 2. Sarah Sidney, b. 1855 | 5. Jefferson Davis Hooper, b. 1862-3 |
| 3. John Parker, b. 1857 | |

(Information from Amy J. Doyle and Mildred Sullivan Gambill. 1963.)

NIMROD CHAUNCEY HOOVER--son of Absalom Hooper, Jr. Born Dec. 8, 1814, died Feb. 29, 1872. Buried Hooper Cemetery on Turkey Creek. Married June 16, 1838, to Harriette White, born Oct. 8, 1819, died Sept. 14, 1903, daughter of Whidbea White. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Absalom Bracken, b. April 22, 1840,
d. April 27, 1932; married (1) Leona
Parker, daughter of John Parker; and
(2) Missouri Rushing. | 3. Gildora Ann, b. Feb. 4, 1844, died
April 10, 1853. |
| 2. Mary Jane, b. Feb. 16, 1842, died
Dec. 7, 1898, married Mar. 21, 1866,
John Thompson Sullivan, son of John
Lindsey Sullivan. | 4. Frances, b. May 31, 1846, died
Dec. 27, 1847. |
| | 5. Caroline, b. March 22, 1848, died
June 13, 1901; married John Ashcraft. |

Children of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper (continued)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. Sarah Copeland, b. May 1, 1851, died Sept. 28, 1935, married 1871 William Alexander Sullivan | 9. Minnie Deatrice, b. April 19, 1862 d. Nov. 30, 1957, married Joseph Columbus Rudolph b. June 15, 1857 |
| 7. Sabrina Elizabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1854, d. April 2, 1909, married William H. (Bud) Fowlkes | 10. child died in infancy |
| 8. Harris White, b. Sept. 19, 1857, d. April 12, 1951, buried Fowlkes Cemetery, Oakerville, married on March 27, 1889 to Martha D. Outlaw | 11. child died in infancy |
- (Information furnished by Mildred Sullivan Gambill, descendant of Mary Jane Hooper.)

DORSEY HUDSON-- was an early settler of Humphreys County and served the county as county court clerk 1810 to 1836. He lived in the Benton County section of this county, having settled about two miles north of Camden. Dorsey P. Hudson, Jr., was the clerk of Benton County 1836 to 1848. (Hamer, History of Tennessee;Goodspeed.)

HENRY AND WILLIAM HUNTER--were early settlers in the county from Georgia.

AARON JAMES--spent fifty two years as a practicing physician in Humphreys County, in 1850 he was a doctor serving Dickson County. He began his career as a school teacher and later studied medicine. He served as a surgeon in the Civil War and spent six months in a prisoner of war camp in the North. He died when he was 86 years. His daughter Ida P. James, b. 1856, married John Smith of Humphreys County. (Information from Hale-Merritt, Tennessee and Tennesseans, Volume IV, p. 1009.)

ROBERT JARMAN--served as the chairman of the county court in 1812, the first of any record. He had served as a captain in the 1807 Dickson County militia, and in the 1810 militia of Humphreys County. He came to and settled in Humphreys County about 1800, being a native of North Carolina. He served in the 11th General Assembly in 1815, and in the 14th General Assembly in 1821, in the house. He was known locally as General Jarman.

JACOB JOHNSON

LEVI JOHNSON--Soldiers in the War of 1812 from this county.

JOHN JOHNSON--an early settler in the county from Georgia.

SAMUEL AND WILLIAM KING--early settlers in the county who came from Virginia.

DAVID KIMZEY--settled with his mother on Duck River. Her name was Agnes Lane Kimzey Long. She died on Duck River at the home of a son in law, _____ Taylor, about 1820 it is believed. David Kimzey was the father of:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Robert | 3. John |
| 2. William | 4. David II |

ABSALOM KNIGHT--born in Orange County, N.C., on July 27, 1761. Died before 1840 probably in Benton County. Wife's name not known.

After the death of his father he lived with an uncle in Old 96 in South Carolina where he joined the Continental Army on July 1781 (another record says August 1780.) He served in the 10th North Carolina Regiment and was discharged on July 1, 1782. He was wounded by bayonet in the left arm at the Battle of Eutaw Springs on Sept. 8, 1781. After the war he returned to Orange County and married and lived in this county for about fifteen years. (However, in 1790 Census he was living in Caswell County, North Carolina.)

He moved to Lincoln County, Kentucky, and resided there for four years. He next

settled on Hurricane Creek in Wilson County, Tennessee, and is considered one of the early pioneers of that county. He lived in this county for about twenty-one years, being listed on the 1820 Census of this county. He moved to Carroll County and was a resident in that county for one year and moved to Humphreys County where he lived at the time he applied for his pension for his Revolutionary War services. He was on the 1830 Census of Humphreys County, and was receiving his pension in this county in 1833. In 1836 his address was Chalk Level, Denton County, Tennessee.

Pension application S4483. (His relationship to the Humphreys County Knights, of which there appears to have been two sets, has not been proved at this time.)

JOSHUA Y. KNIGHT--born March 17, 1809 in Kentucky. (Family says his birthplace was North Carolina but the census records for 1850, 1860, and 1870, give his birthplace as Kentucky.) He died November 23, 1871. Served as justice of the peace for this county. He was twice married, his first wife being Lucretia Woldridge, daughter of Edmund Woldridge of Humphreys County, and she died before 1841. He was married on July 21, 1841, in Lickson County, to Elizabeth Ann Parrish, born March 5, 1822.

His children by his first marriage:

1. James T.
2. Margaret A., b. about 1833
3. Rufus S., b. about 1835, served in Company K, 50 Tennessee Regiment
4. Cordelia F., b. about 1839

His children by his second marriage:

1. Rebecca, b. about 1842, married J. W. Hudson
2. Keziah, b. about 1845
3. William, b. about 1848, married Kit _____, lived on White Oak Creek
4. Abner Hughel, b. Sept. 29, 1857, d. June 23, 1904 married Mary H. Averitt
5. Alice married _____ Winstead

His descendants live near Cumberland Valley Presbyterian Church out from McEwen. (Information furnished by Cordie Knight Jones (Mrs. Dillard) of McEwen, Jan. 4, 1955.)

WADE H. KNIGHT--born 1798 in Tennessee, died before 1870, buried in W.H. Knight Graveyard on Turkey Creek. He came to Humphreys County in 1814 and married 1818 to Elizabeth Dunlap, b. 1798 in North Carolina.

He served as soldier in War of 1812. Enlisted June 20, 1814, at Fayetteville and discharged at Mobile on March 10, 1815. He served as a private in Captain Peter Searcy's Company, First Regiment of Tennessee Militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, and fought in the battle of New Orleans.

Children:

1. Joshua, b. _____ d. 1857 married Caroline Aslesia Parker, b. 1837
2. Naomi, b. about 1820 or 1822, married William B. Lattimore
3. John H., b. Nov. 18, 1823 in Perry County, married Jane H. Forrest
4. Martha, b. about 1830, never married. Buried in Knight Cemetery, Halls Creek
5. George Wade, b. Feb. 2, 1839, d. 1893, married Margaret Brown. Buried in Brown Cemetery on Long Branch in Houston County. Many descendants in Houston County.
6. J. Robert, b. about 1840, married first to Cynthia Thomas, and second to Lou Hatcher. He was soldier in Confederate army and in prison in Pennsylvania. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, served at one time at Mariah Church. He has no living descendants in Humphreys County today.

There are many descendants of Joshua, Naomi, and John H. in Humphreys County today. Miss Jess Hooper is the senior living descendant of Wade H. Knight in the county. (Information of Wade H. Knight furnished by the late Laura Knight Hopkins of Dickson County, Tennessee, the compiler's grandmother.)

WILLIAM H. KNIGHT--b. 1806 in North Carolina, killed during Civil War at Hurricane Mills. He lived on Blue Creek. He was twice married, the name of his first wife is unknown at this time. He married second to Mrs. Hannah Rogers Liggate, a widow.

Children by first marriage:

1. John, b. about 1830, died during the Civil War
2. Thomas, b. about 1835
3. Mary, b. about 1837
4. Nancy
5. Harvey, died during Civil War

Children by second marriage:

1. Henry Clay, b. about 1842, d. 1916 married Mattie Wilkins
2. Isabel, b. about 1844
3. Keziah, b. about 1845
4. Joshua, b. about 1847
5. Wilson
6. Putnam
7. Ann, b. about 1853

He will be found as William J. and William I. Knight in some of county records. He was said, by one of his descendants, to be a brother of Wade H. Knight, but there is no documentary support for this at this writing. He has many descendants in county today, including William H. Knight, who served as county school superintendent. (Information from 1850, 1860, 1870 Censuses; letter of W. H. Knight, Waverly, Tenn., dated Nov. 22, 1952; and Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee, 1963.)

THOMAS KNIGHT--a very early settler in the county and his connection with the other Knights has not be established. His will, dated Sept. 6, 1823, was recorded on October 25, 1824. Administrators were Nancy Knight and George Turner. He had owned lot No. 73 in Reynoldsburg in partnership with George Turner. In 1811 he purchased land on Wilson Branch of White Oak Creek, and in 1822 he purchased more land on White Oak Creek. (Humphreys County Deed Books A, B, D, and D.)

JOHN LAIN--born about 1783 in North Carolina. Married Susan Becton, step-daughter of Robert Thompson, b. 1803 in Tennessee. He served as sheriff between 1814 - 1822.

His children:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rebecca, b. about 1829 | 3. John, Jr., b. about 1832 |
| 2. Sarah, b. about 1833 | 4. Samuel, b. about 1837 |

(Information from 1850 Census; The Turner Family; and Humphreys County Deed Book D.)

THOMAS LAIN--born about 1800 in North Carolina, and his wife Susan was born about 1800 in North Carolina. Nothing is known of the early life of this man. All of their children were born in Tennessee. The earliest official record in Humphreys County was made in 1843 when he purchased land, 50 acres, for \$50 from one James Brigrance on White Oak Creek, and the witness was A. C. Lain. He was elected justice of the peace in January 1850, and in November 1850 he was appointed administrator of the estate of Line Johnson. He died intestate on November 27, 1851, and his son John James Lain was appointed administrator of the estate. The division of his property was as follows: Susan shall have full use of the following property to use and dispose of.....for the purpose of her support and no other purposes...three Negroes, man Ridley; boy, Pus; girl, Edith and child, and all real estate...415 acres. The slaves were divided equally according to the value among the children: John, \$550; Lucy, \$300; Rufus M., \$300; Eleanor, \$250; Elizabeth, \$375. His children were:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Susan Eleanor, b. 1821 | 4. Elizabeth, b. 1828 |
| 2. John James, b. 1822 | 5. Rufus Millington, birthdate unknown |
| 3. Lucy, b. 1825 | married Eliza Ann Lowrance |

(Information furnished by Miss Nadine Lain 4231 Delmar Avenue, Dallas, Texas. 1963.)

TOMMY LANKFORD--born in Guilford County, North Carolina, died on White Oak Creek in Humphreys County. Name of wife unknown. He raised a company of partisan rangers during the Revolutionary War and served as their captain at the Battle of Kings Mountain. His father was a native of Ireland and settled in Guilford County, N.C., in 1735 where he died. The father was a tanner. Tommy Lankford first settled in East Tennessee. He served in the 1810 state militia from Humphreys County.

Children:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. James | 5. Nancy, married James Wilson |
| 2. John | 6. Prudence, married William Herndon |
| 3. William | 7. Betsey, married David Benton |
| 4. Henry, b. East Tennessee Oct. 27, 1800
married Sarah Hamilton of Halls Creek. | 8. Fanny, married _____ Wyatt |

In 1821 moved to McKenzie, then to Henry County where he has many descendants.

(Information from Hale-Merritt, Vol. VII, p. 2159; King's Mountain Men; Johnson, History of Henry County, Tennessee.)

LYNDA L. LATTIMORE--b. Feb. 28, 1778, died about 1844. He lived in District 1 of Humphreys County and is the progenitor of the Latimers in this county. The spelling of the name is disputed by present day representatives of the family, but the original and correct spelling of the name was Lattimore. Lynda Lattimore died when a tree fell on him and crushed him to death. He married Mary Hamilton, b. June 13, 1792, in Tennessee, and they were the parents of eleven children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Robert A., b. May 27, 1826 on Halls Creek, married March 29, 1876 to Dossia A. Fortner, b. July 20, 1847 on Richland Creek. He spelled his surname Latimer. | 4. Clarissa, b. about 1827 |
| 2. William B., b. about 1820, married Naomi Knight. He was blacksmith. Died before 1870. | 5. Albert, b. about 1832, d. 1866
married Mary J. Madden, d. 1864 |
| 3. Margaret married Morgan Madden | |

(Information about the other children has not been available. This from Miss Bess Hooper, Waverly, Tennessee; the late Laura Knight Hopkins, Dickson, Tennessee; the census for 1850, 1860, 1870; Goodspeed, 1239.)

His will was probated August 1844 and Mary Lattimore and Thomas H. Lattimore served as administrators for the estate.

JOHN LEWIS--Soldier in the War of 1812 from this county.

SAMUEL AND WILLIAM LEWIS--served in state militia in 1810 from this county.

WILLIAM LOMAX--born in Georgia on December 16, 1793, and died in Humphreys County on August 26, 1887. He was the son of Samuel Lomax and Temperance Bugg. He married in Dickson County on March 1, 1820, to Elizabeth Arrington. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812. His children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. John Harbord, b. Dec. 16, 1822 | 6. Temperance, b. Nov. 10, 1835 |
| 2. Mary, b. June 5, 1825, d. Apr. 19, 1827 | 7. Melissa, b. Dec. 15, 1837, d. infancy |
| 3. Foraby, b. March 13, 1827 | 8. William Harvey, b. Nov. 9, 1839
married Clementine Dalton |
| 4. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 20, 1829 | 9. Josiah, b. June 5, 1841, d. Apr. 19, 1887 |
| 5. Martha Jane, b. June 3, 1832 | 10. James Wesley, b. Sept. 10, 1843 |

(Information from The Lomax Family, published 1894.)

SAMUEL LOMAX--although not a resident of Humphreys County, he had many descendants in the county. He was born in England on December 16, 1762, and died in Perry County on August 26, 1833. He moved to Georgia following the Revolutionary War and nine of his ten children were born there. He was said to have served in the British Army in the Revolution and dropped out of the army when it was in the South. He was described

by his descendants as a full-blooded Englishman. He married Temperance Bugg and their children were:

1. John
2. Josiah, b. 1787, d. Tennessee
3. Mary
4. Sarah
5. Elizabeth
6. William b. Dec. 16, 1793, Georgia
7. James b. 1797 d. Dec. 1, 1845
8. Temperance b. May 1, 1799
9. Nancy
10. Thomas m. Anne Horner of Perry County
He was born in 1805

James Lomax, b. 1797, married in Hickman County to Lydia Horner; Temperance, b. 1799, died in Perry County on April 7, 1863, she had married Oct. 5, 1817 to Homer Cude. Thomas Lomax, b. 1805, served as register of Perry County for thirty-six years and six months, ten terms. He married Anne Horner of Perry County and they had William, James, and John. The Edwards, Doherty, and Cude families of Perry County are all descendants of Samuel Lomax. (Information from The Lomax Family, published 1894.)

JOHN LUCAS--born about 1776. Lived in Pennsylvania with his parents, who later moved to Tennessee. John was left behind with his relatives in Pennsylvania when his parents moved to Tennessee where they had three sons killed by Indians at Fort Nashboro. The Lucases were of French Huguenot descent. John came South when he was about nineteen. He married Susan Hale. Their children were:

1. Isaac, b. 1796 in Humphreys County married Keziah Ross. Died 1849.
 2. Eli, lived in West Tennessee
 3. Catherine (Kitty) m. Absalom Hooper, Junior, in 1812
 4. Annie married _____ White
 5. Hale married _____ Cullum and lived in Arkansas
 6. John, died with out issue
 7. Susan, twin to John, married _____ Johnson
 8. Matilda married _____ Lytle
 9. Nimrod F., b. 1816, married Tabitha
- (Information from Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, and Miss Jane Nichol.)

ISAAC LUCAS--born 1796 in Humphreys County. He was a tanner by trade. He served as a colonel in the state militia in 1830 and 1831, having served as second major in 1828. He was married to Keziah Ross in 1825. She had been born in 1807 and was of Jackson, Tennessee. Their children were:

1. Hugh Ross b. 1827, married 1854 Missa Wyly, daughter of Thomas K.
 2. John Griff, b. 1837, married 1858 Julia (Babe) Wyly, daughter of Thomas K. Wyly
 3. Lucretia, b. 1840, never married d. 1908
 4. Mary Eliza, b. 1848, married 1870 to Harris (Kit) Wyly of Camden, Tennessee
 5. Susan
- (Information from Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, and Miss Jane Nichol. of Paducah, Kentucky.)

JOHN GRIFF LUCAS--born 1837, son of Isaac Lucas and Keziah Ross. He was married in 1858 to Julia (Babe) Wyly, daughter of Thomas K. Wyly. She died 1871 and his five children were reared by his sister Lucretia (Lu), who had been betrothed to General Gordon and broke her engagement to care for her brother's children. He and his brother Hugh Ross Lucas had been given adjoining plantations in Louisiana by their father-in-law Thomas K. Wyly. John G. Lucas received the land at Johnsonville and it was called Lucas Landing in his honor. His children were:

1. John G., b. 1859 married Bettie Waddill, d. 1902
2. Tom
3. Eliza
4. Minnie married _____ Fontaine
5. Ludie Lou
6. Missie

(Information from Miss Jane Nichol of Paducah, Kentucky, descendant of John Griff Lucas; and Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill of Waverly, Tennessee.)



The First Court House of Humphreys County
at Reynoldsburg



The Court House of Humphreys County
1902



The Stage Road at Reynoldsburg



The Log Jail at Reynoldsburg



The Present Court House



Waverly Training School - 1902



OLD MAN JACK HINSON



One of Jesse James Homes and Hide Outs
Waverly, Tenn.



The Wyly-Lankford Home



The Hillman Home



Hurricane Mills



Railroad Bridge at Johnsonville - 1902



The Hopkins Brothers

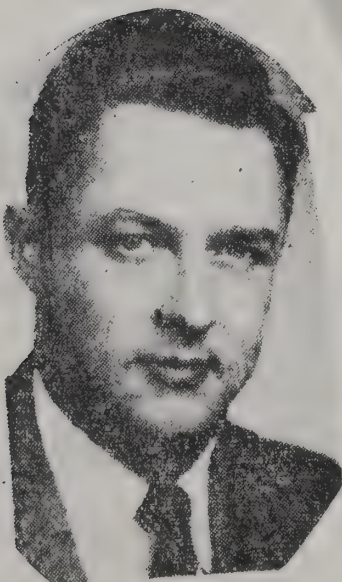
Top row--left to right
Ed, Charlie, and Henry
Bottom row--left to right
Ezra, Matt, and Steve



George W. Hillman
of
Hurricane Mills



John Lindsey Sullivan
of
Fair Chance Furnace



Sheriff Lurton McNeil



CAPTAIN WILLIAM ANDERSON.

HUGH ROSS LUCAS--born 1827, son of Isaac Lucas and Keziah Ross. He married in 1854 to Missa Wyly, daughter of Thomas K. Wyly. She died in 1858. Their children were:

1. Hugh Ross, Jr., d. 1882, never married
2. Minnie, b. about 1856 and died on July 13, 1864

NIMROD F. LUCAS--b. about 1817, the son of John Lucas and Susan Hale, and brother of Isaac Lucas. He married Tabitha_____, b. about 1828. Their children were:

1. Coleman H., b. about 1849, married Lizzie Belford
2. John, married Lula Nix
3. Annie E., married W. Nelson

Nimrod F. Lucas lived in District 6 in the county and ran a tanyard there for many years. (Information from Miss Jane Nichol, Paducah; Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly; 1850 Census; and Goodspeed, History of Tennessee.)

JOHN MCADCC--came to Humphreys County in 1800 from Guilford County, North Carolina.

ROBERT MCCUTCHEON--died about 1839 when his will was being probated. He was survived by his wife Martha, who had a brother William Edmonston. His children were:

1. Catherine B.
2. Barbary H.
3. Elias E.
4. Robert P.

He had a sister Mary Caldwell and a brother James McCutcheon. He left two slaves and his estate was sold at a public sale in 1840. (Wills and Inventories, 1840.)

SAMUEL MCFALL--Soldier in the War of 1812 from this county.

HUGH MCKELVEY--born on the Atlantic Ocean about 1797. His father came from Europe and entered 640 acres of land near Waverly when this section was still a vast wilderness infested with roving bands of Indians. He died 1864. He married Lucy Childers, born about 1804, died 1884, daughter of David and Amy Childers. Their children were:

1. David, b. about 1831
2. Hugh, Jr., b. about 1834
3. Thomas Goen, b. July 5, 1836 at Waverly, d. Feb. 11, 1909, married Dec. 25, 1860 to Virginia Carnell
4. William, b. about 1841
5. Lucy, b. about 1843
6. Robert, b. about 1845

(Information from DAR Paper No. 382875; Goodspeed, p. 1251; 1850 Census.)

MALCOMB MCKENZIE--Soldier of the War of 1812 living in the county and drawing pension in 1828. He had served as a private in the Tennessee Volunteers and was on the 1815 list of Invalid Pensioners. (Soldiers of War of 1812 Buried in Tenn., p. 31.)

MALCOMB McMILLIN--(somes McMillin) His nuncupative will was recorded in the 1840's in the county. He was survived by his wife Margaret. His children were:

1. James Guthrie
2. Alexander Neal
3. Isabelle C.
4. Margaret
5. Lavina Jane

JOHN MCSWINE--was an early settler in the county. The McSwine Flood of 1814 was named for this man and his family who had a narrow escape from the rising waters of this flood.

SAMUEL MCSWINE--Soldier in War of 1812 living in this county.

MALCOLM MCKENZIE--born 1774 in North Carolina, died 1834 in Benton County. It is uncertain if this is the same as Malcomb McKenzie, soldier in the War of 1812, who drew pension in the county, but it is believed to be the same. He came in 1810 to what is now Houston County, and in 1824 moved to District 8 of Benton County. He married Nancy Beaton, born in North Carolina, and died 1870. They were the parents of ten children in all, the name of only one--Gilbert McKenzie--was available at this writing. Gilbert was born 1820 in District 8, Stewart County (now Houston) and was married 1846 to Easter Pitt, b. 1820 in Stewart County (now Houston), daughter of Arthur Pitt. (Goodspeed, History of Benton County, p. 946.)

JAMES McMACKIN--born 1791 in North Carolina and came about 1811 or 1812 to Humphreys County where he lived one year before moving to Carroll County. He married Elizabeth Frick. (Goodspeed, History of Carroll County, p. 874.)

HENRY MARABLE--according to Goodspeed this Dr. Marable was an early blacksmith in the county, coming here about 1840. Dr. Marable was practicing medicine in Reynoldsburg in 1833 during the Bearden trial. It has been difficult to separate the two Marables--father and son, both being doctors; or one a doctor and the other a blacksmith. Dr. James M. Moses studied medicine under Dr. Marable and later moved his practice to Benton County. (Benton County History, p. 948.) Dr. Marable was also the only physician serving Houston County during the pioneer days. (Houston County History, p. 978.) Henry H. Marable died March 1841 and was survived by his widow Mary Marable and a son Henry H. Marable. (Court Minutes of Humphreys County, 1841.)

HENRY H. MARABLE--born about 1805 in South Carolina; physician of Humphreys County. His wife Mary was born about 1814 in Tennessee. On the 1850 Census they have one child living in their home, Mary Eliza, born about 1837 in Tennessee. (1850 Census.)

JONATHAN MAY--born about 1782 in North Carolina was one of the early settlers in the county. His children were:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jonathan, Jr., b. about 1829,
married 1850 Sarah_____ | 5. Nancy, b. about 1837 |
| 2. Jesse, b. about 1831 | 6. Hannah, b. about 1840 |
| 4. Henry, b. about 1833, married Jane
Simpson | (Information from 1850 Census; 1902
Sentinel.) |

LEMPSEY MAY--Soldier in the War of 1812. Born about 1894 in North Carolina. His wife Elizabeth, born about 1896 in North Carolina. In 1850 living in their household were: Hannah, age 18; Susan, age 16; and William, age 13. (1850 Census.)

CASWELL MATLOCK--a very early settler in the county, believed to be the same as Cos Matlock of Eagle Creek in Benton County; however, his estate was settled in Humphreys County in 1840. (Court Minutes of Humphreys County, 1840.)

BENJAMIN MELLOCK--Soldier of the War of 1812 living in the county.

SMITH MELLOCK--Soldier of the War of 1812 who lived in Humphreys County. He was an early settler in the county and served as lieutenant in the 38th Regiment of militia from Humphreys County in 1810.

THOMAS MAGEE, Second--Revolutionary Soldier who drew his pension in the county. He received \$63.33 annually for his services. He had been a private on the North Carolina line. His age was given as 84 years on pension roll of 1834.

JAMES M. MOSES--Physician of Benton County who was born in Humphreys County. He studied medicine in this county under Dr. Marable. Died 1860 in Benton County. He married Mary Wyly, born in Benton County, and they were the parents of Dr. James M. Moses, b. 1853, of Big Sandy who married Ida Hill. (Benton County History, p. 948.)

WILLIAM H. MEADOW--early settler who came to Middle Tennessee about 1800, locating on tract of land which was two miles above the mouth of Hurricane Creek. He had a son William D. Meadow who came with him at this time. William D. Meadow was the father of Jacob E. Meadow, who moved to Dickson in 1884. Jacob E. Meadow married twice: first to Susan C. Crockett, born in Humphreys County and died April 2, 1870; and second in 1873 to Mary McCollum. (Goodspeed, History of Humphreys Co., p. 1253.)

JOHN MCORE--died on Duck River between 1820 and 1830. His sons were:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. David | 3. Ruick |
| 2. Lynch, married about 1830 to
Ellen (Nell) Curtis | 4. William |

JORDAN MOCRE--born Dec. 28, 1811, d. Jan. 2, 1887, buried Ebenezer Cemetery, Hustburg; he was leading minister in the county, serving in both Humphreys and Stewart Counties; married Sarah D. Viser, b. Oct. 30, 1817, d. Oct. 29, 1886.

STEPHEN O'GUIN--first settler on White Oak Creek. He served as an ensign in the 24th Regiment of Montgomery County Tennessee Militia in 1807; he lived in 1830 in Stewart County and in 1840 was in Humphreys County. (1830, 1840 Censuses.)

JOSHUA PARKER--born November 15, 1776, died Sunday, Dec. 31, 1826, married to Mary Patterson, born March 8, 1782, died Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1836. Joshua Parker moved to Tennessee from North Carolina. The Parkers had first been located in Virginia. He went to Texas at an early date and received a Spanish land grant for the land where the city of Houston, Texas, now stands. He went to Texas by boat on the Mississippi River and fought Indians along the way. He returned to Tennessee where he settled, probably near Clarksville. His son Dr. Felix G. Parker visited Texas in later years to investigate the old claim of Joshua Parker to the land. The children of Joshua Parker and Mary Patterson were:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. James Parker, b. Oct. 1, 1801 | 5. Clark M. Parker, b. July 25, 1815
married Matilda Summers |
| 2. Uriah Parker, b. Feb. 1, 1806 | 6. Sallie C. Parker, b. March 8, 1821
married _____McMurty |
| 3. William Parker, b. Oct. 12, 1807 | 7. Felix G. Parker, b. Oct. 12, 1823 |
| 4. John W. Parker, b. Dec. 24, 1809
died Parker, Texas | |

(Parker Family Bible; Parker Cemetery; 1850 Census.)

CLARK M. PARKER--born July 25, 1815, on White Oak Creek, Stewart County (Houston); died July 15, 1898, buried Parker Cemetery on Halls Creek. Married Aug. 30, 1845 to Matilda Jane Summers, in Stewart County, born Sept. 17, 1823; and they were the parents of five children. His second wife was Hilena Brigrance; and Goodspeed, page 1258, gives his third wife as also Matilda Summers by whom he had eight children. The names of only the following children are known:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Henry B. Parker, b. June 20, 1854
married Cardora M. Madden | 5. Moulton, b. about 1843 in Mississippi |
| 2. Carolina Aslesa, b. about 1836
married Joshua Knight | 6. Misourie, b. about 1848 in Mississippi |
| 3. Margaret, b. about 1840 | 7. James S. born 1850 |
| 4. Mary, b. about 1841 | (Information from 1850 Census; Parker Bible;
Parker Cemetery inscriptions.) |

FELIX G. PARKER--born Oct. 12, 1823; doctor who lived in Humphreys County and was practicing in 1850; later he lived at Magnolia Post Office, Stewart County. He later had son named D. Parker who accompanied him to Texas when he was investigating his father's land grant. Dr. Parker made a copy of the family Bible which was in his possession and the information from his copy has been used for the Parker family information.

WILLIAM S. PARKER--born October 12, 1807, died August 16, 1878, near Texarkana, Ark. He married on November 23, 1837 at Waverly to Josephine E. Rudolph, b. Aug. 14, 1820, d. Jan. 9, 1857. After the death of his wife, William S. Parker moved to a farm near Texarkana, Arkansas, where he married a second time. He was buried there.

Children by first marriage:

1. John R., b. Sept. 10, 1838

2. Robert, b. about 1842

3. Warren D., b. about 1846

4. Son born at Waverly

Children by second marriage:

1. Gus

2. Daughter

John R. Parker married Margaret Howell on March 11, 1879, at McKinney, Texas. She was born Jan. 25, 1854, at Decatur, Texas, and died May 30, 1921. (Information from Parker Family Record; and 1850 Census.)

SAMUEL PARKER, JR.--settled on Trace Creek in period between 1800 and 1805. The first court in the county was held at his home.

STEPHEN C. RAVATT--early lawyer and judge of Humphreys County. He served as the representative for the county in the house at the 20th General Assembly in 1833, and again at the 21st General Assembly in 1835. He was the county representative in the senate at the 29th General Assembly in 1851. He supposedly named the town of Waverly for Sir Walter Scott's novels, which were his favorite books. Two of his sisters were married to Henry Nixon, a lawyer of Centerville. His sister Lemira married Christopher K. Wyly of Benton County. Chancellor Ravatt later lived in Benton County, Tennessee. (Information from Spence, History of Hickman County; and Goodspeed, History of Benton County.)

NATHAN PEOPLES--served as captain of militia company of this county in 1812; in 1820 he served as the coroner for Humphreys County.

LEWIS POWERS--served in the state militia from this county in 1810.

JOHN PLANT--born in North Carolina and came to Humphreys County in 1819. He was killed by lightning in 1830. He married Mary Thompson, born in North Carolina. He was the father of William H. Plant, b. 1814, married 1835 to Rebecca J. Tomlinson.

JOHN PLANT--Soldier of 1812 listed as receiving his pension in the county in 1840. (Twenty-four hundred pensioners of the Revolution and War of 1812, Z. Armstrong.)

GREEN TRIMM--born about 1796 in North Carolina; served as soldier in War of 1812; lived in county in 1870 in Nancy Vanhook household. (Information from 1870 Census and War of 1812 Pension application of Wade H. Knight.)

JOSIAH PUCKET--Revolutionary Soldier who drew pension for his services in the county in 1840. His age was given as 91 years.

NATHAN RAGON--early settler in county who settled on Big Richland Creek.

JOHN GOLONG RAINS--known locally as Long Rains, lived in county in last of nineteenth century. Had brother Jonathan H. Rains. He was descendant of Captain John Rains the reknown Indian Fight. Captain Rains was one of the long hunters who went to the Bluffs in 1779 from Virginia and enforced at the Bluffs for four years. He was a captain of scouts and in many early Indian battles. He served as captain of the southwest territory in 1793. (Soldiers of War of 1812 Buried in Tennessee; and Spence, History of Hickman County.)

WILLIAM ROBBINS--served in the state militia from this county in 1810.

WILLIAM ROGERS--came to the eastern part of Humphreys County from North Carolina and settled here in 1790. He was married to Cynthia Jones, of German origin. He died 1845. They became the owners of about 200 acres of land in the county and were the parents of eight sons. Their children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jesse, b. 1815, married
Rebecca Euten in 1842 | (Information from Hale and Merritt, Vol. IV,
p. 1097; Goodspeed, p. 1263, 1264.) |
| 2. Pleasant | |

JESSE ROGERS--sometimes spelled Rodgers, settled at Reynoldsburg between 1800-1805.

JESSE ROGERS--son of William Rogers and Cynthia (sometimes Chancey or Chacy) Jones, born in Humphreys County 1815. William Rogers died 1845 and the mother died 1860. He married May 19, 1842, Rebecca Euten. Jesse Rogers prospered and became a man of substance in the county and had an estate valued at \$25,000 exclusive of slaves. They were the parents of eight children:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Hester A. b. about 1842, married
Jake Beasley | 5. Isaac N. |
| 2. William P. b. Aug. 19, 1852, married
1873 Georgia Nelson. Lived in Union
City and had ten children. | 6. James J. |
| 3. Samuel, b. about 1841 | 7. George M. |
| 4. William, b. about 1846 | 8. unknown |
- (Hale and Merritt, Vol. IV, p. 1097; and
Goodspeed, p. 1263, 1264.)

PLEASANT ROGERS--son of William Rogers and Cynthia Jones. He married first to Sarah Spicer, who died about 1828 or 1829, mother of three children. He then married Phoebe Hickman and they had five children. He died about 1845. (Goodspeed, p. 1264)

PEREL V. ROGERS--born April 12, 1823, Carroll County, Tenn. He married first to Margaret Wells, who died in 1872, the mother of four children. He married second to Emma N. Pybass in June 1881 and they had three children:

Children by first marriage:

1. Blount
2. Emma
3. Hugh
4. Spicer

Children by second marriage:

1. Lucille
 2. Pybass
 3. Paulina
- (Goodspeed, p. 1264)

GEORGE RIDINGS--born about 1805 in North Carolina, died 1860 in Humphreys County. He was married to Elizabeth Turner, born about 1809, and died 1878. They came to this county in 1838. Children included:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Mary E., b. about 1829, married to
W. T. Jones | 5. Elisha, b. about 1839 |
| 2. Dr. George Dillard, b. September 4,
1832, Bolivar, Tennessee, served in
Company A, 11 Tennessee, married
Sarena L. Balthrop | 6. Arabella, b. about 1840 |
| 3. James, b. about 1834 | 7. Rebecca, b. about 1843 |
| 4. Nancy, b. about 1837 | 8. William, b. about 1845 |
| | 9. Margaret, b. about 1848 |
- (Information from 1850 Census; Goodspeed,
Humphreys County, p. 1263.)

ELIJAH RUDOLPH--born 1794, died 1870 at McKinney, Texas. He married Susan Stewart, born about 1794, died 1876. (He was the son of Jacob Rudolph, a native of Germany, who came to Montgomery County, Tennessee, about 1760. He was one of the earliest settlers in that county and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War.) He was a farmer. Their children were:

1. David C., b. March 23, 1824, married 1849 Mary E. McCracken
 2. Bernice, b. about 1829
 3. Joseph Columbus, b. 1830
 4. Elizabeth, b. 1833
 5. Thadeus, b. about 1835
 6. Elijah, Jr., b. about 1838
 7. Josephine married William S. Parker
- (Information from 1850 Census; Goodspeed, p. 1265.)

DAVID C. RUDOLPH--born March 23, 1824, married 1849 Mary E. McCracken, born about 1828 in Humphreys County. He remained with his parents on the farm until he was about fifteen years of age, securing a limited education in the rude log schools of the day. He began his apprenticeship at blacksmithing at the age of fifteen. His reputation as a skilled mechanic extended far and near. His children were:

1. Margaret, married Dorsey C. Carnell
2. Joseph Columbus, born June 15, 1857 married 1880 to Minnie B. Hooper
3. David C., Jr., b. Feb. 9, 1862, married Nora Cecil Hopkins
4. Child died before 1886 (Sili on one census record.)

(Information from Goodspeed, p. 1265; John Hopkins and Some of His Descendants, page 782; Waverly-Johnsonville News, Sept. 17, 1954.) The Rudolph family home was located on the present site of the Greyhound Bus station in Waverly.

A variation on the Rudolph lineage gives Jacob Rudolph as the immigrant ancestor and his son John, born 1770 in North Carolina, as the father of Elijah Rudolph of Humphreys County. Elijah Rudolph, son of John, was born Feb. 16, 1794, and died November 10, 1870. This version states that Jacob came to this country in 1760 and did not come to Montgomery County until 1805. (Information from Mrs. T. E. Hughston, 3001 Bryn Mawr, Dallas 25, Texas.)

ABLE K. RUSHING--born in Anson County, North Carolina, came to Humphreys County and settled on White Oak Creek. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He and his brother Robert Rushing were cousins to Willis and Dennis Rushing, who are considered the first settlers of Benton County, settling on Rushing Creek, six miles north of Camden in 1819. Robert moved to Benton County in 1824 where he married Lively Webb and died there in 1854. Able K. Rushing supposedly came to Humphreys County in 1805. (Goodspeed, Humphreys County, p. 869, 881; Benton County, 920, 951.)

MARK RUSHING--born in Anson County, North Carolina, died 1859; married Margaret McDonald, born Moore County, North Carolina. They were the parents of seven children among them was R. C. Rushing, third child, born 1831. Descendants of Mark Rushing figure in the history of Houston County. (Goodspeed; Houston County, p. 1398.)

JAMES SANDERS--born about 1814 in Tennessee, died 1856; married Elizabeth Easley, born about 1816 in Tennessee. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Liberty (male) b. about 1835
 2. Jane, b. about 1838
 3. Robert W., b. 1840 married Elizabeth Peeler. Co. A, 11th Tennessee
 4. William, b. about 1842 d. July 8, 1861, Co. A, 10 Tenn. Infantry
 5. Marable, b. about 1844
 6. Solomon, b. about 1846
 7. Marshal, b. about 1847
- (Information from Goodspeed, 1266; 1850 Census; Lindsley, Military Annals of Tennessee.)

JOHN SARRETT--Revolutionary Soldier who received his pension in the county. He had been a private and a sergeant on the North Carolina line. His age was given as 74 on the 1833 pension rolls. He died in Humphreys County and his estate was being settled in 1838 in this county.

JOHN SCHOLES--served as a soldier in the War of 1812 from this county.

ALLEN SCHOLLES--born 1802 in Burke County, North Carolina, the son of Joseph Scholes and Laricus Hughes. He came to Tennessee as a young man, died 1867. He was married three times. His first wife was Malinda Browning, of Robertson County, daughter of Joseph Browning and Sarah McIntosh. In 1860 he was married to Mary____, born in North Carolina and her age in that census year was 35. Children:

1. Joseph, b. about 1825
 2. Robert A., b. Jan. 19, 1827 in Humphreys County, married Amanda Summers in 1851
 3. Julia, b. about 1831
 4. Nathaniel, b. about 1833, served as first lieutenant, Co. I, 11 Tennessee, killed at Atlanta
 5. Elizabeth, b. about 1835
 6. Spicy Ann, b. about 1837
 7. John, b. about 1839
 8. Freedonia, b. about 1841
 9. Milton, b. about 1843
 10. Frances, b. about 1848
 11. Edward, b. about 1856
 12. Mary, born about 1859
- (Information from Goodspeed, 1266; 1850 Census; 1860 Census of Humphreys County.)

JAMES SHANNON--moved to Duck River about 1800 from Davidson County. He served in the Tennessee State Militia and as a soldier in the War of 1812. He enlisted on October 4, 1813, as a private in Captain Nathan Peoples's Company, Colonel Robert Jarman's Militia Infantry. He built home on Duck River in 1824 which was still in existence in 1937. He died 1853. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann Finley, whom he married in 1801. His second wife was Jane Crockett, whom he married in May 1805. She died 1825. Children were:

1. Mary Ann (Polly), b. Aug. 27, 1808 died 1879, unmarried
2. Margaret, b. May 23, 1806, d. 1875 married 1829 William Harris
3. Robert, born Nov. 19, 1803
4. Sarah, b. Nov. 21, 1811, married _____ Matthews
5. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 9, 1814, died 1899 never married

James Shannon was buried at Pleasant Hill on March 5, 1853.

(Information from Humphreys County Bible and Tombstone Records, WPA Copy, 1938, by Minnie Strickland of Humphreys County.)

ROBERT SHANNON--born Nov. 19, 1803, near Pleasant Valley Church, two or three miles from Hurricane Mills; died in Perry County and is buried there at Britt's Chapel. He was twice married. His first wife was _____ Johnson, by whom he had three children. He married as his second wife Polly Acres. His children were:

By first marriage:

1. Joseph James, b. March 26, 1830 died March 6, 1895, married Nancy Young on Oct. 11, 1857 in Perry Co.
2. Bettie, married Bob Fullerton and moved to Missouri
3. Sarafine, married John Hall, who later married her half sister Susan.

By second marriage:

1. Susan, married John Hall, widower of her half-sister Sarafine. The Halls moved to Missouri.
2. Marshall, born about 1843
3. Twin babies that died young

(Information from Humphreys County Bible and Tombstone Records, WPA Copy, 1938, by Minnie Strickland; and Shannon Family History compiled Aug. 1933 by Lillian S. Murphy.)

JOSEPH SHOUSE--born about 1783 in North Carolina, pioneer settler in the county.

ISAAC SPARKS--served in the 1810 militia from Humphreys County, Tennessee.

JOHN JAMES SMITH--born about 1765 and died 1859 Humphreys County. He married 1795 to Elizabeth Self, died 1816. He served in War of 1812 as a lieutenant under Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. Buried in unmarked grave in Smith Family Cemetery in Humphreys County. (Soldiers of the War of 1812 buried in Tennessee, p. 104.)

WILLIAM SIMPSON--born in North Carolina on Jan. 12, 1777, died May 20, 1875. His wife Margaret Ann (Peggy) Simpson was born in North Carolina about 1784 and died on May 20, 1876. A brother came to Tennessee with William Simpson and died here; he was never married. The children of William and Margaret Ann Simpson:

1. John, b. 1804
2. Samuel K., b. 1805, d. May 1, 1893 married Vicki Brandon
3. Hester, b. Sept. 9, 1807, d. 1861 married Robeson Brown, born S. C.
4. The Brown descendants lived near Water Valley, Kentucky.
4. Edward, b. Nov. 2, 1809, died in Ark.
5. Mary (Polly), married twice. 1. to a Mr. Shelby; 2. to _____ Taylor,
6. Thomas, b. Oct. 28, 1813
7. William Carroll, b. Oct. 29, 1816, d. April 15, 1899 married Martha De Lestatia, b. 1827, d. 1917
8. Margaret Ann, b. Sept. 3, 1818, was married twice. 1. _____ Hedge, and 2. _____ Gunn.
9. Nathaniel, b. July 9, 1820, d. 1852
10. Huldah, b. March 21, 1822, died at two years.
11. Nettie Jane, b. Jan. 11, 1825, married _____ Hedge.

Descendants in county: Jim Simpson of McEwen, grandson of Thomas Simpson; John Hedge of Bakerville, grandson of Nettie Jane Simpson Hedge; Dan Hedge, grandson of Margaret Ann Simpson Hedge; Gunn family of Hurricane Creek descendants of Margaret A.S. Hedge.) (Information compiled in April 1940 by Alonzo Blount Simpson, grandson of William and Margaret Ann Simpson.)

NATHANIEL SIMPSON--son of William and Margaret Ann Simpson, born July 9, 1820, died 1852. He married Margaret _____, born 1826. Names of only two children are known at this writing:

1. Mary, b. about 1850
 2. John U., merchant at McEwen as McAdoo and Simpson, d. Fulton, Ky.
- (A daughter of Nathaniel Simpson married Tom Holland near Fulton, Kentucky.)
(Information from 1850 Census; Simpson information compiled by A. E. Simpson, 1940.)

WILLIAM CARROLL SIMPSON--born October 29, 1816, died April 15, 1879, married Martha De Lestatia, b. Jan. 24, 1827, d. Sept. 16, 1917. Their children were:

1. William Joseph, b. Jan. 12, 1847, d. March 27, 1918, buried Spring Hill near Clinton, Kentucky.
2. Thomas Konado, b. Aug. 15, 1849 at the Forks of Blue Creek, d. Feb. 28, 1931
3. David Long, b. Feb. 17, 1851, died Oct. 12, 1880
4. James Nathaniel, b. March 6, 1853, died March 12, 1935, buried at old home place in Humphreys County
5. John Van Euren Wright, b. Oct. 9, 1859, d. Nov. 11, 1931, buried near Jacksonville, Florida.
6. Samuel Robert Walton, b. Dec. 23, 1861, d. Dec. 21, 1934, Ft. Worth, Texas
7. Infant daughter, b. July 17, 1863, lived 4 months, buried Paragould, Ark.
8. Emma Loretta, b. April 3, 1865 married _____ McPherson
9. Alonzo Blount, b. March 17, 1867, died August 12, 1940, married Catherine (Kittie) McMurtry; prepared Simpson family history in April 1940 before his death in August.

Martha De Lestatia Long, wife of William Carroll Simpson, was the daughter of Joseph Howe Long, Sr., and Blanche Walton Roby. (Information prepared by A. E. Simpson, 1940.)

ANDREW SIMPSON--an early settler in county; served in militia in 1810.

THOMAS SIMPSON--an early settler in county; served in militia in 1810.

THOMAS SIMPSON--will was probated in county in 1842. He was survived by his wife Nancy. Ten children were mentioned in this will:

1. Andrew
 2. John
- (continued)

Children of Thomas Simpson, d. 1842, continued

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3. William | 7. Joel Mills |
| 4. Elizabeth | 8. James A. |
| 5. Charles C. | 9. Rebecca Ann |
| 6. Asberry | 10. Nancy, married _____ Hankins. |

(Information from 1842 court minutes; The Genealogical Helper, September 1959.)

MOSES STEPHEN SMITH--(sometimes given as Moses Stephen Smith), born about 1807. He married Sarah Elizabeth Dillahunty Thompson (sometimes De La Haunte), only daughter of John Thompson and Elizabeth Dillahunty. M. S. Smith was a Methodist preacher in Humphreys County and they resided seven miles west of Waverly. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. William, b. about 1834 | 4. Dr. Quintius Cincinnatus, b. Mar. 1, 1842 |
| 2. John, b. about 1835 | 5. Sarah T., b. about 1847 |
| 3. Walter, b. about 1837 | 6. Flavius, b. about 1848 |

The father of M. S. Smith was supposedly killed by Indians shortly after his marriage leaving a seventeen year old widow. (Information from The Turner Family, p. 9; 1850 Census; and Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

URIAH SMITH--pioneer minister in the county.

SIMON S. STIFTO--(Sometimes given as Simon J. Stepto) Revolutionary Soldier who drew his pension in Humphreys County. Served as private on North Carolina line. Age was given as 73 years in 1833.

CHARLES AND JOHN SUMMERS--early settlers in county. Both of them operated stills on White Oak Creek.

JOHN SWINDLE--Revolutionary Soldier who drew his pension in the county. He had been a private on the North Carolina line. His age given as 74 in 1833.

NOAH SMITH--well known pioneer Methodist minister in the county. He also served the scattered population as a school teacher and had a small farm. The family lived for many years in a small log cabin which had gathered quite a historical significance in Humphreys County. His daughter Olive Smith married 1879 John L. Thompson. (Hale-Merritt, IV, 1148.)

GREEN P. SUMMERS--settled on White Oak Creek and died 1846. He married Rebecca F. Wilson, born in North Carolina 1793 and died 1835. They were the parents of four children. The name of only one is known at this writing:

1. James F., oldest child, married 1847 Tennessee Outlaw of Stewart County

JOHN LINLSEY SULLIVAN--born Sept. 10, 1795, died Aug. 31, 1860. (Son of Charles Sullivan and Nancy Lindsey of Pennsylvania. Family moved to Zanesville, Ohio, to Muskingham County, Ohio. Other children of Charles and Nancy Sullivan were: Harriett, Betsy, Larberry, Jim, and Tom Sullivan.) John L. Sullivan moved as a young man to Nashville, Tennessee, then to Cumberland Furnace in Dickson County. At the age of 32 in 1827 he married Arrena Thompson, age 17, in Dickson County. In 1833 they moved to Humphreys County where he formed an iron furnace partnership with Anthony Vanleer and Daniel Hillman. He built the first cupola in Nashville during his residency there.

Arrena Thompson, born May 10, 1811, died Sept. 9, 1900, was the daughter of William Thompson and Mary Ann Brown of Rocky Mount, Virginia. William Thompson died 1818. (Mary Ann Brown was the daughter of Robert Brown and Lucy Jeps.)

John Lindsey and Arrena Thompson Sullivan were the parents of nine children.

Children of John L. Sullivan:

1. John Thompson, born Sept. 8, 1833, died Nov. 3, 1896, married March 21, 1866 Mary Jane Hooper, b. Feb. 16, 1842, d. Dec. 7, 1898
2. James H., born Dec. 12, 1828, died April 23, 1863, never married
3. Joseph H., born about 1841 (census record), d. Jan. 26, 1878, buried Phifer Cemetery, District 7, Benton County. Married Mary E. Phifer. Children:
 1. Charles H., b. Oct. 14, 1873, d. May 24, 1930, married Flora Bowles
 2. Roy, died young
 3. Josephine, b. Jan. 18, 1878, d. Feb. 28, 1908, married W. H. Hooser
 She had three children: Fred, and twins
4. Charles W., born April 24, 1837, died Jan. 9, 1865, never married
5. Mary, b. May 20, 1831, d. Feb. 11, 1919, buried at Camden, Tennessee, married Isaac G. Yarbrough, b. April 30, 1823, d. Nov. 12, 1889. Children:
 1. Laura, b. Dec. 13, 1851, d. May 7, 1898, married ____ Harper. Buried Camden.
 2. James N., b. Sept. 24, 1853, d. July 26, 1890, buried in Camden Cemetery
 3. Blanche, b. April 10, 1856, d. Oct. 4, 1861, buried Sullivan Cemetery, Halls Cr
 4. Thomas J., b. April 14, 1860, d. Sept. 16, 1861, buried Sullivan Cemetery
 5. Charles A., b. Jan. 20, 1865, d. Feb. 3, 1894, buried Camden Cemetery
 6. William A., b. Nov. 21, 1868, d. July 16, 1907, buried Camden Cemetery
6. Hettie Burl, b. March 13, 1836, d. Aug. 20, 1926, married Nov. 23, 1858, to Charles New Turner, b. Feb. 14, 1831, d. June 26, 1914
7. Nora (twin) b. Oct. 6, 1849, d. Jan. 12, 1903, married Feb. 20, 1868, to Bruce Lee Phillips, b. Feb. 29, 1836, d. Nov. 30, 1896
8. William Alexander (twin) b. Oct. 6, 1849, d. Aug. 22, 1899, married 1871 to Sarah Copeland Hooper, b. May 1, 1851, d. Sept. 28, 1935. They had:
 1. William C., b. Nov. 27, 1874, d. Dec. 4, 1879
9. Lucy, b. 1843, d. 1923, buried in Texas, married Jan. 3, 1867, T. A. C. Denton.
 1. Charles, married Stella Lashlee, they had two sons
 2. Eugene, b. Aug. 22, 1869, d. Sept. 12, 1873

(Information from Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee; The Turner Family, by W. B. Turner.)

DREW TAYLOR--(also Irewry or Drury) born in South Carolina about 1778. One of the earliest pioneers in Humphreys County.

JAMES TEAS--one of the first officers of the Humphreys County Court.

JOHN THOMPSON--settled at Reynoldsburg in period 1800 to 1805. Native of N. C.

JOHN CASTLEMAN THOMPSON--b. 1801 in Humphreys County, died 1862 at Shiloh. He was the son of Colonel John Castleman Thompson, colonel in the Mexican War, died at 90 in Senatobia, Mississippi. John Castleman Thompson was a cabinet maker throughout Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee during his life. He entered the Confederate army at the age of sixty, first served as commissary, but at Murfreesboro, he joined Colonel Baxter Smith's Battalion as an independent--his age being such that he could serve under that arrangement to come and go as seemed best to him. He was killed during the action at Shiloh. He married 1845 to Rachel Catherine Lewis, and they were the parents of twelve children, four of whom were living in 1913:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. John Lewis, b. July 25, 1847, Allan County, Kentucky | 3. Ada married ____ Texas, lived in Texas |
| 2. Daughter married S. J. Marberry | 4. James A., lived in Little Rock, Ark. |

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1147.)

ROBERT THOMPSON—born about 1763 on the Atlantic Ocean, died 1822 in Humphreys County. (Son of James and Elizabeth Thompson of Ireland. Their other children were John, Catherine, Alice, Elizabeth, and Alexander. They moved to Nashville 1770 where their children Alexander, John, and Elizabeth were killed by the Indians. Alice was captured by the Creek Indians in 1793 and held captive for two years.) In 1816 Robert Thompson moved to Humphreys County along with his son John. He acquired large property holdings on Big Richland Creek, Halls Creek, and the Tennessee River. He owned several thousand acres in Maury County.

He had served in Captain John Gordon's Cavalry for the protection of Mero District and was discharged Sept. 18, 1793. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Castleman, born 1769. His second wife was Nancy Slade, born near Wilmington, North Carolina. She had been married first to a Becton. Her name is given as Nancy Harmon also.

Children by first marriage:

1. Mary (Polly), b. 1788, married 1806 William Morris of Georgia. Settled in Williamson County. Had four sons.
2. Jacob, b. 1785, married and left a widow near Reynoldsburg but had no children.
3. James, b. 1790, married 1809 Sarah Goodwin. Survived by one daughter. They lived on Duck River in Maury County.
4. John, b. 1792, married 1812 Elizabeth Dillahunty, daughter of Thomas Dillahunty of Nashville.
 1. Sarah Elizabeth Dillaunty Thompson married Meab Stephen Smith. They had large family and lived seven miles west of Waverly.
5. Sarah, b. 1794, married 1810 to John M. Wright. Lived in Davidson County.
6. Rhoda, b. 1795, married 1812, Francis Perry. Lived in Maury and Giles Counties.
7. Elizabeth, b. 1797, married 1812, Simpson Perry, brother to Francis Perry. They lived in Maury County.
8. Maranda (or Miranda), b. 1801, married 1817, Henry Wade. Lived Spring Hill, Tenn.
9. Margaret, b. 1803, married _____ Dodson.
10. Martha, b. 1804, married James Holmes. They had several children and lived eight miles west of Waverly on Bear Creek.
11. Matilda, b. 1804, married 1825, James McLaughlin. Lived near Spring Hill, Tenn.
12. Andrew, b. 1806, died in infancy
13. Robert, b. 1808, died in infancy
14. Mariah, b. 1799, married 1817 Willie Turner. Lived in Humphreys County.

Children by second marriage:

1. Nancy, b. 1809, married Dr. John Brown of Humphreys County
2. Charlotte Bell, b. 1812, married Samuel Woldridge of Humphreys County
3. Lucinda Cavis, b. 1814, married Dr. James Koen of Humphreys County

Nancy Slade Becton had two daughters by her first marriage:

1. Polly, married Richard Joselin near Nashville, Tennessee. Had issue.
2. Susan, married John Lane of Humphreys County. Had issue.

(Information from The Turner Family, W. B. Turner, 1960.)

JOHN TOLLER—early settler on Big Richland Creek.

HIRAM B. TRAYLOR—came to this county with his parents in 1809 when he was quite young. A Hiram Traylor served in the militia from this county in 1810. He served as register of the county 1844 to 1848 and as a magistrate of District 1. He died 1850. He married Martha Boyd Adams, b. 1817, daughter of Sylvester Adams and his wife Rebecca Boyd. She died June 29, 1899 at the age of 82 years. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters.

Children of Hiram B. Traylor:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Samuel, b. about 1834 | 5. Thomas B., b. Oct. 30, 1841, married 1868 Addie McNeil |
| 2. Isabella, b. about 1836 | 6. William Sylvester, b. Sept. 1, 1848 married 1867 Lou C. Nelson |
| 3. John, C., b. about 1838 | 7. Hiram, b. about 1849 |
| 4. Mary, b. about 1840, married John M. Driver, M.D. | 8. no information |

(Information from the late Mrs. Irene Adams Wirtz, 232 E. Beverly St., Staunton, Va.; 1850 Census; Goodspeed, Humphreys County, 1275.)

GEORGE TURNER--born about 1780 in North Carolina (another source says Halifax County, Virginia), died 1862. He was the son of a Revolutionary Soldier. He was a Baptist minister and settled in this county in 1805 on Big Richland Creek. He was the first minister of the Baptist Church established about 1810 on Big Richland Creek. He was later the founder of the Primitive Baptist Church on Cypress Creek, in 1823, in Benton County, and also, of a church on Rushing Creek in that county. He married Susan Adams, native of Halifax County, Virginia. They first settled in Dickson County. The names of only the following children are known:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Richard D., b. Sept. 19, 1806 | 2. Edny, b. 1802 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|

(Information from 1850 Census; Goodspeed, Humphreys County, p. 1278; Goodspeed, Benton County, p. 845.)

WILLIE (or WILEY) TURNER--born April 14, 1796 in North Carolina, died Jan. 18, 1860. (Son of William and Frances Turner of Wilson County. William Turner, native of North Carolina, received land grant in 1790 for his services in the Continental Army. He died 1812. His widow remarried to Charles T. New.) Willie Turner entered the army on Feb. 1, 1814, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in Captain Moses Thompson's company, and served three months in the Creek War, discharged May 10, 1814. In November of 1814 he enlisted again under Captain James A. Black, served in the War of 1812 at the battle of New Orleans, and was discharged May 13, 1815. While a young man he went to Humphreys County, about 1817, and settled on Big Richland Creek where he operated a grain mill and saw mill. He married Nov. 17, 1817 to Mariah Thompson, b. 1801, died March 6, 1874. Their children were:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. William G., b. Jan. 13, 1819, d. May 1, 1842 | 7. Charles New, b. Feb. 14, 1831, died June 26, 1914, married Nov. 23, 1858, Hettie Lurl Sullivan |
| 2. Robert, b. May 4, 1821, married on Oct. 28, 1847 to Catherine Box | 8. Martha A., b. Dec. 31, 1832, married Oct. 23, 1851, Len W. Johnson |
| 3. Holly F., b. Dec. 1, 1822, married Aug. 20, 1841 to Hugh J. Dickson | 9. James H., b. Oct. 11, 1834, married Ellen Box, d. 1880 |
| 4. John Thompson, b. Dec. 14, 1824, married Sept. 27, 1855 Susan E. Fox | 10. Willie Van Buren, b. May 19, 1836, married Molly Mitchell |
| 5. Sarah E., b. April 14, 1827, married May 4, 1847, J. J. Pollard | 11. Andrew Jackson, b. Oct. 22, 1843, married 1875 Eudora McAuley |
| 6. Thomas T., b. March 13, 1829, married Feb. 21, 1856, Martha Trotter | |

(Information from The Turner Family, W. B. Turner, 1960.)

CHRISTOPHER WAGGONER--Revolutionary Soldier who lived in county. He applied for a pension for his services in 1832 and his claim was listed as rejected in 1840. He supposedly donated ten acres to the town of Waverly in 1837.

DAVID WELLS--an early settler in the county who had a gin on White Oak Creek.

ELMUND WOLFE--early settler in the county. He died about 1840 when his estate was being settled. Survived by his wife Elizabeth, daughter Elizabeth, daughter Lucretia Knight, and son Samuel. Samuel was born about 1803 in Tennessee.

WHIDEA WHITE--(will be found listed as Whitby and Whitberry), b. June 7, 1792 in Bertie County, N. C., d. April 16, 1876. (Son of William White, d. 1811 or 1813, and Eadie _____.) He is buried in White Cemetery about two miles east of Waverly. He married 1816 to Mary Carey Yeates (known as Polly), b. Sept. 3, 1798, d. Sept. 3, 1871, and buried in White Cemetery behind old homestead, two miles east of Waverly. He ran a stage coach inn in the county, served as chairman of county court, and was the county ranger in the 1840's. He probably has more descendants in the county than any other settler. His children were:

1. R. Copeland White, b. 1828, d. Feb. 10, 1900 in McKinney, Texas. He was married to Virginia Plummer. He served as mayor of McKinney. He was a second lieutenant in Lt. Throckmorton's Company, Ross Brigade, C.S.A. He was a lawyer. No children.

2. Captain William Izma White, b. Jan. 29, 1832, d. Jan. 25, 1923, buried Jan. 28, 1923. He married October 20, 1867, by W. Allan Turner, M.G., to Latitia Fowlkes (known as Tishie), daughter of Marquis Lafayette Fowlkes and Martha Foster.

3. James Knox Polk White, b. 1847, d. 1898. He was a merchant of Waverly. He was a Confederate soldier. He married first to Fannie Tubb and they had three children. He was married second to Florence Ridgeway, no record of any children. Children:

1. Nellie married Alonzo Marberry of Memphis. He died April 30, 1963.
2. Ed
3. Clarence

4. Sabrina C., b. Sept. 1830, died March 1909, buried Marable Cemetery. She was married Dec. 2, 1852, to Jesse Luten, b. 1828, d. 1913, son of William W. Luten.

5. Eliza, b. 1837, died at the age of 84 years. Married first to E. L. Carlton. Married second to Benjamin Wesley Swift on November 22, 1881. He was the son of Absalom Swift and Mary Yeates. Her children:

By first marriage:

1. Dannie married ____ Dr. Ridings of Dickson, Tennessee

By second marriage:

1. Samuel T. Swift
 2. William Marvin Swift
- also two other children died before 1886

6. Justina (Tiny), b. about 1839, married the Reverend Baker, Methodist minister, and lived in West Tennessee, possibly Humboldt. Children:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Nina | 3. Gilly |
| 2. Lena | 4. Son |

7. Amanda Fitzellen (Nellie), b. about 1841, d. 1902 at 61 years, married to Dr. William Marshall Slayden.

8. Dorsey H. White, b. Oct. 11, 1825, d. Feb. 26, 1870, buried White Cemetery, two miles east of Waverly. Served in Confederate cavalry under Forrest. He married Virginia (Jennie) Craney. No children.

9. Frank M. White, birth unknown, d. 1914. He was married to Fannie Cooksey, cousin of Fannie Tubb, who married his brother James Knox Polk White. He was buried in the Old Soldiers Cemetery, near the Hermitage. He lived around McEwen and Waverly. Children:

1. William, lived in Dickson County
2. Mary, married first Flodie Nichols and had two sons--Victor and Rex Nichols. She married second to Charles Matthews and had three sons: C. G., of Nashville; William, of Dickson County; and Jesse, minister, of Kentucky.)

(Fanny Cooksey was the daughter of George Tubb Cooksey and Nancy Lyon Good. He was the son of Phoebe Tubb and Andrew Cooksey, Jr.)

Children of Whidbea White continued

10. Martha Ann White, b. Feb. 2, 1817, Bertie County, N.C., d. Sept. 12, 1898, in Waverly. She married Sept. 14, 1837 to John W. Carnell, b. Jan. 9, 1808, N.C., died Oct. 20, 1853.
11. Harriette White, b. Oct. 18, 1819, d. Sept. 14, 1903, married June 16, 1838, to Nimrod Chauncey Hooper.
12. Jane White, birth and death unknown. She married Richard Turner. She had son David Turner who lived at Clinton, Kentucky. (See also page 315--Mary J. White.)
13. Sarah, b. 1824, d. 1916 at 92 years, married John Edwards.

(Information compiled by Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill and Mrs. Mason Sanders, Waverly.)

WILLIAM CARROLL WYATT--son of Robert Wyatt and Mary Jones. Robert Wyatt came about 1800 from North Carolina to Stewart County. In 1851 William C. Wyatt and his family moved to Texas, near where Dallas is, and lived there for three years. In October of 1854 he moved from Stewart County to Cherry Bottom in Humphreys County, where he purchased a farm, now owned by Allen Bone, one mile above Lakerville. He married in Stewart County, October 24, 1839, to Harriett O'Guin. Following her death he was married to Lucy Burch. Children:

By first marriage:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chris, died young | 5. Mollie married Tom Larkin, Humphreys County |
| 2. William, married twice. First to Chasey Martin; second to Mary Izora Stanfield of Maury County. | 6. Louide, married Jeff Jones of Barren Hollow |
| 3. Charlie, married Ida Beech of Williamson County | 7. Laura, married Sollie Newson of Benton County |
| 4. Francis Remington, married Maggie Rickman of Perry County | 8. Docia, died young |

Children by second marriage:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. George | 3. Mosie |
| 2. Dick | 4. Hattie, d. 1951, married Thadeus Caraway |

(Information from Wyatt Family brochure prepared for Wyatt Reunion in 1955.)

CHRISTOPHER K. WYLY--b. Feb. 2, 1807, Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee, son of Harris K. Wyly and Artimissa Taylor. Harris K. Wyly came to Tennessee in 1790 from Virginia and settled near Jonesboro; he followed mercantile pursuits in Georgia for a period and spent twenty years or more as a farmer in Alabama; died in East Tennessee in 1835. Christopher K. Wyly came at the age of nineteen to Humphreys County and settled at Reynoldsburg where he was clerk in a mercantile business owned by his brother Thomas. In 1838 he moved to Camden, Benton County, and entered mercantile business for himself. He was supposed to have suffered a \$100,000 loss during the Civil War. He married in 1839 to Lemira C. Favatt, sister of Chancellor Stephen C. Favatt. She died March 1876. Their children were:

1. Harris K.
2. Carrie C. married J. S. Bartlett of Texas
3. Eva G.

(Information from Goodspeed, Benton County, 953.)

JAMES WYLY--son of Harris K. Wyly and Artimissa Taylor. He married Mary Taylor. He settled near Birdsong Creek in Benton County. Only the name of one child is known in this writing: Thomas Wyly who married Mary Barfield and was the father of Eugene Wyly.

JOHN WYLY--b. 1801 in Georgia, d. 1877 in Humphreys County, buried Wyly Cemetery. He was the son of Harris K. Wyly and Artimissa Taylor. He settled on a farm on the Tennessee River and was a merchant for a period at Reynoldsburg. He married 1832 to Theodocia Russell, born July 2, 1815, Blount County, Tennessee. (She was the daughter of David Russell and Mary White, natives of Virginia.) Their original farm is now the site of New Johnsonville. At one time John Wyly owned all the property in Waverly from Cooley Avenue east to Trace Creek. His home was burned during the Civil War and he built the present Luff-Bowen Funeral Home as his residence. Children:

1. Mary, b. about 1843, married 1865, Augustus R. Lankford. No children.
2. David E.
3. Harris K., b. 1844, d. 1885, buried in Wyly Cemetery. Supposedly murdered by an assassin. He married Poca_____.
4. Thomas S., b. 1843, died at seven years, buried Wyly Cemetery.
5. Theodocia Anne, b. about 1848, married James N. Nolan. One child:
 1. Alicia Wyly Nolan married James F. Fowlkes

(Information from Goodspeed, Humphreys County, p. 1287; 1850 Census; Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

THOMAS K. WYLY--born 1795 in Georgia, died 1857 or 1858, son of Harris K. Wyly and Artimissa Taylor. He supposedly disagreed with his father's management of his land and left home, coming to Humphreys County where he worked. He eventually bought the ferry and trading post at Reynoldsburg. He was married to Hester McSwine, born about 1798, died 1871. Children:

1. James J., b. 1824, married 1847 to Eliza J. McFarland and had nine children.
2. Thomas K., Jr., born about 1827, died 1872 unmarried.
3. Artimissa (Missa), born about 1834, d. 1858, married Hugh Ross Lucas. She was buried in the old Wyly Cemetery near Johnsonville. Children:
 1. Hugh Ross Lucas, Jr., d. 1882, never married.
 2. Minnie, died July 13, 1864
4. Julia (Babe B.), b. about 1840, died 1871, married John Griff Lucas. They were given old Johnsonville by her father. Children:

1. John	4. Minnie
2. Artimissa	5. Eliza
3. Lou	
5. John H., b. about 1834 (1850 Census estimate)

Harris K. Wyly was the son of James Wyly of Augusta County, Virginia, who died 1771. This James Wyly had settled in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, where his children were born. He was a well-to-do man of Mecklenburg. His children were: John, Thomas K., James, Robert, Jane, Martha, Margaret, and Harris McKinley. Harris McKinley Wyly dropped the Mc from his middle name and became known as Harris K. Wyly. He married Artimissa Taylor, daughter of the Revolutionary Soldier Christopher Taylor of Bedford County, Virginia, and Jonesboro, Tennessee. Harris K. Wyly was considered a land hungry man and owned property in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. His wife Artimissa refused to move South with him and lived with her son Thomas K. Wyly in Humphreys County and her grandson Kit Wyly of Camden. She died 1872 at the age of 108 years, at the home of her grandson Kit Wyly of Camden. She had nine children. (Information from 1850 Census; Goodspeed, p. 1287; Wyly Family Data.)

THEODOCIA RUSSELL WYLY--born July 1815 in Blount County, Tennessee, daughter of Mary White and David Russell, natives of Virginia. Mary White was the daughter of one Richard White, son of Isaac White and Sarah Lawson. (Information from the Mecklenburg signers, compiled by Worth S. Ray, 1946, republished 1952.)

IZMA YEATES--born 1770 North Carolina, died 1846 at 76 years in Humphreys County. He was buried in the Yeates Family Cemetery about two miles east of Waverly. (He was the son of James Yeates, b. 1745, N.C., d. Bertie County, N.C., 1806, Revolutionary Soldier, who married 1767 to Avarilla Walston, b. 1750, died unknown, probably North Carolina.) He married 1797 Martha Freeman, b. 1780, N. C., died Sept. 26, 1838, Humphreys County.

Children:

1. Mary Carey (Polly), b. Sept. 3, 1798 d. Sept. 3, 1871, married 1816 to Whidbea White. They are buried in White Cemetery behind old home place.
2. Freeman, d. Oct. 7, 1849 at 45 years. Buried in Yeates Family Cemetery.
3. Reddick, d. Sept. 6, 1852, at 45 years. Buried in Yeates Family Cemetery
4. James, d. Jan. 26, 1856, died at 45. Buried Yeates Family Cemetery.
5. Eliza married _____ Adams. It is believed that this was J. B. Adams. They had daughter Louisa who married 1. _____ Johnson and 2. _____ Stribling.

(Information from tombstone inscriptions, Yeates Family Cemetery; Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill and Mrs. Mason Sanders, Waverly. Also refer to Tennessee DAR Roster for service record of James Yeates.)

JAMES YOUNG--born about 1776 in Virginia and was an early settler in Humphreys County. He was a shoemaker. The name of only one child is known that of James L. Young.

JAMES D. YOUNG--born about 1810 in Tennessee, came to this county about 1824, and died October 1869. He married October 28, 1834, to Antoinette Pavatt and they had ten children. She died 1884. Children:

1. Tomson E., b. about 1835
2. Son, died young
3. Isaac F., b. June 27, 1838, married America Edwards
4. Nancy W., b. about 1841
5. Mary, b. about 1844
6. Jacob R., died young
7. Sallie Harriet, b. about 1847, married Oct. 15, 1866, Samuel Moore Carothers, they moved to Texas in 1871.
8. James C., b. about 1849
9. Martha J., died young
10. Narcissa D., died young

(Information 1850 Census; Goodspeed, p. 1228; and descendants of Sallie Y. Carothers.)

JOSEPH HOWE LONG--born Dec. 5, 1797, died Oct. 15, 1858. Married Blanche Walton Roby, born Oct. 17, 1805, and died Jan. 26, 1859. She was the daughter of Matthew and Mary Roby. The Robys came from Maryland to Georgia. Joseph H. Long, Sr., was the son of David Long, Revolutionary Soldier, who died 1845 at the age of 98 years. He served in the North Carolina line and received a pension for his service. He served a total of five years and nine months. David Long married Mary Howe, daughter of Joe Howe of North Carolina. Mary Howe Long died about 1850. Children of Joseph Howe Long, Sr.:

1. Mary, b. May 29, 1825, d. April 14, 1906, never married.
2. Martha De Lestatia, b. Jan. 24, 1827, d. Sept. 16, 1917, married William C. Simpson.
3. David Matthew, b. Oct. 7, 1828, d. about 1882 in Texas. Had son William D. Long who lived four miles of Brownwood, Texas.
4. William Thomas, b. March 29, 1830, killed 1863 in Chattanooga. He was killed by Yankee guards while he was a prisoner of war.
5. James H., b. Nov. 24, 1831, died five miles north of McEwen. He had son Walter Long of McEwen.
6. Joseph H., b. June 29, 1833. Had son Will Long of McEwen.
7. Samuel, b. Sept. 1, 1835 d. Hurricane Creek. Had son Brown Long.
8. Eliza, b. April 14, 1837, d. 1875. Married _____ Spicer. Had son Russell Spicer of Paris, Tennessee.
9. Robert Roby, b. Feb. 22, 1839, d. May 15, 1859, killed in game of Bull Pen ball.
10. Emma, b. Oct. 15, 1840, married _____ Pritchard. The families of Pritchards and Kimices (?) were descendants.

Children of Joseph Howe Long continued:

11. Myra L., b. Sept. 8, 1842, d. April 25, 1912, married _____ Pruett. Had son Dr. J. H. Pruett.
12. John Morgan, b. March 12, 1844, d. at Shelbyville, Tennessee, April 17, 1863, of congestive chill. He was Confederate soldier at the time.
13. Ann Long, b. Nov. 11, 1849, married _____ Rice. She was buried at Tennessee City. Descendants in that city.

(Information prepared in 1940 by Alonzo Blount Simpson.)

THE STRIBLING FAMILY IN HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

(Information from The Vawter Family In America, published 1905, p.220.)

The Striblings went from Virginia to Kentucky, and then to Madison, Indiana, in 1809. Thomas T. Stribling, son of Benjamin and Ann Tibbetts Stribling, married Dec. 1, 1806, Sarah Vawter, died July 29, 1871, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Watts Vawter. He went to Indiana in 1811 where he had a farm of 200 acres near Pressburg, Indiana. He was a mechanic as well as a farmer, and put up the first steam mill in Indiana. He later bought a large body of land--4,500 acres--on Duck River in Humphreys County and gave to a number of his children good farms there. In November 1853, Thomas and several of his children--Fleasant, Uriah, Silas, Betty Ferguson and her husband, Ann Chaille (a widow), and Artemisia Wolf and her husband--went to Tennessee. Silas and Uriah Stribling remained in Humphreys County about eight or ten years and then went back to Indiana. Artemesia Wolf and her family did not stay long.

Thomas T. Stribling, born Dec. 4, 1784 and died March 21, 1857, lived at Honey Point, five miles from the mouth of the Duck River in Humphreys County. He died at his home there. Thomas T. Stribling and Sarah Vawter Stribling were the parents of thirteen children:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Frances | 8. Milton S. |
| 2. Elizabeth married Nathaniel Ferguson | 9. Silas S. |
| 3. Pleasant married Zerelda E. Dehoney | 10. Uriah B. |
| 4. William L. | 11. Sarah |
| 5. Ann married _____ Chaille | 12. Artemesia married _____ Wolf |
| 6. Newton W. | 13. Son, died in infancy |
| 7. Amanda | |

ELIZABETH STRIBLING FERGASON--daughter of Thomas Stribling and Sarah Vawter was born August 22, 1809, and died Feb. 15, 1885. She married at Madison, Indiana, Oct. 4, 1837, Nathaniel Ferguson, son of William and Hannah Ferguson. Nathaniel Ferguson was born Feb. 11, 1816, Decatur County, Indiana, and was a farmer. Their children:

1. Sallie Ann
2. Mary B., b. May 8, 1843, m. George Neblett; married second Stephen Forrester.
3. Nancy

MARY B. FERGASON--daughter of Elizabeth Stribling and Nathaniel Ferguson was born on May 8, 1843. Married first in 1859 George Neblett, b. 1837. Married second to Stephen Forrester in January 1882. Her children:

By first marriage (surnamed Neblett):

1. Lucy A. E. Neblett, married T. L. Jackson. She was born Feb. 1, 1863, and married Sept. 24, 1892. The Jacksons lived at Johnsonville. No children.
2. Nannie Cornelia Neblett, born Feb. 3, 1865, married Jan. 11, 1882, J. M. Christopher Young, b. Dec. 25, 1856, d. Oct. 28, 1943. They are buried at the Warren Cemetery at Plant.
3. J. M.
4. Jennie

Children by second marriage, (surnamed Forrester):

1. Esrom Boyd, b. Oct. 26, 1882, lived in Union City, Tennessee
2. George Monroe, b. April 20, 1884, of Polk, Tennessee
3. Allen Fowler, b. March 22, 1886, of Union City

NANNIE CORNELIA FERGASON YOUNG—daughter of George and Mary L. Ferguson, born on Feb. 3, 1865, married Jan. 11, 1882, J. M. Christopher Young, b. Dec. 25, 1856, died Oct. 28, 1943. They lived at Johnsonville. Their children:

1. Myrtle B., b. Jan. 9, 1883, d. Sept. 13, 1902
2. Clatie Lucille, b. Jan. 2, 1887, married Griffin Raney. She lives in Waverly.
3. Eva, b. July 12, 1889, d. Sept. 26, 1889
4. Mary Lee, b. Oct. 22, 1891, d. April 29, 1892

Nannie Cornelia Young died April 22, 1892.

PLEASANT STRIBLING—born May 5, 1811, near Madison, Indiana, lived near Frankfort, Ky., until 1853 when he moved to Humphreys County. He died Aug. 23, 1885. He married on Nov. 27, 1834, Zerelda Emerine Dehoney, b. Sept. 16, 1816. Their children:

1. Emerine Z., b. Scott County, Ky., Jan. 31, 1836, married Jan. 22, 1860, Allen T. Corbitt, b. Davidson County, May 1817, and died March 7, 1880. Their children:
 1. Jesse Vawter, b. Dec. 10, 1861, married April 15, 1885, to Ada Plant.
 1. Wyly Welch Corbitt, b. Feb. 22, 1886
 2. Weldon Plant Corbitt, b. July 29, 1888
 3. Flora Elton, b. July 15, 1890
 4. Jessie Allen, b. April 4, 1892
 5. Nancy, b. May 25, 1894
 6. Sadie Pauline, b. March 14, 1896
2. Nellie Corbitt, b. Nov. 28, 1863, married Andrew C. Stitt on Feb. 16, 1887. Their children:
 1. Curte C., b. March 16, 1888, deceased
 2. Nell married David L. Warren, Sr. Lives at Plant.
 3. Samuel, b. March 1, 1895, d. Oct. 22, 1895
 4. Ford G.
3. Reuben E. Corbitt, b. Oct. 17, 1865, married April 5, 1896 to Dessie Gertrude Plant. Their children:
 1. Gladys, b. Jan. 24, 1897, d. Sept. 22, 1899
 2. Dessie married Clarence Pickett
 3. Gouldie married Willie Byrn
4. Eddie Smith, b. March 24, 1868, d. August 1, 1872
5. Annie Mary, b. March 5, 1870, d. July 26, 1871
6. Alvin Hawkins Corbitt, b. Oct. 22, 1872, deceased
7. Pleasant Stribling Corbitt, b. Dec. 14, 1874, married Rena McCrary Sept. 8, 1901. Their children:
 1. Emma, postmistress at Denver, Tennessee
 2. Frances married Guy Warren
 3. Pleasant S.
 4. James
 5. Juanita
8. Emma Nannie Corbitt, b. Jan. 15, 1877, married W. A. Luncan. Both deceased.
9. Hessie Corbitt, b. Jan. 23, 1879, d. May 7, 1880.
2. Jesse Vawter Stribling, son of Pleasant and Zerelda Dehoney Stribling, born on April 8, 1838. He married Nov. 25, 1863, Susan Yarbrough, born April 26, 1848, died Dec. 26, 1896. They lived in the Plant Community. Their children were:
 1. William Morehead, b. Jan. 18, 1865, married Emma Stephens
 2. Lutie Lavele, b. May 3, 1867, married Joseph F. Anderson, lived Shaw, Miss.
 3. Lydia Zerelda, b. Jan. 21, 1870, married William H. McCauley, of Plant
 4. John Malcomb, b. Aug. 2, 1872, married Mrs. Sallie Box
 5. Mattie Lillian, b. May 14, 1875, married George W. Waggoner

Children of Jesse Vawter Stribling and Susan Yarbrough continued:

6. Sallie Ann, b. May 1, 1878, married Dr. Thomas Coke.
 7. Infant died at two weeks
3. Almeda Stribling, b. May 8, 1840, Scott County, Ky., married Nov. 25, 1860, to John Levin Malcomb, Sr., b. Oct. 31, 1834, Paris, Indiana. They lived in Union City. He was a saddler. Children:
 1. Lulu born Nov. 30, 1861, married Jan. 28, 1882, Henry E. Warren
 2. Ella, born March 19, 1864 in Plant, married Dec. 19, 1883, to Robert E. Fowlkes, son of Mark L. Fowlkes and Martha Foster. He was cashier of bank at Seymour, Texas. No children.
 3. John Levin Malcomb, Jr., b. Nov. 13, 1867, married Mattie Estelle Plant.
 1. Ronald
 2. Edith
 3. Mary
 4. Howard Ford Malcomb, b. March 11, 1870, married Feb. 11, 1892, Flora Plant of Plant. Children:
 1. Gertrude
 2. Robert F.
 3. Dixie, b. July 13, 1902, deceased
 5. Samuel Guy Malcomb, b. Dec. 7, 1871, married Jan. 26, 1896, Ethel A. Fowlkes, born Oct. 8, 1879. Lived at Plant. Children:
 1. Hubert A.
 2. John Lilburn
 3. Hattie C.
 6. Mattie Robinson Malcomb, b. July 21, 1878, married Dec. 21, 1898, to William Walter White, b. Aug. 1, 1873, of Union City. Children:
 1. Bessie
 2. Robert Malcomb
 4. Mary Stribling, daughter of Pleasant and Zerelda Lehonev Stribling, born Oct. 17, 1842. Died Nov. 26, 1882, unmarried.
 5. Lydia Hester Stribling, daughter of Pleasant and Zerelda D. Stribling, was born Oct. 6, 1847, near Frankfort, Ky., married Oct. 17, 1865, John Sanford, born at Galena, Illinois, on August 23, 1838. He was in the livery business in Dickson.
 1. Josie Lytell, b. July 15, 1866, married Feb. 15, 1887, W. T. Anderson and had following children: 1. Lillian Hester; 2. Hugh L.; 3. Gertrude; 4. Bertie Clair; 5. Allene; 6. William S; 7. Paul Chester
 2. Ellie S. Sanford, b. Jan. 8, 1869, married June 20, 1888, Junius M. Palmer, manufacturer of Humphreys County. Children:
 1. Judson M. born March 18, 1889
 2. Sadie Hester, b. July 27, 1891, married Guy Warren, had two children Junius Palmer died Jan. 27, 1893, and Ellie S. Sanford Palmer married as her second husband J. M. Christopher Young and they lived at Lickson and later at Johnsonville, Tennessee.
 3. Gussie Sanford, born Aug. 11, 1871, d. June 27, 1876.
 4. Nannie M. Sanford, b. Oct. 15, 1873, married George L. Harrison in 1895. He was a corn dealer at Box Station (now Denver).
 5. Bertie Edward, b. Aug. 10, 1877, married Charles F. Negley on June 25, 1898. Children: 1. Karl 2. Mai
 6. Charles Vawter Sanford, b. Aug. 15, 1879. In business in Dickson with father.
 7. Jessie Eldon Sanford, b. April 2, 1883, married Edgar Taylor Nov. 17, 1902.
 8. Junius Palmer Sanford, b. Dec. 10, 1886
 6. Sara Stribling, daughter of Pleasant and Zerelda D. Stribling, was born Oct. 16, 1849, married July 20, 1873, to Virgil A. Barnett, died Aug. 5, 1883. Children:
 1. Stella A. Barnett, b. March 29, 1874, married Charles G. Plant, Mar. 18, 1895.
 1. Ralph Barnett Plant, b. Dec. 25, 1896, d. June 19, 1898
 2. Rex Malcomb Plant, b. June 30, 1898
 3. Kathleen
 2. Allie May Barnett, b. Feb. 6, 1876, married Nov. 23, 1895, to G. C. Morrisett. Children: Alma, Virgil, and Gladys Marguerite. Cf Pollard, Arkansas.

3. Charles Eyron Barnett, b. June 22, 1878, married Oct. 8, 1902, Mary E. Thompson. Lived at Jonesboro, Arkansas.
4. Kate G. Barnett, b. Sept. 15, 1880, married March 3, 1904, to W. Stirling Jackson. Lived at Jonesboro, Arkansas.
5. Walter Jackson Barnett, b. Sept. 23, 1882.

Virgil A. Barnett married a second time on Sept. 21, 1884, to Mrs. Clella A. Wheat, born Aug. 25, 1859, Scott County, Indiana. He was a justice of peace and general collector of Jonesboro, Arkansas. He was born March 6, 1853, Coxburg, Tennessee.

7. Annie Russell Stribling, daughter of Pleasant and Zerelda L. Stribling, was born June 19, 1852, and died April 21, 1856.
8. Charles Morehead Stribling, son of Pleasant and Zerelda D. Stribling, was born in Humphreys County on Sept. 7, 1857, married Sept. 27, 1882, to Susan M. Jackson, born Feb. 28, 1861, near Waverly. He was a farmer and connected with telephone company in Plant. Child:
 1. Ernest Gilderoy Stribling

WILLIAM MOREHEAD STRIBLING--son of Jesse Vawter Stribling and Susan Yarbrough, born Jan. 18, 1865, married Emma Stephens of Waverly on Dec. 20, 1896, lived in Plant. Children:

1. Harry Leo
2. Thomas Tibbett

LULU MALCOLME WARREN--daughter of Almeda Stribling and John Levin Malcomb, was born Nov. 30, 1861, married Jan. 28, 1882, to Henry E. Warren, born Nov. 1, 1851. He was a friend of Jesse James when the outlaw lived in Humphreys County as a farmer and it was to Henry E. Warren that James wrote the letters quoted in this book. Their children:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Ethel, b. Dec. 21, 1882 | 7. Guy, b. Aug. 22, 1892 |
| 2. Myrtle, b. Feb. 14, 1885 | 8. Ella, b. Feb. 12, 1895 |
| 3. John L., b. April 19, 1886 | |
| 4. Henry E., b. Jan. 3, 1888 | |
| 5. Max H., b. Feb. 7, 1889, possessor of the James letters | |
| 6. David L., b. Dec. 6, 1890, married Nell Stitt | |

LYDIA ZERELDA STRIBLING MCCAULEY--daughter of Jesse Vawter Stribling and Susan Yarbrough, born Jan. 21, 1870, married Oct. 22, 1890, William H. McCauley. Children:

1. Mary Lou
2. Margorie, b. Aug. 29, 1899, deceased

(Information from Vawter Family In America, published 1905.)

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Many of the early settlers and their families have been omitted from this chapter and may be found in the next chapter. Some pioneers left little or no family history or personal history and information about them has not been obtainable.

CHAPTER XXXV

CITIZENS OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

ROBERT F. ALEXANDER--born Jan. 24, 1841, died June 26, 1911, married Feb. 7, 1866, to Martha Yarbrough, born Sept. 1, 1850, died Sept. 16, 1941.

Robert F. Alexander was the son of George L. Alexander and his wife Martha Combs. He served in the Confederate Army in Company A, 11th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. He was a farmer and lived in the Hustburg Community where he was a member of the Ebenezer Methodist Church. He died as the result of a fall from a wagon. Both he and his wife are buried in the Ebenezer Church Cemetery.

Martha Yarbrough Alexander, wife of Robert F., was the daughter of Samuel Yarbrough and his wife Elizabeth Trotter Yarbrough. She was a descendant of Revolutionary War Soldiers James Trotter, Isham Trotter, Benjamin Whitehead, Lt. Col. Abraham Moulton, and Joseph Lickson. (Refer DAR National Numbers 280558 and 385000). (Also see the Colonial Dames of the XVII Century No. 806 for records of the Moulton family--the immigrant ancestor was James Moulton who came to New Hampshire about 1637.) (Also see the county records of Montgomery County, Tennessee.)

Children of Robert F. and Martha Yarbrough Alexander:

1. Bettie, married twice. First marriage to ____ Oakley. Second marriage to ____ Daniel. Lived in Oklahoma.
2. Samuel Yarbrough, married Ellie Corlew. Buried in Kingsville, Texas.
3. Austin, married Lillie Dickson. Lives in Leroy, Alabama.
4. Van, married Eugene Wyly. She lives in Washington, D. C.
5. Mitchell Trotter (twin), married Alice Blackwell. He lived and died in Stillwater, Oklahoma.
6. Matthew McCauley (twin), married Mary Wyly, daughter of Eugene Wyly of Benton Co. He is buried in Ebenezer Church Cemetery.
7. James Nolen, b. Jan. 16, 1880, married Ida Ellen Cunningham; d. Oct. 21, 1961. He was buried in Ebenezer Church Cemetery.
8. John, married Elsie Bauer
9. William, married Nora Rice

(Information furnished by Virginia Wood Alexander, Columbia, Tennessee.)

WILLIAM C. ALLISON--(known as Buck Allison), born Jan. 29, 1842, died July 15, 1914. He married Sarah Ann Lattimore, daughter of William B. Lattimore and Naomi Knight. She was born Dec. 27, 1841 and died April 27, 1911. Both of them were buried in the Parker Cemetery, Halls Creek. Her grave was victimized by grave robbers in later years. They had seven children:

1. Alfred Allison, married Emmer Madden, daughter of Charles Madden and Elizabeth Knight. They were the parents of four children.
2. Thomas, married 1889 in Humphreys County to Nan Hooper, daughter of John Medicus Hooper. Their children:
 1. Nellie married E. W. Bone and had two sons.
 2. W. Monroe, father of 4 children
 3. Elsie, married W. W. Bone, had daughter Nancy
 4. Jessie, married D. B. Jones, had son Donald
 5. Granville H., married, had son and daughter Feggie
 6. T. Murray, married Maggie Williams of Dickson, had daughter June
 7. Clyde (twin)
 8. Claude (twin), married, had four children
 9. Mary Elizabeth, married Floyd Greer and had son Joe and daughter Judy.

(Information of this family furnished by the late Thomas Allison of Dickson, Tenn.)

Children of W. C. Allison continued:

3. Rose, married John Forrest. Children:

1. Tom Forrest, married Betty Stanfield
2. Sanford Forrest, married Lucille Scholes

4. C. S. (Sid) Allison, b. Dec. 20, 1869, d. Dec. 20, 1927, buried Parker Cemetery; married Mary C. Lurham (Mollie), b. 1868, d. 1944, buried Parker Cemetery. They were the parents of:

1. Sarah Lavada, b. Oct. 3, 1889, d. Nov. 15, 1942. She married first to C. M. Daniel, and second to William O'Guin.

2. Austin A., b. July 15, 1895, d. Sept. 2, 1947, married Annie Pearl Gibbens. Their children:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Lorena | 6. Tatsy |
| 2. Alfred | 7. Alton |
| 3. Dorothy | 8. Martin H. |
| 4. Mary Dee | 9. Freda |
| 5. Margaret | 10. Retha Ann |

3. May, married _____ Sykes

4. Charlie

5. Clay

6. Omie

7. Jewel

8. Minnie

9. Lottie

5. Robert W. Allison, b. 1865, d. 1939, married Mary Ann Forrest, b. 1868, d. 1944

6. Fate Allison, Church of Christ minister of Dover, Tennessee

7. Sam Allison, Church of Christ minister

(Information from Parker Cemetery Inscriptions; Miss Bess Hooper, Waverly; the late Tom Allison, Dickson, Tenn.; Mrs. J. A. Knight, and Mrs. Annie Pearl Allison, Waverly.)

J. M. ALLISON--born in Humphreys County in District 1. He married Laura Lockhart of Humphreys County. He lived for a few years in Arkansas but returned to this county. He was foreman of the mills for S. W. Taylor and Company in 1902. (Waverly Sentinel.)

STEPHEN ALLEN--resident of McEwen. He married Nancy Fardlee Goodwin. They were the parents of Amanda Allen, born 1880 in McEwen, who married 1906 to Roy C. Hopkins, a newspaper publisher of McEwen. (John Hopkins and Some of His Descendants.)

ROBERT ALLIE ALLSBROOKS--died in 1943 at the age of 63 years. He was a resident of the Concord Community and was buried in the Cavear Cemetery on White Oak. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He married Amanda Lisabeth Latimer and they were the parents of:

1. Edra

2. Horner

3. Minnie

4. James Robert

Mr. Allsbrooks had brother Herschell Allsbrooks, and sisters Hettie Metcalf, Grace Trillett, and Mamie Smith. He also had six half brothers and two half sisters. (Democrat-Sentinel, March 13, 1943.)

JAMES T. ANDERSON--born in Hickman County, came to Humphreys County in 1884 and settled on Blue Creek, five miles south of McEwen. In 1895 he moved to Hurricane Mills where he owned 4,200 acre farm. He was a successful business man of Hurricane Mills and a member of the Church of Christ. He married 1876 to Mary A. Tidwell, of Hickman County. They were the parents of ten children:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. J. W. Anderson | 6. Myrtle Marlowe of Nashville |
| 2. E. R. Anderson | 7. Lois, of Chicago |
| 3. J. Murray Anderson, insurance agent of Waverly, married Lois Palmer | 8. George married Ida Cannon |
| 4. Bond, of Waverly, m. Cra Ledbetter | 9. Ethel married Dennis Jones |
| 5. David Anderson m. Mary McKelvey | 10. Katherine Anderson, deceased |
- (Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

JOHN W. ANDERSON--son of James T. Anderson and Mary A. Tidwell of Hurricane Mills. He was associated with his father at Hurricane Mills and in October 1916 at public auction he and his brother George T. Anderson purchased Sycamore Landing, which is still in his possession. He represented Humphreys County in the General Assembly for four terms. Three times he served in the house in 1935, 1937, and 1945. He was in the senate in 1943. He married (1) Beulah McMurry; (2) Clara Weems.

WILLIAM ROBERT ANDERSON--son of David H. and Mary M. Anderson, born at Oakville on June 17, 1921, educated at Columbia Military Academy and the Naval Academy, Annapolis. He served as the skipper of the Nautilus, the first atomic powered submarine, which made the first voyage in history from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the North Pole, passing some four hundred feet under the ice on August 3, 1958. He was presented the Legion of Merit by President Eisenhower. In November 1962 he made an unsuccessful race for the governor of Tennessee, polling more than 200,000 votes as an independent candidate, and running ahead of the Republican candidate. He was recalled to duty in April of 1963 to assist in the Navy program of underwater rescue and techniques for salvage from the ocean. In May of 1963 he was appointed by President Kennedy as the director of the Domestic Peace Corps, subject to the approval of Congress. He married Yvonne Etzel of Collingswood, New Jersey, in 1943. They have two sons: Michael David and William Robert, Jr. (Nashville Tennessean, May 5, 1963; Aug. 31, 1958; Commercial Appeal, Sept. 19, 1958.)

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS--served as telegraph operator after the Civil War and received his first training in Waverly. He was called to New York to work and eventually he became vice-president and general manager of Western Union Telegraph Company. (Information from Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.)

THOMAS E. AYRES--born June 22, 1874, Buckingham County, Virginia. He was the son of Thomas E. Ayres and Oliva W. Blackwell. (Thomas E. Ayres, Sr., b. 1847, was the son of Mathias S. Ayres of Virginia, who was ruined by the Civil War.) Thomas E. Ayres, Jr. came to Tennessee with his mother in 1839, settling at Dresden, Weakley County, where he was telegraph operator for the NC&StL Railway. He later moved to Denver, Tennessee. In 1898 he organized in partnership with Virgil A. Rushing the Luck River Grain Co. This company had the largest corn sheller in the county and became one of the most successful operations of its kind in the state. He was married to Sarah Elizabeth Rushing on November 6, 1895. She was the daughter of Byrl Columbus Rushing and his wife Missouri Jane Thompson. They had three children:

1. Hanes Eldridge
2. Mildred Letcher
3. Beulah Mai, married _____ Hooper

Mr. Ayres made a second marriage and was the father of a son Thomas E. Ayres, Jr. (Hale-Merritt, IV, 1179.)

THOMAS J. ALFORD--born Aug. 7, 1837, died Oct. 11, 1918, buried in Nolan Cemetery. He was the son of John T. Alford and Nancy E. Rives. John T. Alford was the son of Robert Alford, who lived first in Davidson County and later removed to Humphreys Co. Thomas J. Alford served Humphreys County as a leading physician for many years. He married Sept. 28, 1882, Elizabeth E. McCutcheon, b. March 16, 1857, died July 9, 1895. She is buried in Nolan Cemetery. They were the parents of one child in 1886: Mary Blount Alford. (Goodspeed, p. 1206; dates taken from tombstone inscriptions in Nolan Cemetery, Waverly.)

CHARLES H. BALL--served as the government census taker in 1870. His wife was Amanda M. Ball. Among their children were:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nettie, married John Talley | 3. Mary, eldest child, married Charles Walker of Erin, Tennessee |
| 2. Minnie, married Jesse Pleasant Horner
(They have daughter Mrs. C. F. LeLap,
Springfield, Tennessee.) | 4. Charles S., b. 1857, deceased. |

Charles S. Ball lived to be over 96 years old and outlived his insurance policy by 195 percent. (Undated Nashville Tennessean clipping.)

EDMUND BARNES--born about 1808 in South Carolina, killed 1864 by guerrillas. He was married March 17, 1842, in Stewart County to Elizabeth Wynn, born about 1824. She remarried following his death. Their children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. George N., born about 1845 | 5. Elmira, b. about 1854 |
| 2. H. Arabella, b. about 1846 | 6. Mary, b. about 1857 |
| 3. Caroline W., b. about 1849 | 7. Lrew, b. about 1860 |
| 4. Julianna, b. about 1851 | 8. Amanda |

(His name is given variously as Edward and Edmund. Descendants say Edmund was his correct name. Information from 1850 and 1860 Census; Goodspeed, p. 883; Walker Love.)

BENJAMIN BELL--lived at Stewart, Houston County, married Celia Taylor Stavely, moved to Humphreys County about 1899. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Elmer L. Bell, b. Nov. 28, 1891
married Grace Durham, served in
World War I. Had one daughter
Odessa Lynn Bell married ____ Kraus. | 2. H. B. Bell of Waverly
3. Daughter married ____ J. W. Madden
of Waverly
(<u>News-Democrat</u> , Jan. 30, 1963.) |
|--|---|

GENE BELL--born in Humphreys County, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bell of Waverly. He was graduated in 1958 from Waverly Central High School, and served four years in the Navy, being discharged in 1962 as a Photographer's Mate Third Class. He was appointed photographer and advertising salesman of the News-Democrat in June 1963.

WILLIAM BISSELL--born 1832 in Rhode Island, son of Caleb Bissell and Mary Langley. He served in Company A, 20th Mississippi. He married 1866 to Martha Harris. They had two children: Mary M. and one that died before 1886.

WILLIAM F. BLACK--lived in Waverly and was the son of William Black. He married Sallie Isabel Coppedge. He served as captain in the Confederate Army and died 1920 in Memphis. He was the father of Dr. William Thomas Black, prominent physician of Memphis. (John Trotwood Moore, Tennessee The Volunteer State.)

ELIJAH BOHANNON--married Polly Ann Curtis and they had the following children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Leonard | |
| 2. Era married ____ Hughey of Waverly | |
| 3. Boyd M., died March 5, 1953, at 74 years. Buried in Bohannon Cemetery. His children included: | |
| 1. Carmack C. | 4. Annie Busi |
| 2. Roger | 5. Guida married ____ Bogard, Clarksville |
| 3. Lela married ____ Hicks | (From Waverly-Johnsonville <u>News</u> , 3-13-1953) |

JOHN E. POWMAN--born in LeKalb County in 1879, came to Waverly in 1889. Studied at Cumberland University, graduating in 1900 with law degree. He served as mayor of Waverly and as attorney general of 9th judicial circuit in 1903. He was married in 1900 to Annie Whitfield of Lakerville. In his biography in 1902 they had only one daughter. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Nashville Danner, April 1, 1928.)

ABRAHAM RILEY--Revolutionary Soldier who died at Copiah County, Mississippi. He came to Mississippi from North Carolina but lived a few years in Tennessee before he settled in Mississippi. His children were:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Benjamin | 4. Susan |
| 2. Sarah | 5. George |
| 3. Elizabeth | |

There was an Abraham Riley living in Humphreys County in 1812 as shown on the tax list for that year. (Family Records, Mississippi Revolutionary Soldiers, published 1953-1956, p. 28; refer to DAR National Number 190851.)

CHELSEA BRITT--born Feb. 12, 1759 at Albemarle, Virginia, died March 18 or 20, 1834, at Britt's Landing and buried Britt Cemetery on Tom's Creek, Perry County, Tennessee. He married 1782 Mary Elizabeth Smith, b. 1765. He served as a private under Colonel William Washington. He fought in the north and was sent south with Greene's army. He was at Kings Mountain and Wathan, S.C., and at the Battle of Guilford Court House. He was at Yorktown at the time of the surrender. Children:

1. Anderson, born 1789, married Mary Walker
2. William, born 1785, married Mary Cowan Wallace
3. Daughter
4. Daughter

Many descendants in Humphreys County. (Information from Tennessee DAR Roster, p. 337.)

JAMES W. BRITT--born in Virginia and moved to Tennessee where he became a prominent merchant at Buffalo. He died during the Civil War as the result of an attack by bush-whackers early in the conflict. (Hale-Merritt, IV, 1046.)

T. W. BRITT--born August 3, 1859, at Buffalo. He was educated in Hampshire Academy, Maury County. He was a merchant at Buffalo until 1898 when he accepted position as freight agent of the NC&StL Railroad at McEwen. He was the son of James W. Britt. He married 1879 to Annie L. Walker, born March 20, 1864, Hickman County. Children:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Etta, married F. Ridings of McEwen | 4. James W. Britt, b. June 8, 1892 |
| 2. Tommy, married W. B. Shepherd | 5. Lillian |
| 3. Bessie, married Leman May of Humphreys County | |
- (Hale-Merritt, IV, 1046.)

JAMES W. BRITT--born June 8, 1892, Buffalo, son of T. W. Britt and Annie L. Walker. He gained his printing, publishing, and editing training on the Humphreys County Herald, which he purchased in 1912. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. (Hale-Merritt, IV, 1046.)

BEN BROWN--born April 4, 1833, Stewart County, Tennessee, died Feb. 25, 1918, buried McDonald Cemetery, Long Branch, Houston County; married Jan. 3, 1855 to I. Jane McDonald, buried McDonald Cemetery. He enlisted November 29, 1861, at Ft. Donelson, and was in Company I, 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiment under Captain William Martin. He came home on leave of absence from Enterprise, Mississippi and was captured by the Union soldiers in the county, and sent to prison at Camp Douglas, Illinois. He was required to take the oath in February 1864. Children:

1. Rachel Elizabeth, b. Nov. 30, 1855, died Sept. 11, 1903, buried at Averitt Graveyard on White Oak; married Felix M. Petty, buried Averitt Graveyard.
2. John Lewis Brown, b. June 23, 1857, d. 1933, buried McDonald Cemetery; married Mary Elizabeth Spurlock, b. 1884.
3. William Thomas Brown, b. Sept. 30, 1861, died in Missouri; married twice--first wife, Addie Milam; second wife, Jessie French.
4. Mary Margaret Brown, b. Aug. 27, 1864, d. Oct. 22, 1916, buried McDonald Cemetery. Married A. J. Crosswell
5. Eudora Ann Brown, b. Aug. 26, 1867, d. April 22, 1906, buried McDonald Cemetery; married J. S. Hilliard (Jack), b. Jan. 21, 1865, d. May 28, 1943, son of Daniel and Margaret Hilliard. He married as his second wife Beuna Lawrence.
6. Ben Franklin Brown, b. March 30, 1869, died 1936, buried McDonald Cemetery; married Mary Elizabeth Curtis, b. 1881.
7. Calvert Reed, b. March 19, 1871, d. Aug. 10, 1943, buried McDonald Cemetery; he married Blanche Buchanan, b. March 11, 1875.

(Information from Brown Bible in possession of C. L. Petty, Waverly, Tennessee; tombstone inscriptions in McDonald Cemetery; Mrs. Carlos Beacham, Waverly; Mrs. Lena Reynolds, Houston County, Tennessee.)

FERRY L. BROWN--born March 21, 1828, died July 7, 1886, buried Ridings Cemetery on Bear Creek. He married N. A. Cowen on July 21, 1856. (Her maiden name was Ridings and she was the widow of _____ Cowen killed in Civil War.) Children included:

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. George | 4. Dora |
| 2. Tad | 5. Alice |
| 3. Anderson | |

(Information from Brown Bible in possession of C. L. Petty, Waverly; Humphreys County Marriages; information given by the late Laura Knight Hopkins, Dickson, Tennessee.)

RILEY AUSTEN BRUGGER--son of Benjamin Brugger and Elizabeth West. He was homeopathic physician of Waverly; married 1895 Ollie Hopkins, daughter of Henry H. Hopkins. He died April 28, 1901, buried in McKelvey Cemetery. Ollie, born Sept. 12, 1872, and died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Children:

1. Mary Alliene, b. May 28, 1896, married Herbert Tinnell of Waverly
2. Lura Elizabeth, b. May 18, 1898 at Waverly, d. April 14, 1955. She married _____ Bryant and had two daughters:

1. Mary K., married _____ Hooper
2. Elizabeth, married _____ Roundtree

3. Catherine, b. April 4, 1901 at Waverly, married Ben McKnight

(Information from John Hopkins and Some of His Descendants, 527.)

ELLER L. W. BRYANT--born 1812 in Lincoln County where his parents were on the way from South Carolina to Humphreys County. He married 1835 to Polly Epperson. He was a Primitive Baptist minister for over fifty years, serving both Tennessee and Kentucky. They were the parents of twelve sons, only eight of whom are known at this time:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. John, b. about 1836 | 5. Richard, b. about 1842 |
| 2. Jesse, b. about 1837 | 6. Samuel, b. about 1847 |
| 3. Philip, b. about 1839 | 7. William, b. about 1849 |
| 4. Benjamin, b. about 1841 | 8. George, lived in District 8 in 1902 |

(Information from 1850 Census; Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

HENRY E. BUCHANAN--born about 1830, married Polly Ann Pell, born about 1826. Their children included:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. William, b. about 1849 | 4. Henry, b. about 1856 |
| 2. John H., b. March 2, 1851, married Mary Jane Goodwin | 5. David, b. about 1858 |
| 3. Catherine, b. about 1853 | 6. G. W., born in District 4 of county |

(1850, 1860 Censuses of Humphreys County; Goodspeed, 1209; Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

G. W. BUCHANAN--born in Fourth District of Humphreys County, son of H. E. and Polly Ann Buchanan. He was educated in the county schools and completed a high school course at Graves County, Ky. He returned to Tennessee and taught school for several years. He was engaged in the grocery business for a short time on the Tennessee River. In 1898 he was elected register of Humphreys County. (Waverly Sentinel, Apr. 17, 1902.)

CHARLES BUCHANAN--a farmer of Humphreys County, died 1955. He married Mary Alice Sherrell of Humphreys County, who died February 1960, at 84 years. She was daughter of William Elliott Sherrell and Jane Ellen Bell. Their children were:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Floda, of Waverly | 5. Evonne married _____ Lee, Gadsden, Ala. |
| 2. Sam, of Waverly | 6. Teely married _____ Warren, Detroit |
| 3. Albert of Waverly | 7. Lester, of Detroit |
| 4. Jesse E., of Waverly | 8. Cron married _____ Masley |

(Nashville Tennessean, February 1960.)

JEAN FUSH--served as associate editor of the News-Democrat, joined staff in 1961. He was appointed manager of the Humphreys County Broadcasting Company in June 1963. He worked as chemist for the Tennessee Valley Authority before joining the newspaper. He married Jean Merideth and they have three children. (News-Democrat, June 12, 1963.)

DR. JOSEPH LARRY BYRN--was the son of S. M. Byrn, killed at Ft. Donelson, and Sarah Rogers. He was educated in the public schools of Lickson County and under the instruction of Dr. E. E. Lorkins at Charlotte. He conducted a store at Beggarville for six years before entering medical school at Cincinnati, the Eclectic Medical College, and in 1886 received his medical degree. He began his practice of medicine at Beggarville in Humphreys County and practiced here until 1895 when he went to Union City for two years. He returned to Humphreys County, settling near Plant. He was married in 1872 to Annie Bone, daughter of John Bone. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Eddye Lee, of Hickman, Kentucky | 5. Fannie married Roscoe White |
| 2. Nancy Cornelia married John Warren of Humphreys County | 6. Stella married John Fowler and lived at Camden, Tennessee |
| 3. Carrie Willie, of Benton County | 7. Thomas A. |
| 4. William Joseph of Hickman, Ky. | |

This account of Dr. Byrn consistly gives Beggarville as his home--but it is believed that the writer of the account meant it as Bakerville. (Hale-Merritt, V, 1434.)

S. M. BYRN--born 1830 in Dickson County, killed at Shiloh. He was the son of Larry Byrn II. He was a farmer, merchant, and stock trader of Fowler's Landing, having moved to Humphreys County in 1857. He was ordained to preach in 1860, but never occupied the pulpit regularly. He served as first lieutenant in a company of light artillery under Captain Lannie (believed to be Manfy). It is recorded that Byrn organized this company but as he was not acquainted with military tactics Captain Lannie was made captain. He was married in 1848 in Lickson County to Sarah Rogers, born 1831 in that county. Four children were born to them:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dr. Joseph Larry Byrn | 3. No information |
| 2. Mollie, married P. J. Davis | 4. No information |

The grandfather of S. M. Byrn was Larry Byrn I, who came from Ireland and settled in Tennessee, homesteading a plot of land at the head waters of Yellow Creek in Lickson County. Here he established a small grist mill. One day he started to the mill with a load of corn and was never seen again. The most thorough search was made throughout the country, but the miller was gone, his disappearance being as complete as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Indians frequently were in that section and it was always presumed that he had been attacked by a hostile band and made away with, but beyond conjecturing as to his possible fate, nothing was ever known. He left a young son Larry Byrn II, who grew to manhood in Lickson County. He served in the Mexican War and after returning home, retired and led a quiet, peaceful life until death claimed him. (Hale-Merritt, V, 1433.)

HATTIE OPHELIA WYATT CARAWAY--born Feb. 1, 1878, Bakerville, died 1951. She was the daughter of W. C. Wyatt. She graduated from Lickson Normal in 1896, married 1902 to Thaddeus H. Carraway, native of Carroll County. She lived in Lake City, Arkansas. She was appointed on November 13, 1931, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate that was caused by the death of her husband. She was elected in 1932 and reelected in 1938. She had an unsuccessful bid for reelection in 1944. Their children were:

1. Forrest
2. Paul
3. Bobby, killed at 15 years at Newbern, Tennessee

(Information from News-Democrat, August 29, 1958.)

JOHN W. CARNELL--born Jan. 9, 1808, N. C., died October 20, 1853. He was married to Martha Ann White, born Feb. 2, 1817, Bertie County, N.C., died Sept. 12, 1898, on Sept. 14, 1837. She was the daughter of Whidbee White. Children:

1. Milton C. Carnell, b. Nov. 14, 1838, married Jan. 27, 1863, Addie Yarbrough of Montgomery County.
2. Virginia (Jennie) Carnell, b. Feb. 1, 1841, at Waverly, died May 13, 1913, at Humboldt, Tennessee, married Dec. 25, 1860, Thomas Goen McKelvey.
3. Dorsey, married Fannie Merriman, no children.
4. Reddick Carnell, married Mary Gould. Children:
 1. Sarah Carnell (Sallie), married the Reverend Ashley Chappell, children:
 1. Ashley Chappell, married Wanda _____. Lives Washington, D. C.
 2. Mary Gould Chappell, married Howard Hobson, Washington, D.C.
 3. Wallace Davis Chappell, married Mary Frances _____. He is a Methodist minister of Nashville, Tennessee.
 2. Annie, never married
 3. Martha, married George Wietusch. No children.
 4. Dr. Milton C. Carnell, married Mamie Cowen. He was a dentist in Waverly for many years. No children.

(Information from Goodspeed, p.1210; LAR National No. 382875; Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

AARON DORSEY CARNELL--born November 19, 1875, died August 19, 1861, son of Henry H. Carnell and Frances Arnold. He was buried in Wyly Cemetery. He married Ethel Smith, who died about 1951. (News-Democrat, August 23, 1961.)

ALLEN E. CARTER--born about 1815, married Catherine McMillan, b. about 1812 in Stewart County. They lived in District 1 of Humphreys County. There is some indication that Allen E. Carter might have made an earlier marriage to Elizabeth _____. In 1870 Martin Carter, age 100, of North Carolina, was living in his home. Children:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Hugh L., b. about 1852 | 3. Millard F., b. about 1857 |
| 2. William M., b. Jan. 19, 1854, married Mary E. Durham | Possibly others |

(Information from Goodspeed, p. 1211; 1870 Census.)

H. C. CARTER--born in Perry County about 1853. He taught school for several years and in 1872 and 1873 completed the course at Savannah College, Savannah, Tennessee. He read law with John A. Fitts, then of Savannah, later of Nashville, and was admitted to the bar at Linden, Tennessee. He practiced in Perry County until 1832 when he moved to Waverly. He was appointed on April 8, 1889 as the attorney general of the 10th Judicial Circuit and held it until 1890, when he was elected for a term of four years. He never missed a term of attending court or lost a day on account of sickness. His residence still stands in Waverly, although vacant in 1963. Children:

1. Roy Carter, a fine lawyer, married Andrewena Ewing, born Hurricane Mills

(Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

WALTER M. CASTILE--born March 18, 1862, Camden, Tennessee, son of James Monroe Castile and Amy Jane Cole, both born in Benton County and both orphaned early in life, and married Sept. 23, 1867. They were the parents of eight children. James M. Castile served as superintendent of the public schools in Benton County for a number of years and in 1910 moved to Johnsonville. He served in the Confederate Army and was wounded seven times in the battle of Atlanta. He was taken prisoner at Island No. 10 and was prisoner of war for several months at Chicago, Illinois. He served in the state legislature from the 26th senatorial district.

Walter M. Castile was educated in Camden and after leaving school studied telegraphy.

He worked as a telegrapher at Camden for five years before he was appointed agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Company at Denver where he worked for nine months. He was then transferred to Johnsonville in 1908. He married in 1905 to Damma Garrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Garrett of Camden. (Hale-Merritt, V, 1341.

GRAY A. CAVENDER--born in Perry County, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Cavender, died in Humphreys County at the age of 72 years on June 20, 1962. He moved in 1908 to this county and served as a teacher in the public schools for several years, then he worked as a bookkeeper, retiring in 1955. He married October 27, 1912, Helen Gould Wyatt. He was a member of the Cotton Valley Masonic Lodge. Children:

1. Gray A. Cavender, Jr.
 2. Billye Wyatt Cavender, married _____ Geisenhoffer
 3. Miriam Cavender, married _____ Pace
- (Information from News-Democrat, June 27, 1962.)

WILLIAM B. CHAPPELL--born 1828 in Tennessee, died 1900. He lived in Perry County and served that county as surveyor and was active in Methodist Church. He was the son of William Chappell and Sallie Palmer, both natives of Virginia, who moved to Tennessee in 1827, settling in Maury County near Columbia. William Chappell of Maury County was a man of ability, both in business and public affairs, owned a number of slaves and conducted a large plantation. He was an active lay leader in the Methodist Church. The Chappell family came from England and settled in Virginia in 1635.

William B. Chappell was twice married, and by the first marriage there were four children. Following the death of his first wife he married Mary C. Gillham, born in North Carolina 1831, and there were five children. Children:

By first marriage:

1. E. B. Chappell, Methodist minister
b. Dec. 27, 1853, married Jennie Hardlee
2. W. W. Chappell of Nashville
3. Sallie, married E. S. Gillham and lived in West Tennessee
4. Anna, married H. A. Grimes of Oklahoma

By second marriage:

1. Charles F. Chappell of Tupelo, Miss.
2. Summers Chappell of Wayne County, Tenn.
3. Daughter married Grady Jones of Waverly, Tennessee
4. A. C. Chappell, Methodist minister
5. Clovis Gillham Chappell, Methodist minister, born Jan. 8, 1882

The first wife of William B. Chappell was Elizabeth Whitaker, daughter of James Whitaker and his wife, the latter being a Lyon. They were born in North Carolina and came to Tennessee in 1846, settling in Wayne County. (Hale-Merritt, V, 1420.)

CLOVIS GILLHAM CHAPPELL--born Jan. 8, 1882, Flatwood, Tennessee, son of William B. Chappell and Mary C. Gillham. He is one of the world's best known preachers and has had more of the leading Methodist Churches than any other preacher. It is said that he has not used a Bible in the pulpit in over fifty years--he quotes all of his Scripture passages from memory. His thirty-fourth book of sermons was published in 1962. He is booked two years ahead for revivals and speaking dates. It is estimated that he still speaks over two hundred times a year.

Mr. Chappell was educated at Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tennessee, Duke University, Harvard University, Centenary College of Louisiana, Birmingham-Southern College. He retired in 1949. He was married on April 15, 1908, to Cecil Hart of Waverly. Children:

1. Clovis Gillham Chappell, Jr., a lawyer in Midland, Texas
2. Robert Hart Chappell, doctor in Texarkana, Texas. He was also a missionary to India for two years.

(Information from Who's Who in America, Vol. 32, 1962-1963; Nashville Tennessean undated clipping, 1962.)

F. H. CLARK--born in Ohio, came to Humphreys County in 1870. In 1896 went to work for S. W. Taylor Company as a contractor. Married _____ Taylor. (Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

ELVIS G. COLLIER--born six miles north of Waverly. He was a member of the county court in 1902. He studied under Professor W. E. Miller and was engaged in mercantile business at Clydeton where he was employed by C. M. Cooley. (Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

NATHAN RICHARD COLLIER--died about 1953. He was married to Lula Knight, died at 74 years on October 23, 1958, daughter of Joshua Knight and Missouri Cook. They were buried in the Fortner Cemetery. Children:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Bessie of Waverly | 6. Herschel Collier of Waverly |
| 2. Daughter married J. T. Triplett | 7. Eugene Collier of Waverly |
| 3. Daughter married John Condra, Detroit | 8. L. V. Collier of Nashville |
| 4. Daughter married Riley Mansue, Memphis | 9. Edwin Collier of Rochester, N. Y. |
| 5. Martin Collier of Waverly | |

(Information from Nashville Tennessean, October 23, 1958.)

J. J. CONNERS--born August 1, 1843, New Orleans, son of Bryan Connors, b. 1808 in Castleisland, County Kerry, Ireland, and Mary Connors, also born in Ireland. They were married in America and had five children, only two of whom were still living in 1913. The parents died when J. J. Connors was about five years old, and he, and two of his sisters were reared by an aunt. He ran away at the age of thirteen and came to Humphreys County where he worked as a farm hand. At the age of eighteen in August of 1861, he enlisted in Frank Maney's, his rank being that of high private in the rear rank. In 1865 he began work for Nolan-Goodrich in the mercantile field. In 1899 he opened a grocery store of his own. He married Mrs. R. C. Brown, a widow. They had a daughter Louellen (Nellie) b. Feb. 5, 1876, married Dr. William Walter Slayden, on March 16, 1904. Louellen Connors Slayden died Jan. 23, 1939. (Hale-Merritt, p1170.)

WILLIAM M. COOLEY--born 1822 in Stewart County, lived in Humphreys County in 1850, moved to Houston County in 1870. He married 1843 to Eliza Booth, native of Stewart County. They were the parents of nine children, including:

1. Simon W. Cooley, b. 1845 in Stewart County, lived in later years in Henry County. He married Mattie Brandon of Stewart County.

(Information from Goodspeed, Henry County, p. 898.)

DAVID COOLEY--Cumberland Presbyterian minister in the county, married Emily Ellis. Among their children were:

1. Henrietta, b. Humphreys County, died Sept. 23, 1961, at 85 years. Buried in Wylly Cemetery. She married George R. McKeel.
2. Addie, married _____ Collier, lived in Nashville in 1961.

(Information from Nashville Tennessean, September 24, 1961.)

C. M. COOLEY--born in Humphreys County in 1852. He married 1874 _____ Harris, who died 1882. In 1886 he married Mattie Holland. In 1888 he engaged in business at Clydeton and in 1900 he went in business with his son-in-law W. B. Summers, as Cooley and Summers at Clydeton. He had ten children living in 1902--five girls, five boys. His daughter Cora married W. B. Summers. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

J. P. COWAN--born November 14, 1857, eldest of ten children of Dorsey Cowan and Margaret E. McCracken. He married Feb. 11, 1880, Sallie Harris. He clerked in his father's store until 1881 when he entered into partnership with his father. He was register of the county in 1882, and served as an alderman in 1902. In 1928 he was listed as the oldest merchant in the county. The name is spelled Cowan and Cowen in all references of the periods checked. For his biographies in 1902 and 1928, the

spelling Cowan was used; for the Goodspeed biography, Cowen is used. Advertisements for his business firm through the years use both spellings. (Information from Goodspeed, 1214; Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Nashville Panner, April 1, 1928.)

WESLEY WALLACE CRAFT--born March 15, 1866, son of Orrin Craft and Maria Woodworth. He married December 6, 1888, Lillian Agnes, b. December 7, 1871, daughter of Stephen Augustus Hopkins and his second wife Julia Elizabeth Wilmot. Children:

1. Orrin Augustus Craft, b. Dec. 16, 1889, married Sept. 22, 1907, Pearl York.
2. Edgar Craft, b. Feb. 22, 1893, d. Dec. 12, 1894.
3. Eunice Craft, b. Dec. 10, 1894, married (1) Oct. 2, 1913, Elbert L. Bryant; (2) October 3, 1920, M. E. Rian.
4. Wyley O. Craft, b. Feb. 7, 1897, married April 30, 1912, Pauline Bailey. Served in World War I at Spartanburg, S.C., on the Personnel Board.
5. Jessie V. Craft, b. Sept. 26, 1899, married Sept. 3, 1917, R. T. Warmoth.
6. Julia Marie Craft, b. May 11, 1902, married April 18, 1925, George Curtis Speer.
7. Edna Lillian Craft, b. Sept. 27, 1909, married Nov. 17, 1929, E. Phil Harris.

(Information from John Hopkins and Some of His Descendants, p. 523.)

EPHRAIM CULLUM--born about 1832 in Tennessee, married Minerva Rushing, b. about 1838. He was a shoemaker in District 1. Their children included:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Margaret A., b. about 1858 | 6. Elijah Lee, died Dec. 1957 at 85 years married Lou Mobley. |
| 2. Mary C., b. about 1858 | 7. Minerva, b. Feb. 1870 |
| 3. George F., b. about 1864 | 8. Florence, married _____ Fellows, Erin |
| 4. Joseph L., b. about 1866 | |
| 5. David Foster, b. about 1868, died Jan. 24, 1963 at 95 years. Married Savannah _____, d. 1961. | (Information from 1870 Census; <u>News-Democrat</u> , Jan. 30, 1963; <u>Tennessean</u> , Dec. 1957.) |

Most of the members of this Cullum family are buried in Parker Cemetery, Halls Creek.

DAVID CULLUM--born about 1868, Humphreys County, died Jan. 24, 1963, at 95 years. He married Savannah _____, died 1961. He was the son of Ephraim Cullum and Minerva Rushing. (Sometimes given as Rushton.) He was buried in Parker Cemetery. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Lurt, of Waverly | 4. Mrs. Hinson Ellis, Waverly |
| 2. Bert, of Waverly | 5. Mrs. Addie Wills, Waverly |
| 3. William, of Waverly | (<u>News-Democrat</u> , Jan. 30, 1963.) |

ELIJAH LEE CULLUM--born about 1872, Humphreys County, died December 1957 at 85 years. Buried Parker Cemetery, Halls Creek. Married Lou Motley. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Pearl married _____ Carter | 4. Laughter married _____ Stockton |
| 2. Lela married _____ Headrick | 5. Disney _____ |
| 3. Lorene married _____ Crocker | 6. Leon _____ |

(Information from Nashville Tennessean, December 1957.)

CHESTER A. CUNNINGHAM--born August 1890, died Jan. 27, 1863, buried Ebenezer Cemetery. Son of James Henderson Cunningham and Ellen Spencer. He was a member of the Methodist Church. (News-Democrat, Jan. 30, 1963.)

JAMES HENDERSON CUNNINGHAM--born 1846, Perry County, Tennessee, married Dec. 24, 1869, Ellen Elizabeth Spencer, born April 1855. He died August 1901. Ellen S. Cunningham died March 1938. Both are buried in Ebenezer Methodist Church Cemetery.

James Henderson Cunningham was the son of James Cunningham and Elizabeth _____. The elder James gave his age as 36 and his place of birth as Tennessee in the 1850 Census of Perry County. James Henderson Cunningham and his wife Ellen moved to the Hustburg

Community in Humphreys County about 1890 where James engaged in farming. He served in Company G, 37th Tennessee Infantry in the Civil War.

Ellen Elizabeth Spencer Cunningham was the daughter of James and Mary Williams Spencer of Perry County. The Spencers later moved to Benton County and are buried there at Cowell's Chapel. Children of James and Ellen Cunningham:

1. William David, married Lucretia Robertson, buried in Perry County.
2. Mary Josephine, buried Ebenezer Cemetery
3. Hulda, died in infancy, buried in Perry County
4. Walter, married Lella Glenn, buried Ebenezer Cemetery
5. Lula, died at the age of ten, buried Ebenezer Cemetery
6. Ada Mae, married Garfield Garner
7. Ida Ellen, b. May 20, 1888, married James Nolen Alexander
8. Chester Arthur, b. August 1890, d. Jan. 27, 1963, buried Ebenezer Cemetery
9. Ray (twin), married D. Tibbs, buried Ebenezer Cemetery
10. Roy (twin), married Allie V. Haygood

(Information supplied by Mrs. James Nolen Alexander, Humboldt, Tennessee.)

JOHN CURTIS--born North Carolina, died 1872 Henry County. He moved to Humphreys County when he was very young. He left this county in 1815 for Marengo County, Alabama, where he lived for two years. He returned to Stewart County in 1817 and in 1826 removed to Henry County. He married Sarah Sessams, died 1854, and they had seven children, among them was Dr. W. E. Curtis, Carroll County. (Goodspeed, Carroll County, p. 855.)

JACK CURTIS--married Martha Ann Buchanan and they were the parents of:

1. Eddie Walter Curtis of Waverly
2. D. Curtis of Haiti, Missouri
3. Barney Curtis of Haiti, Missouri
4. Ida, married _____ Hensley, Caruthersville, Missouri

(Information from Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 11, 1959.)

EDDIE WALTER CURTIS--born in Perry County in 1881, died Feb. 10, 1959, farmer of Humphreys County, son of Jack Curtis and Martha Ann Buchanan. He married Lela Latt. Children:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Sadie married _____ Smith, St. Louis | 4. Julia married _____ Davis, Waverly |
| 2. Vada married _____ Mayo, Nashville | 5. Homer of Chicago |
| 3. Alma married _____ Runion, Nashville | 6. Franklin J., of Madison, Tennessee |

(Information from Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 11, 1959.)

SAMUEL ARTHUR CURTIS--married Ruth Ann Hooper. Their children were:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. George Wesley Curtis, died at 65, married Rosa Durham | 6. W. T. Curtis, Paducah |
| 2. Lizzie married _____ Boone of McEwen | 7. Joe Curtis, Erin |
| 3. Daughter married Eugene Johnson | 8. Syl Curtis, Waverly |
| 4. Daughter married Harvey Dyer | 9. Elmer Curtis, Gadsden, Tennessee |
| 5. Harris Curtis of McEwen | |

Samuel Arthur Curtis had another marriage and the children of this marriage were:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Daughter married Elaine Smith, McEwen | 5. Henry Curtis, McEwen |
| 2. Daughter married Carl Tester, McEwen | 6. Leonard Curtis, McEwen |
| 3. Lena Curtis of McEwen | 7. John Curtis, McEwen |
| 4. Lawrence Curtis, California | |

(Information from News Democrat, Feb. 9, 1960.)

DAVID CROCKETT DANIEL--born May 29, 1833, Lobelville, Perry County, Tenn., married July 12, 1858, Humphreys County, to Jemima Owens, born Jan. 1, 1838, Buffalo, Tenn. He was the son of William and Mary Daniel and accompanied his parents from Perry Co. to Humphreys County when he was a child. William Daniel farmed in this county until 1850 when he removed to Arkansas and there spent the remainder of his life. David C. Daniel accompanied his father to Arkansas but only lived there two years when he came back to Humphreys County. He served as second lieutenant in the Confederate Army under Captain Whitfield. He was detailed home during the war for recruits and while on this service was cut off from the army and unable to rejoin his outfit. He was a farmer in the county and retired in 1910. His wife died Feb. 3, 1906. They were the parents of the following children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. William A., b. 1858, of Waverly | 4. James Frank, b. Feb. 5, 1866 |
| 2. Mary, married Samuel Mays of Buffalo | 5. Alva Jane, died Jan. 1, 1898, age 23 |
| 3. Sarah Frances, married J. F. Gibbons | 6. David Crockett, Jr., of Buffalo |
- (Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1168.)

WILLIAM A. DANIEL--born March 9, 1858, son of David Crockett Daniel and Jemima Owens. He was a clerk in a dry good store at Buffalo for three years. In 1883 he rented Cuba Landing where he established a mercantile business and ran this business until 1908, when he came to Waverly. He organized the Farmers and Merchants Bank and was its president. He also owned and operated a livery business. He was considered one of the greatest financiers Waverly has ever had. He married twice: (1) in 1884 to Jennie Williams, daughter of the Reverend T. Williams. She died 1907, the mother of two children. He married (2) on November 27, 1909, Betty Fowlkes, daughter of Gabriel Blount Fowlkes (b. March 17, 1814, d. Feb. 15, 1878.) His children:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Homer | 2. Laurine |
|----------|------------|

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1167; Nashville banner, April 1, 1928.)

JAMES FRANK DANIEL--born Feb. 5, 1866, near Bakerville, the son of David Crockett Daniel and Jemima Owens. He was educated in Humphreys County and later taught school two years. He was a farmer for many years and in 1908 was elected county trustee--which place he filled for a total of twelve years in succession. He was elected as county judge in August 1926 but resigned in October 1927 to devote himself to the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of which he was president. He had also served as the assistant cashier of the bank for many years. He was described in 1928 as being one of the largest land owners in the county. He married Dec. 8, 1889, Anna Horner, the daughter of Robert Horner of Humphreys County. They had six children:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Emmett Vernon | 4. Crockett Horner |
| 2. Bernard Hermit | 5. Betty Lee married John Faucette |
| 3. Leslie Carlile | 6. Delphin Ielmas |

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1168; Nashville banner, April 1, 1928.)

Mr. Daniel celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday in February of this year and is believed to be the oldest man in Humphreys County, and certainly is one of its most beloved and revered citizens.

LESLIE C. DANIEL--son of James Frank Daniel and one of Humphreys County's early heroes of World War One. When he returned to Waverly in 1918 from overseas, he was given a hero's welcome, complete with bands and parade. He settled in later years in Germantown, Tennessee. His children:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Leslie | 2. Patricia |
|-----------|-------------|

(Information from Waverly-Johnsonville News, August 13, 1954.)

J. N. DANIEL--farmer and stock dealer of Humphreys County, circa 1902. He was born in Rutherford County 1859 and was orphaned young. He owned 320 acres of Mississippi Delta land and 13.00 acres of Richland Creek land. He was married in 1897 to Miss Lillie McElyea. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

DR. W. H. DANIEL--born 1868 in Dickson County, practiced medicine in McEwen for about forty-five years, died about 1938. He came to Humphreys County in 1885 and in 1886 began his study of medicine, graduating from Vanderbilt University in 1891. He began his practice in this county that year. He was married in 1892 to Maggie E. Lomax, daughter of John H. Lomax. In 1902 they were the parents of a son. (Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Democrat-Sentinel, March 12, 1953.)

ALVIE C. DANIEL--married Julia Brake and were the parents of the following children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Katherine Irene, b. 1898, d. 1952
married (1) <u>W. Carter</u> ; (2) <u>McNabb</u>
buried Carter Cemetery | 3. Daughter married Willie Carter, Waverly |
| 2. Daughter married Tom Smith, Jackson | 4. Daughter married Gilbert Carter, Waverly |
| | 5. Daughter married Luther Byrom, Waverly |
| | 6. Elbert Daniel |
- (Information from Waverly-Johnsonville News, July 4, 1952.)

DR. CARRIE CHASE DAVIS--born August 13, 1862, Castalia, Erie County, Ohio, died at 90 on March 24, 1953, daughter of Grant Davis, born in Erie County, Ohio. She moved to Humphreys County about 1928 and lived on a farm near the Houston County line. She delivered 3,000 babies during her professional career--400 in Humphreys County. She received her medical education at Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C. Her sister Mary T. Baker was also a physician. Dr. Davis willed her body to the school of medicine at Vanderbilt University. She made her home with Mrs. Guy Triplett in later years. (Information from Democrat-Sentinel, March 24, 1953.)

J. V. DECK--born about 1840 in Overton County, the son of Evander Deck and his wife Foley Week (or Wick), daughter of Gideon Week. He filled out a questionnaire in 1922 and on this gave the information that his grandfather was born in Christian Springs, Overton County, and that his great-grandfather had emigrated from Scotland and settled in North Carolina in 1778. He served in Maney's Artillery during the Civil War and received a pension for his services. He wrote that his family had owned no slaves, and that, in his opinion, there existed some jealousy between slave-owners and non-owners. He remembered that he had to go three miles to school and that he had received only six months schooling. He remembered the war as a very rough time at times, and then no so bad at times. He was captured at Donelson and went to prison at Stones River. He served four times as a magistrate in Humphreys County, was a Mason, and a Methodist. (Information from J. V. Leck Questionnaire, 1922, State Archives.)

C. C. DENTON--born in District 1 of Humphreys County. In 1894 he began working as a bookkeeper for the S. W. Taylor Company. He married Stella Lashlee of California and in 1902 they had one son. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

JOHN M. DRIVER--born Dec. 29, 1833, Nashville, son of Henry Driver, and Elizabeth Maclin. He was the nephew of William Driver. He studied medicine at the old Nashville University and began his practice in 1857 in Waverly. He served in Confederate Army for two years; in 1873 he returned to Waverly and established the Waverly Journal, which he operated until he was elected to represent Humphreys and Benton County in the General Assembly. He established in 1884 the Humphreys County News. He married Mary B. Traylor, daughter of Hiram B. Traylor and Martha Adams. They had son named Henry Gould Driver. (Goodspeed, p. 1217.)

C. S. LUFFEL--born in Humphreys County 1853. Served county as justice of peace and in 1902 was an alderman. (Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

JOHN DUNLAP--born November 14, 1801, Knoxville, Tennessee. In 1823 he practiced law in Reynoldsburg. In 1824 he moved to Paris, Tennessee. He married Marietta Beauchamp. (Information from Goodspeed, Henry County, p. 901.)

WILLIAM D. DURHAM--lived in the Turkey Creek community and married Leona Davis. His children included:

1. Willie May, d. Sept. 11, 1958, age 59
buried Durham Cemetery, Turkey Creek
 2. Luda, married _____ Madden, Waverly
 3. Roy Durham, of Detroit
- (News-Democrat, Sept. 19, 1958.)

FREL LYE--son of N. H. Lye, died July 20, 1946, at 53 years of age, buried Wyly Cemetery. He had a colorful and successful career as a newspaperman. He was born in Clarksville and began his career with the old Nashville Democrat. From there he went to work on a Jackson, Tennessee, paper. He was appointed as representative of the Associated Press in Atlanta and later had assignments in Louisville, Kansas City, Dallas, Chicago. He served another seven years in Dallas as the AP manager for the state of Texas. He was sent to New Orleans for two years, after which he was appointed to represent the AP in London. This assignment was cut short when he became ill and he returned to Waverly to recuperate his health. He served as financial editor of the AP in New York until his retirement in August 1943. He returned to Waverly, built a home here, and was in the midst of building a tourist inn when he died. He was married to Gladys Sullivan, daughter of John Elmer Sullivan. (Democrat-Sentinel, July 25, 1946.)

ERNEST EASLEY--born July 26, 1882, Lickson County, son of William J. Easley and his wife Helen Hicks. (William J. Easley, b. Dec. 10, 1861, Hickman County, and Helen Hicks, born Aug. 29, 1861, Lickson County, married in Lickson County in 1881 and were the parents of five children--Ernest, Essie married B. S. Fielder of Humphreys County, Dessie, W. E., engaged in mercantile business in Humphreys County, and Roy. William J. Easley was the son of William Easley, early settler of Hickman County, and served in the Confederate Army.) Ernest Easley graduated from Dickson Normal College in 1900, taught school for four years in Dickson County, and later was employed in the bank at Denver, Humphreys County. He became cashier of the bank in 1907. He was married on November 26, 1906, to Viola Felton, daughter of S. W. Felton and Maude Norton. He was also the owner of a mercantile business at Denver, managed by his brother. Children:

1. Ernest Felton Easley
 2. Dorothy Virginia Easley
- (Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1178.)

WILLIAM EDWARDS--born March 14, 1813, Dickson County, son of Sellman Edwards and his wife Sarah Hodge. (Sellman Edwards was the youngest child of James Edwards and Elizabeth Sellman, who came from England in 1750, and settled in Virginia. James Edwards died 1780, and Elizabeth Sellman died 1788 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Sellman Edwards was born in 1777, but was reared by people other than his own. In his youth he moved to Alexandria City, Virginia, and in 1803 came to Tennessee, settling in Dickson County, where he was county surveyor for several years. He married Sarah Hodge in Dickson County and they had nine children, including William Edwards and John Edwards.) William Edwards married in Humphreys County in November 1849 to Martha Boyd Ridings, born in Humphreys County in 1830. (She had a brother Dr. G. D. Ridings of this county.) They had thirteen children in all, six still living in 1913:

1. John Sellman Edwards, M.D., born in Humphreys County, Feb. 27, 1851, practiced in Houston County. Married Emma Dawson of Henry County.
2. W. G. Edwards, lived in Houston County
3. Martha Alice, married J. H. Turner of Humphreys County.
4. Victoria, married T. D. Swift
5. Amanda D., married J. P. Potter, Ark.
6. R. E. Lee Edwards, Houston County
7. Emma Floyd, married R. L. Potter of Arkansas. She died November 1912.

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1000.)

JOHN EDWARDS--eldest son of Sellman Edwards and Sarah Hodge, born about 1808. He and his brother William made a trip to Humphreys County where they purchased a farm, but at the time of William's marriage they divided their holdings.

JOHN EDWARDS--(believed to be the same as the above John Edwards, but not proved.) Married Sarah (Sally) White, daughter of Whidbea White. She was born 1824 and died in 1916 at the age of 92 years. Their children:

1. America, b. about 1846, married Dec. 24, 1865, Isaac F. Young, b. 1838.
2. Columbia, b. about 1847
3. Alfred, b. about 1849
4. Ralph, went away and never returned.
5. Ida, married Dr. McMurry as his second wife. They lived at Bold Springs. (1850 Census; Goodspeed, 1288; Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)
6. Sarah married John Simpson

CALEB ELLIS--born in Virginia, married Margaret Judkins, born in Virginia. After their marriage they moved to Humphreys County where they lived until 1824, when they moved to Stewart County. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. (Goodspeed, 1301.)

E. S. ELLIS--born 1857 in Dickson County. He moved to Humphreys County in 1868 and they settled in District 11. He was the son of J. E. Ellis and his wife Harriet Hinson, who lived in 1902 on Little Richland Creek. E. S. Ellis was elected trustee of the county in 1898. He worked in a mercantile business at Clydeton at one time. In 1902 he was unmarried. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

GEORGE W. FARMER--born 1795 in Orange County, North Carolina, died 1876. In 1798 he came to Robertson County, Tennessee, and in 1809 or 1810 he settled in Humphreys County. He served in the War of 1812 from this county. In 1819 he moved to Benton County. He married Catherine Harmon, daughter of Adam Harmon of Harmon Creek. She died in 1843. Children:

1. John H. Farmer, b. 1822
 2. Ichabod, married Martha Davidson
- (Information from Goodspeed, Benton County, 938.)

FLOYD FARRINGTON--born March 27, 1838, died Feb. 14, 1907, Waverly, Tennessee. He was the son of Joseph Farrington, born Jan. 16, 1807, and Mary Louisa Goodsell. He lived in Parkman, Ohio, and moved to Waverly about 1870. He was a mail carrier at the time of his death. He married Betty Eliza Hopkins, daughter of William Augustus Hopkins and Ruinda Dunn. He served in the Civil War in the 14th Ohio Light Artillery. Children:

1. John Alfred Farrington, b. Feb. 27, 1868, married Jan. 21, 1894, Nora Stacy.
2. Frank Lee Farrington, b. Aug. 17, 1873, m. Oct. 7, 1896, Kate Clara Chalker.
3. Lucille Mayone Farrington, b. May 12, 1877, m. Feb. 11, 1900, Robert O. Millard.
4. Joseph Augustus, b. Aug. 21, 1883. He had farm on Richland Creek and was known throughout the community as No-Molar Joe. (Hopkins Genealogy, p. 351.)

GEORGE F. FENTRESS--born 1867 on Yellow Creek in Houston County. He was educated at Edgewood in Dickson County. In 1893 he came to Humphreys County. He served as deputy sheriff under J. B. Bell and J. H. Hall. He was elected sheriff of Humphreys County in 1900. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

HENRY W. FLEER--born in Quincy, Illinois, died at Waverly on August 21, 1958 at the age of 71 years. Buried Wyly Cemetery. He was the son of Peter J. and Maria Fleer. He came to Waverly in 1928 and became operator of the Democrat-Sentinel, and was the editor and publisher for twenty-four years. He retired in 1952 when he sold the paper. He was the manager of Waverly's baseball teams for a number of years. He was considered a scholar of history and was a Civil War buff. He married Ella Mai Phillips. They had a daughter who married James Harvey Clark, Jr., and lived in Abilene, Texas. (Information from News-Democrat, August 29, 1958.)

NATHAN FLEXER--owner and operator of the Mi-De-Ga Theater in Waverly, and also, at one time, owner and operator of the Lake Drive-In. He came to Waverly in September 1936 and operated the Waverly Theatre. In 1948 he began his construction of the present theater and it was opened to the public on Feb. 10, 1948. The name of theater was the result of a contest Mr. Flexer sponsored to name the theater. The winner was Mrs. Hattie Exum, who suggested the name of Mi-De-Ga, made up of the names of Flexer's family. Mr. Flexer married Waldean Fugh of Lonelson. Their children:

1. Michael
2. Gary
3. Louis

Mr. Flexer's kindness to young Jimmy Harding is a heart-warming story that will long be recalled in Waverly. Jimmy Harding, son of Floyd Harding, suffered from muscular dystrophy and his activities were necessarily limited. He always enjoyed the movies and in 1954 he had not missed going to the movies in 126 weeks, and Mr. Flexer had never charged the young boy for one fare. (Information from Democrat-Sentinel, June, 1954; Waverly-Johnsonville News, March 16, 1951.)

BASIL E. FLORENCE--born in Benton County, Tennessee, near Camden. He attended school in Camden until his family moved to McEwen when he was twelve. He was graduated from McEwen High School in 1926. Following graduation he began the study of telegraphy with the NC&St.L Railway. After qualification as telegraph operator, he began work in 1929. He was married July 9, 1932 to Martha Deck. In March of 1944 he was promoted to train dispatcher, working in Bruceton, Tennessee, which position he now holds. He was elected mayor of the City of McEwen in May 1961, and won reelection in May 1963. Children:

1. Patricia Ann, married Robert E. Pace, Jr., lives in Huntsville, Alabama
2. Melissa

(Information from Basil E. Florence, McEwen, Tennessee.)

MCULTON FORREST--lived on Halls Creek, born 1865, died 1927, buried Parker Cemetery. He married Manervie J. _____, b. 1870, d. 1949. They had several children, the names of only the following are known to the writer at this time:

1. Lolia A., b. 1902, married E. C. Hall
2. Dorothy Mae, b. 1912, d. 1941, married Marshall Triplett

(Tombstone inscriptions in Parker Cemetery, Halls Creek.)

MARSHALL LODSON FOSTER--born December 2, 1836, Hickman County, died November 2, 1899. He was the son of William Henry Foster of Hickman County, who was the son of George Foster. George Foster came in 1815 to Hickman County and laid his land grant. He amassed a large fortune by thrift, it is remembered. Marshall Lodson Foster came to Humphreys County with Marquis L. Fowlkes, who had married his sister Martha Louise Foster. Marshall Lodson Foster married March 11, 1866, Malissa Brown, born April 15, 1846, died July 29, 1885. Following the death of his first wife, he married a second time to Victoria Martin Fowlkes, who had married Marquis L. Fowlkes following the death of his wife Martha L. Foster. Mr. Foster served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He served as a private in Company D, 9th Battalion (Gantt's) Tennessee Cavalry. He enlisted December 1, 1861, and was promoted to second lieutenant at the reorganization at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1862.

He was captured Feb. 16, 1862, at Fort Donelson, and taken as prisoner of war to Camp Morton, Indiana, and transferred to Vicksburg, Mississippi, on September 11, 1862, for exchange. He was wounded at Clinton, Louisiana, on June 1, 1863. He tendered his resignation on April 16, 1864, and it was accepted to take effect on May 4, 1864. (Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., service record of Marshall Lodson Foster.) Children of Marshall Lodson Foster and Malissa Brown:

1. Sarah Ella Foster, b. Jan. 30, 1867, died May 6, 1881 of the flux.
 2. Latitia Ada Foster, born Jan. 26, 1869, died March 14, 1939, married Apr. 29, 1891, John Elmer Sullivan. Children:
 1. Gladys
 2. Mildred
 3. Marshall Dodson Foster, Jr. (usually found as M. J. Foster.), born May 27, 1872, died March 17, 1945. Married

Children:

 1. Elsie Foster
 2. Elise Foster
 3. Claude Foster
 4. Amy Gertrude Foster, born Oct. 24, 1875, died March 25, 1959, married Dec. 31, 1902, to Leonard Lee Shipp.
 5. Minnie Foster, born Oct. 24, 1879, died Feb. 4, 1886.
 6. Margaret Etta Foster, born November 18, 1881. Lives in Waverly in 1963.
- (Information from Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE FOWLKES--see Outstanding Men of 1886 section.

JESSE ROBERT FOWLKES--born October 31, 1861, in Humphreys County, died Feb. 22, 1950, age 88. He was the eldest son of Richard Whitman Fowlkes and Carolyn Land. He was buried in the Wyly Cemetery. He served as circuit court clerk for the period 1890 to 1902. He established a furniture and undertaking business in Waverly and retired in 1945. He served on the board of education for many years. He was married Feb. 28, 1883, to Harriet Ann Mallard, of Bakerville, daughter of Alfred and Sallie Mallard. (Caroline Land or Carolyn Land, born Nov. 29, 1836, was the daughter of Robert M. Land of Hickman County and was the second wife of Richard Whitman Fowlkes.) Children:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Stella M., died Oct. 25, 1951, buried Wyly Cemetery. | 5. Clay M. |
| 2. Elsie, married _____ Britt, Waverly | 6. Richard A. |
| 3. John Ivy | 7. Letitia B. |
| 4. Jesse Elmer | |

(Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Feb. 1950 clipping, Waverly paper.)

CLAY MUNFORD FOWLKES--died at 51 years. He was son of Jesse Robert Fowlkes, and his wife Harriet Ann Mallard. J. R. Fowlkes was living at the time of his son's death. He was buried in Wyly Cemetery. He was a druggist of Waverly. He opened in 1920 the Fowlkes Brothers Drug Company, which he ran for twenty-four years. He was also associated with his father in the funeral home. He married Mrs. Joan Price. She had a son Vernon Price. (Undated clipping from a Waverly newspaper.)

JOHN IVY FOWLKES--son of Jesse Robert Fowlkes, married Florence Scheaver, daughter of Sebastian Scheaver and Gertrude Brick. Florence S. Fowlkes was born in St. Cloud, Minnesota, and died in Waverly on July 12, 1952. She moved to Waverly in 1938 and was clerk for twelve years for the Humphreys County draft board. John Ivy Fowlkes was a postal clerk at the time of their marriage. (Waverly-Johnsonville News, July 1952.)

RICHARD A. FOWLKES--son of Jesse Robert Fowlkes and Harriet Ann Mallard. He was known locally as Tuffy. He died April 16, 1953, in Lawrenceburg. He had been associated in the Fowlkes Brothers Drug Store and was secretary-treasurer of the funeral home. He was a professional baseball player. He married Irma Satterwhite of Erin, Tenn. Children:

1. Daughter married Richard E. Watson
2. Richard A. Fowlkes, Jr., of Lickson
3. William R. Fowlkes

(Information from April 1953 clipping from Waverly-Johnsonville News.)

DR. JOHN R. FOWLKES--born Feb. 23, 1865, died Feb. 15, 1963, at 98 years, son of Richard Whitman Fowlkes. He was a graduate of the Vanderbilt School of Medicine and had practiced in Middle Tennessee until his retirement in 1942. He died at Biloxi, Miss. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Robert Fowlkes, Denver, Colorado | 3. Marshall Fowlkes, Chicago |
| 2. John Fowlkes, Detroit, Michigan | 4. Jane Fowlkes, McMinnville, Tennessee |
- (Unidentified clipping of February 1963.)

PLEASANT J. FUQUA--born March 1858, Graves County, Kentucky, son of J. J. Fuqua. He settled in District 10 of Humphreys County and married Matilda Holland, born in this county in 1860. They were married 1878 and had eight children. Children:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Jesse Benjamin, b. Sept. 26, 1879
married Hallie Henslee | 5. E. B., farmer of Lickson County |
| 2. J. D., farmer of Humphreys County | 6. Isom G. H. |
| 3. J. W., merchant in Humphreys County | 7. Pearl married Gardner Few, McEwen |
| 4. J. C., teacher in Humphreys County | 8. No information |
- (Hale-Merritt, IV, 1172.)

JESSE BENJAMIN FUQUA--born in Humphreys County on September 26, 1879, died in Palmetto, Florida, Sept. 29, 1954. He was educated at McEwen Normal College and Cumberland University. He received in law degree in 1904 at Cumberland and was admitted to the bar at Waverly in that same year. He was chosen as representative to the General Assembly in 1903 and 1905. He was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court in 1907. He also served the community as an auctioneer in 1916. In 1925 he moved to Florida and served six terms in the Florida Legislature. He was married in 1907 to Hallie Volena Henslee, daughter of Dr. J. G. Henslee of McEwen. Their children:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ben Henslee Fuqua | 2. Don Carlos Fuqua |
|----------------------|---------------------|
- (Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1172; Waverly-Johnsonville News, Oct. 15, 1954.)

ETHELILGE EARL GAMBILL--born March 6, 1896, Maury County, Tennessee, died Oct. 10, 1954 at Waverly, Tennessee, buried Polk Memorial Gardens, Columbia, Tennessee, in 1959. He was the son of Newton H. Gambill and Mary Elizabeth Tait of Maury County. He was educated in Maury County and at Battle Ground Academy in Franklin, Tennessee. He had been an hotel executive most of his adult life--entering the hotel business in 1916 as clerk of the Park Hotel in Chattanooga. He rose in his profession and named the manager of the Andrew Jackson Hotel at Nashville in 1928. He later served as manager of the Wolford Hotel at Danville, Illinois, and the Bankhead Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. He retired in 1941 due to ill health and lived on his farm in Columbia until September of 1952 when he came to Waverly.

He was a veteran of World War One and was a member of the American Legion and the 40 and 8 organization. He joined the Garden Street Presbyterian Church, Columbia, Tennessee, on December 12, 1948.

He was married on July 20, 1946, to Mildred Sullivan Rushing, by the Rev. D. W. McIver.

(Information from Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee; Waverly-Johnsonville News, October 15, 1954.)

MILRELL SULLIVAN GAMBILL--born in Humphreys County, the daughter of John Elmer Sullivan and his wife Ada Foster. She has a rich heritage, being the descendant of many of the pioneer settlers of Humphreys County and of Tennessee, including Hooper, Foster, Sullivan, White, Thompson, Lucas, and others. This heritage has made Mrs. Gambill keenly aware of her county and its place in Tennessee history. She has the best sense of history and its importance of anyone with whom this writer has come in contact.

Mrs. Gambill is a talented writer, historian, and genealogist. For many years she wrote the column WITH PEN IN HAND for the Waverly-Johnsonville News. This column was an informative, interesting, and entertaining writing which had a variety of subjects, ranging from genealogy, county history, personal reminiscence, biography, personal philosophy, and human interest. The column was one of the best features of the newspaper and it is regrettable that she no longer writes this column. Her talents as a writer prompted the Waverly Exchange Club to request that she write a history of the county. Her husband's health and his subsequent death caused her to abandon the project on which she had done a prodigious amount of work.

Mrs. Gambill graciously turned over to this writer her unfinished and unpublished manuscript WITH PEN IN HAND--HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE, as well as much of her research, historical files, old newspapers, rare family mementoes, and other items. All of these have been drawn upon freely for this work. She continued to do research for this book and her help and assistance have been invaluable.

She is a member of the Gideon Carr Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and member at large of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She joined the U. S. A. Presbyterian Church at Waverly on November 23, 1913, following a revival by the Reverend McClurken and transferred her membership to the Garden Street U. S. A. Presbyterian Church on December 12, 1948. This church has since become the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Columbia, Tennessee.

She was married January 27, 1921, to Herman Lindauer Rushing at her home in Waverly by the Reverend James C. Orr, minister of the local U. S. A. Presbyterian Church. For many years she resided at Denver, Tennessee. Her daughter Dorothy Jeannette (Jean) Rushing was born January 10, 1924, at Denver, Tennessee. Jean Rushing is still remembered in Waverly for her great talents as a dancer. She died March 13, 1943, at St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville. She had been a student at Murray State College in Kentucky at the time of her death. She was buried in Wylly Cemetery in Waverly and removed to the Folk Memorial Gardens, Garden of the Good Shepherd, Columbia, Tennessee, in 1959.

Mrs. Gambill was married to Etheridge Earl Gambill at Columbia, Tennessee, by the Reverend F. W. McIver, on July 20, 1946. They made their home in Waverly and Columbia. Mr. Gambill died October 10, 1954, at Waverly and Mrs. Gambill has continued to live in her home in Waverly.

She has a voluminous correspondence with people all over the country who write her, inquiring for information about their people who lived in Humphreys County at one time. All her research is carefully authenticated and she spends many hours doing such work. In the foreward of WITH PEN IN HAND--HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE, she wrote:

An affectionate regard for the memory of our forefathers is natural to the heart; it is an emotion totally distinct from pride. If the virtues of strangers be so attractive to us, how infinitely more so, should be those of our own kindred; nothing in the past is dead to those who would learn how the present came to be what it is, for, it is out of records, traditions, names, monuments, passages of books and the like that we save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time.

WILLIAM GATLIN--an early brick mason in Humphreys County. Mr. Gatlin laid the first court house in Huntingdon, Carroll County, the first jail and court house in Waverly. One of the old homes in Waverly that he built still stands--the old Tom Harris home. He married Sallie Drake, born in Nashville. She born in this country following the arrival of her parents from England. The Gatlins were a pioneer family of Humphreys County and settled in the Dry Creek community. His brother John Gatlin owned all the property in East Tennessee which is now a state park and is named for him Gatlinburg. William Catlin and Sallie Drake were the parents of thirteen children. The following are the only ones known to the compiler at this time:

1. Charles, living at the age of 93 in McEwen in February 1963.
2. William, known locally as Uncle Billy, greatly beloved man.
3. Nannie, born Feb. 12, 1878, died February 1963. She married 1905 to Martin Garber, who d. 1919 in Ark. She had one son Martin Garber, Jr.

(Information from News-Democrat, February 27, 1963.)

DANIEL HILLMAN GOODRICH--born October 14, 1837, near Old Dover Furnace, Stewart County. He was the son of Justice B. Goodrich (born 1801 in Connecticut, came to Kentucky and married) and Jane H. Hillman (born 1811 in New Jersey.) Justice B. Goodrich was a moulder and furnace man and after his marriage he went to Alabama with his father-in-law Mr. Hillman to prospect iron ores. At Mobile, Alabama, Mr. Goodrich cast the first steamboat shaft cast in the South. While they were in Alabama, Mr. Hillman died and J. B. Goodrich returned to Tennessee. He followed his occupation from one locality to another wherever there were furnaces, and died in 1849 in Kentucky of cholera. During his later years he studied medicine at Louisville College of Medicine, received his degree, and had practiced medicine in Kentucky and Missouri before his death. His wife Jane Hillman died in 1963. They had eight children, four of whom lived to maturity. Daniel Hillman Goodrich was the fifth in this family.

Daniel H. Goodrich was educated at Union Academy near Triune, Williamson County. In 1855 he went to St. Louis and work in the iron and heavy hardware business there. He enlisted on March 23, 1861, in Company H, 2nd Missouri State Guard and was captured at Camp Jackson on May 10, 1861, by forces of General Lyon. He was paroled on May 12, 1861. In July 1861 he came to Nashville, Tennessee. A few days after the battle of Belmont, Missouri, he went to Columbus, Kentucky, and made application for exchange. In the fall of 1862 he went to Knoxville, expecting to join Company L, Rock City Guards, First Tennessee Regiment, but he had nothing to show that he had been exchanged and was not accepted, but was told to follow the regiment until exchange could be arranged. He continued with the regiment, doing camp service, until after the battle of Shiloh. Eventually he accepted a position as an agent of the Navy Department to get iron to make gunboat plates for vessels under construction. He was later put in charge of the Macon & Western Railroad at Atlanta. He came to Humphreys County in July 1866, settling at Hurricane Mills, where he remained until September 1875, when he went to Waverly and entered the dry goods business. In 1893 he was appointed as postmaster and served as such for four years. He was elected county court clerk. He was married May 19, 1881, to Sallie C. Hancock of Wilson County. Children:

1. Lev. Hancock Goodrich, lived in Pine Bluff, Arkansas
2. Ellen Louise Goodrich
3. Daniel H. Goodrich
4. Sarah Hilda Goodrich
5. Sophia L. Goodrich married Harry D. Scott of Memphis, Tennessee. Their children included:
 1. Mary
 2. Kathryn Scott Nelson--editor and publisher of the Democrat-Sentinel. She wrote a gay and interesting column called A NOTE FROM KATHRYN. Lives in Knoxville in 1963.

(Information from Hale-Merritt, V, 1376; Goodspeed, 1225; Democrat-Sentinel, July 15, 1954.)

GRACE EWING GOULD--daughter of Mattie J. Hillman and W. G. Ewin, married Rut Gould. She was the last owner of the enormous piano which had attracted attention beyond the county. This piano towered nine feet and many interesting stories were connected with it. It supposedly had been stolen in Europe and smuggled into this country. It was purchased by a Humphreys County man, a Mr. Massey, at Paducah, Kentucky. Felix K. Zollicoffer, C.S.A., stopped by the Massey home on Hurricane Creek and spent the night. He fell under the spell of the piano and wished to buy it, but the Masseys would not part with their treasure. The piano later became the property of Mrs. Gould and was one of her prized possessions. The unusual piano was lost when the Gould home was burned. (1946 article from Nashville Tennessean magazine section.)

DR. M. J. GRAY--born December 8, 1852, Buffalo River, Perry County. He was the son of Marvin J. Gray (born in Virginia) and Louisa Arnold (born in North Carolina). He was graduated from Vanderbilt in 1881 and practiced medicine in Dickson, Lyer, and Perry Counties. In 1891 he came to Waverly to practice. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

MARIAN ANDERSON GRAY--born in Sparta, daughter of Lee Anderson and Nannie Gist. She served Humphreys County as librarian for several years and died here October 13, 1954. She was educated at Murfreesboro State College, Maryville College, Austin Peay, and Teabody. She came to Waverly in 1924. She was married in 1925 to Joseph A. Gray, who came to Humphreys County about 1909 and was long a leader in education, serving for many years as principal of the high school. Mrs. Gray was appointed librarian in 1949 and served until her death. Children:

1. James Walker Gray, veteran of the Korean War, medical student at Vanderbilt.
2. Marian Russell Gray, married _____ Shepp, lives in Boston.
3. Jane Gray, married _____ Buchanan, lives in Oak Ridge.

(Information from Waverly-Johnsonville News, October 15, 1954.)

ROBERT LAVIS HART--born Aug. 9, 1865, Logan County, Kentucky, served Waverly for 12 years as mayor, and was a much beloved man. He was the owner and operator of the Arcadia Farms, largest fruit-growing plantation in county. He was very active in the horse racing world and whenever Waverly had races he was one of the prime participants.

The Harts were identified with the history of Tennessee for more than a hundred and fifty years, and Henry Sugg, the great-great-grandfather of Mayor Hart, is said to have been one of the first English-speaking white men in the state. In the spring of 1761 Henry Sugg led into Tennessee a party of eighteen emigrants from North Carolina. In 1770 Joseph Hart accompanied Henry Sugg and his daughter Nancy Sugg to Tennessee. Joseph Hart married Nancy Sugg, he died 1795, and she survived until 1845, passing away at the age of 86 years. They settled in Davidson County. Their son Henry, named for his grandfather Sugg, located in Robertson County, acquired an extensive estate and became one of the largest slave holders in that section. He married Judith Taylor Pickering, daughter of Gary Pickering, an early settler of Robertson County, and they were the parents of nine children, including the Reverend Edward Thomas Hart, father of Robert Davis Hart. Edward Thomas Hart, born August 8, 1829, Robertson County, was educated at Cumberland University and was graduated in 1851. He was ordained in the Methodist Church and served throughout Middle Tennessee. He was captured by the Federals during the Civil War and removed to Alton, Illinois, where he was later released. He married 1851 to Martha Brown, born November 28, 1830, Wilson County, daughter of Samuel Brown and Lucy Chandler, early settlers of Wilson County from North Carolina. They were the parents of five children, including Robert Lavis Hart.

Robert Davis Hart was educated in the schools of Nashville, Lebanon, and Dresden. He learned telegraphy at the age of thirteen and in 1879 began his employment with the NC&St.L Railway. In 1892 he was appointed station agent at Waverly. He was elected mayor in 1909. During his administration, Waverly had many concrete walks laid and Church Street was tiled. Many advances were made during his terms. The Lucas and Henry addition were added to the corporation and \$4,000 of the bonded debt was retired.

On May 15, 1888, Mr. Hart married Cecil Scott, daughter of S. P. Scott of Dresden. They had one daughter Cecil who married the Reverend Clovis G. Chappell.

Bonnie Mays was the great stallion that was owned by Robert Lavis Hart. This horse was a handsome chestnut sorrel, son of Red Wilkes. The Wilkes line was the greatest horse line in the world at one time. (Information from Hale Merritt, IV, 1140; the Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; the Nashville Banner, April 1, 1922.)

ALFRED HATCHER--born about 1877, died November 1962. He was elected superintendent of the Humphreys County Schools when he was twenty-four. He had been an associate professor at Waverly Training School and at McEwen. He began his teaching career in 1893 when he was sixteen years old. He graduated at Edgewood in Dickson County in 1895. He married Emma Triplett and they were the parents of the following children:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Thurston | 4. Evonne |
| 2. Earl | 5. Eldon |
| 3. Lester | |

(Information from the Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

L. H. HATCHER--born about 1902, died Feb. 4, 1963, served as Baptist minister. He was born in McEwen and ordained in 1924. He had served churches in Lickson County, Humphreys County, Davidson County, Knox County, and at McKenzie, serving from 1951 until his death. He married Audrey Johnson and they were the parents of two daughters. (News-Democrat, Feb. 6, 1963.)

DR. THOMAS CARLOS HENSLEE--born March 22, 1896, Humphreys County, Tennessee. He was the son of Joseph Gerome Henslee, born in Kentucky, and Anna Garrett. J. G. Henslee served three years in the Confederate Army.

T. C. Henslee was educated in the Waverly schools, attended the State Normal College at Huntingdon, and graduated in 1919 from the dental department at Vanderbilt. He served during World War I in the Medical Reserve Corps. He married November 30, 1921, at Miami, Florida, Ella Warren, daughter of Mrs. Lula (Malcomb) Warren. Her father died in 1897. (Tennessee, The Volunteer State, Moore, II, 811.)

J. S. HILLIARD (Jack)--born Jan. 21, 1865, d. May 28, 1943, son of Daniel and Margaret Hilliard. He married Eudora Ann Brown, b. Aug. 26, 1867, d. Apr. 28, 1906. They were the parents of six children. He later married Luena Lawrence. Children:

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| 1. Verna, b. 1892, d. 1907 | 4. Comor Hilliard, b. 1900, married Glenn Gables |
| 2. Carl, b. 1894, d. Sept. 1959, married Polly Cook | 5. Pearl, b. 1902, m. Clyde Potts |
| 3. Beulah, b. 1896, married Nov. 14, 1915, James Carlos Beecham, son of Louisa Triplett and Henry Harrison Beecham. He was b. July 12, 1894. | 6. Grady, b. 1904, married Loyce Grice |
- (Information furnished 1954 by Beulah Hilliard Beecham.)

DR. GEORGE M. HITE--born in Humphreys County, died Oct. 23, 1915. He was born on Dec. 8, 1858, the son of James Andrew Hite and Mary Ann Pruett. J. A. Hite, born in Davidson County, served with Forrest's cavalry during Civil War.

Dr. Hite was graduate 1885 from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He practiced medicine in Nashville for thirty years. He married November 1, 1884, to Susan Matilda Harvill, of Hickman County, who died June 25, 1901. He married on July 2, 1902, Stella Harvill, daughter of Elder Young James Harvill and Margaret Jane Anderson, residents of Tottys Bend, Hickman County. He was the father of ten children by the two marriages. (Information from Tennessee, The Volunteer State, John Trotwood Moore, II, 542; IV, 770.)

JAMES CLAIBOURNE HOBBS--born Feb. 8, 1866, near the mouth of Buffalo River. He was the third child of Jesse P. Hobbs and Mary Louise Darden.

Jesse Hobbs was born in Hickman County in 1836, son of Claibourne Hobbs, himself the son of John Hobbs. This John Hobbs came to Tennessee from his native Virginia and located in Hickman County. Claibourne Hobbs married Rose White in Hickman County and came to Humphreys County, settling on Duck River. Jesse P. Hobbs joined the Confederate Army and served as second lieutenant. He was severely wounded in action at Fort Donelson and did not sufficiently recover to return to service before the war ended. He died in 1869 and his wife Mary Louise Darden died 1879.

James Claibourne Hobbs was educated at Dickson College, Cumberland University, from which he received his law degree in 1897. He began his law practice in Erin and was elected to the state senate in 1899 from that county. He married 1890 to Nettie Helen McCauley, daughter of G. H. McCauley of Erin. They were the parents of eight children. (Information from Hale-Merritt, V, 1455.)

JESE PAUL HOBBS--born in Hickman County 1836, died 1869. He was a well-known stock dealer and farmer of Humphreys County, married Mary Louise Darden. The Hobbs was of Virginia origin and the Darden family was of North Carolina origin. They were the parents of four children:

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|----------|---|
| 1. Alice | 3. Mozella |
| 2. Rose | 4. James Claiborne, b. 1866 (see above) |

(Information from F. M. Hamer, Tennessee, A History, published 1933.)

ANDREW JOHNSON HOLLAND--born Oct. 1, 1855, Waverly, son of Benjamin Franklin Holland and Indiana Shouse. He married April 3, 1879, Emma Hopkins, daughter of Henry Harvey Hopkins. Their children:

1. Willard Harvey Holland, b. April 18, 1880, d. Aug. 13, 1913, St. Louis, married September 1907 to Julia E. Purdy.
 2. Myron Melvin Holland, b. May 2, 1892, d. August 13, 1917.
 3. Iaphne Holland, b. June 28, 1896, married Sept. 15, 1915, John Gibson Morgan.
- (Information, John Hopkins and Some of His Descendants, p. 525.)

JAMES HOLMES--married Martha Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson, and reared a family in Humphreys County, eight miles west of Waverly on Bear Creek.

J. A. HAMLETT--born in Hickman County, married 1895 Maggie Wolfe of South Carolina. In 1902 he was foreman of shingle mill for S. W. Taylor. (Waverly Sentinel, 1902.)

CLAULE HICKMAN--first young man from Humphreys County killed in World War One. He was a descendant of Ashley Hickman who settled in Hickman County in 1815. The bridge at New Johnsonville was named the Hickman-Lockhart Bridge, partly in his honor. This bridge was dedicated May 23, 1931.

WILLIAM BERNARD HILLMAN--born in Clarksville, the son of George Hillman and Elizabeth Bernard (or Barnard). He died May 12, 1947 at the age of 77 years at the home of his niece Mrs. Grace Gould. He ran a store for many years at Hurricane Mills and then later a store near the depot in Waverly. He never married. (Democrat-Sentinel, 5-15-1947)

THE HOOVER FAMILIES--The confusion in Hooper research is caused by there being several families of that name in Humphreys County--and un-related--but with the same names appearing in all families. The family and descendants of Absalom Hooper, Jr., have been well documented and will be presented first.

AFSALOM BRACKEN HOOPER—son of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper and his wife Harriette White Hooper. He was born April 22, 1840, and died April 27, 1932. He married twice, first to Leona Parker, daughter of John Parker. She was born 1839 and died 1873. Her sister Lilly Ann Parker married Ely Hooper, brother of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper. He married second to Missouri Rushing. His children by his first marriage were:

1. Alice, b. 1866, d. Sept. 15, 1960 at 93 years. She married James Alfred Lankford, who died 1916. Child:
 1. James Leo Lankford of Memphis
2. Beatrice, b. 1868, d. 1875
3. Capatola (Carrie), b. 1870, d. Feb. 14, 1960 at 89 years. She married Gilbert Griffin, d. 1914, a farmer of Humphreys County. Her children were:

1. Daughter m. H. F. Thomas, Memphis	5. B. H. Griffin
2. Daughter m. Jesse Thomas, Memphis	6. W. L. Griffin
3. Daughter m. Curtis Olive, Memphis	7. H. C. Griffin
4. G. T. Griffin, Paris, Tennessee	8. E. C. Griffin

Children by his second marriage:

1. Stella, d. Oct. 11, 1954 at 80 years. Married Homer Askew, d. 1947.
2. Harris H. Hooper, b. June 29, 1880 married Odie Jones
3. Pearl, married W. H. Weeks of Memphis
4. Harriette (Hattie) married W. M. Pippin, Memphis
5. Sarah (Sack), married Hadley Hugh Hooper, son of Dave Hooper. Child:
 1. Dorothy married Edward Thomas McCrary. Children:
 1. June married Lawrence Bradley, Jr.
 2. Jane married Richard Stack, Texas

(Information from Waverly-Johnsonville News, Oct. 15, 1954; Hooper Reunion Register, 1954; Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly; A. B. Hooper, Moore Questionnaire, 1922.)

CARCLINE HOOPER ASHCRAFT—born March 22, 1848, d. June 13, 1901. She was the daughter of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper and his wife Harriette White. She married John Ashcraft. Children were:

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hattie, married Dr. Adkins 2. Caswell, married Addie Fowlkes 3. Goldie, married Luther Johnson 4. Johnny, married Emeral Pierce and had: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sallie Mai 2. Guy | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Thomas, married Pearl Weakley; had: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Martha Ann, married _____ Hart; had: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barbara, married Dr. Eugene C. Capps, son of Dr. Hiram Clyde Capps |
|---|--|

(Information from Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

HARRIS WHITE HOOPER—born Sept. 16, 1857, died April 12, 1951, son of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper and his wife Harriette White, daughter of Whidbee White. He was buried in the Fowlkes Cemetery. He gained local fame as the Peanut King, being the largest buyer of peanuts in the county. He bought peanuts at Sycamore Landing and later at Waverly. He formed partnership with his brother-in-law W. H. Fowlkes. In this year the well-remembered shipment made on the John Gilbert happened. There were 10,442 bags on the steamer in this shipment, which brought \$85,000. When the steamer pulled away, every inch had been utilized to make the shipment. Mr. Hooper was in the meat and grocery business in Waverly during the period 1892-1906. He was in this business with L. W. and J. A. Slayden. Mr. Hooper sold the first ice in Waverly—cutting blocks out of the frozen creeks in the winter and storing them until the following summer.

Mr. Hooper was always interested in politics and served as the campaign manager for Austin Peay, three times, and for Gordon Browning in his first race.

He married March 27, 1889, Martha Douglas Outlaw, born Nov. 22, 1865, and died October 25, 1941. They were the parents of six children.

Children of Harris White Hooper and Martha Douglas Cutlaw:

1. Claude Dunbar Hooper, b. Nov. 25, 1890, died Dec. 1, 1893
2. Harris Clifford Hooper, married Jewel White. He is a retired farmer of Humphreys County. Their children:
 1. Harris Clifford Hooper, Jr., b. March 30, 1918, killed Nov. 17, 1944 in World War II. He was buried in Fowlkes Cemetery. He married Eva Lena Sharp; had:
 1. Harris Clifford Hooper III, married Beverly Lodson. He is attending the University of Tennessee, Martin, Tenn.
 2. Robert White Hooper, married Laura Dismukes of Murfreesboro. They live at Bakerville. Children:
 1. Robert White Hooper, Jr.
 2. Rebecca Anne Hooper
 3. Randall Dismukes Hooper
 3. Jere Hooper, director of high school band at McEwen. Lives at Bakerville. Married Mary Ann Stapp. Children:
 1. Lisa Ann Hooper
 2. Susan White Hooper
3. Anne Catherine Hooper, married William Wills Napier, retired Chevrolet agent.
 1. Joseph Edward Napier, married Virginia Louise Channell of Covington, Tenn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claran V. Channell. He is connected with the Napier and Morrison Insurance Agency in Waverly. Children:
 1. James Edward Napier
 2. William David
4. Edith Copeland Hooper, married Douglas Dorsey Cowen. Live in Nashville. He is manager of the Broadway Branch of the Commerce Union Bank. Children:
 1. Anne Douglas Cowen, married David N. Beauchamp, live in Nashville. He was made manager of the Nashville Branch of the Occidental Life Insurance Company of California in 1956. Children:
 1. Douglas Beauchamp (Buzz)
 2. Robert Clifford Beauchamp
 2. Robert Clifford Cowen, married Jeanne Alice Jakes of Nashville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jakes of Nashville. They live in Atlanta. Children:
 1. Gary Cowen
 2. Kimberley Cowen
5. Mary Elizabeth Hooper, b. Dec. 13, 1898, d. Sept. 19, 1904.
6. William Alexander Hooper, b. Oct. 22, 1900, d. April 24, 1953, Akron, Ohio. He married Beulah Mai Ayres. Their children:
 1. Martha Willene Hooper, married Lacy Paul White. Children:
 1. Paul Richard White
 2. Lawrence Hooper White
 2. Halden Wayne Hooper, M.D., married Betty Hu Sin Hee in Hawaii. He practiced for a while in Dickson, moved to Gallatin in 1963. Children:
 1. Karen Lynn Hooper
 2. Patricia Lee Hooper
 3. Priscilla Ann Hooper
 4. Halden Wayne Hooper
 5. William Hooper
 6. Tammy Sue Hooper
 3. Mildred Jane Hooper married F. Gerald Greenlee. Live in Little Rock, Arkansas.
 1. John Ayres Greenlee
 2. Stephen Greenlee
7. Lois Lenore Hooper, married George Keahy Tate, native of Alabama. He and his son Edward operate hardware and building supply store in Waverly. Children:
 1. George Edward Tate, married Margaret McKeel. Children:
 1. Margaret Caroline
 2. John Griff Lucas
 2. Martha Ann Tate, married William Guy Rudisill, of Exrel, N.C. He is the director of the Waverly Central High School Band. Their children:
 1. Gregory Tate Rudisill

Children of Guy Rudisill continued:

2. Cynthia Ann Rudisill
3. Holly Lee Rudisill

(Information from Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly; Hooper Family Reunion Register, 1954; miscellaneous articles in News-Democrat.)

SABRINA ELIZABETH HOOPER FOWLKES--born Aug. 3, 1854, died April 2, 1909, daughter of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper and Harriette White. She married William Henry Fowlkes (dud), son of Marquis L. Fowlkes. Their children:

1. James Fowlkes, married Ersie Mallard, daughter of Noble Mallard
2. Edward Fowlkes, never married
3. Mamie Elizabeth Fowlkes, married Walter Hannah. Children:
 1. Richard Hannah, married Ida Exum
 2. Mary Hannah
4. Nancy Beatrice Fowlkes, born April 5, 1880, at Bakerville, died April 25, 1962, at Lyersburg; married 1896 Fred Thomas Wyatt, son of William Wyatt of Bakerville, born March 18, 1877, d. Nov. 4, 1949 at Lyersburg. Both buried at Fairview Cemetery, Lyersburg. They had eight children:
 1. William Henry Wyatt, never married. Lives at Obion, Tennessee.
 2. Flora Mai Wyatt, married Babe Choate of Bakerville. Children:
 1. Virginia Claudine Choate married _____ Weatherspoon, lives Madison, Tenn.
 2. Sabrina Elizabeth Choate married _____ Thrasher, lives at Savannah, Tenn.
 3. Ruby Kathleen Choate married _____ Lent, lives at New Orleans, La.
 4. Harry Welburn Choate
 5. Maurice Wyatt Choate
 3. Kathleen Fowlkes Wyatt married _____ Porch. Lives at Obion, Tennessee. Children:
 1. Hardin Dean Porch of Newbern, Tennessee
 2. George Porch, died age eleven years
 4. Hugh Lewis Wyatt of Lyersburg, Tennessee
 5. Mark Ray Wyatt of Mansfield, Tennessee
 6. Nell Hannah Wyatt of Obion, Tennessee
 7. Harris Clan Wyatt b. 1916, d. Nov. 5, 1962. Buried at Lyersburg, Tennessee.
 8. Paul Wilkins Wyatt, lives at Obion. Has three children.

(Information from Hooper Family Reunion Register, 1954; Mildred S. Gambill, Waverly.)

Other daughters of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper will be found listed in their husbands's biographies.

JOHN MEDICUS HOOPER--this Hooper family represents an entirely different Hooper set, no relation to the aforementioned Hooper. John Medicus Hooper was the son of Jesse Hooper of Cheatham County.

Jesse Hooper, b. about 1812, was the son of William Hooper who married March 4, 1789, Sarah Hollis. Jesse Hooper married Sept. 12, 1834, Charlotte C. Fawcett, and they were the parents of eight children. She died and he married Nancy Edzier Hooper; and had two children. (She had first married a Dozier and had two sons Bill and Brandy Dozier; she married second to John Hooper and had Claiborne, Joe, and John Hooper.) The children of Jesse Hooper were:

1. George Hooper, settled in Missouri
2. Jesse Owen Hooper, b. Aug. 10, 1834, Cheatham County, lived Dickson County, married Mary Catherine Cullom, b. 1836 and d. 1982, Cheatham County. Children:
 1. Raymond Crawford Hooper
 2. Foster Hooper
 3. Julius Hooper
 4. Lawrence Part Hooper
 5. Lynwood Hooper
3. Tom Hooper settled in Dickson County. Had son Lea Hooper.
4. Ed Hooper settled in Chattanooga.
5. John Medicus Hooper settled in Humphreys County.

6. Missouri Hooper settled in Missouri
7. Eliza Hooper married Lovell H. Cullom, settled in Nashville. Children:
 1. John Medicus Hooper, b. 12-25-1870
 2. Jesse Hooper
 3. Elihu Hooper
 4. Willie Hooper m. Vinnie _____
 5. Eddie Hooper
 6. Granville Hooper
 7. Cora married _____ Pool
 no information on other 3 children
8. Laura Hooper
9. Molly Hooper, child by marriage to second wife Nancy Dozier Hooper
10. Maggie Hooper, child by marriage to second wife Nancy Dozier Hooper

John Medicus Hooper, who settled in Humphreys County and was the son of Jesse Hooper, was always called Med Hooper. He was born August 10, 1842, and died Oct. 14, 1900. He was married three times: (1) Betty Ussery; (2) Mary Eliza Lattimore, widow of George Thomas; (3) Widow Bolton, cousin of his second wife. His children included:

1. Nan Hooper married Tom Allison
 2. Lucy Hooper
 3. Almedia Bassie Hooper, b. July 17, 1877
 4. Pierce Hooper
 5. Kate Hooper married Joe White
 6. Lynwood Hooper
 7. Willie, died in infancy
- (Information from Miss Oleene Hooper, Waverly, Tennessee.)

JAMES HOOPER--still another Hooper family and not related to those previously mentioned was the family of James Hooper, son of James Hooper and grandson of James Hooper. This James Hooper was born about 1817 in Tennessee and married Nancy Hooper, born about 1824. They were the parents of:

1. Louisa Hooper, b. about 1841
2. Mary Hooper, b. about 1845
3. Cyrus Hooper, b. about 1848, married Jan. 15, 1868 Martha D. Collier
4. Silas
5. Alley
6. Nane
7. Elvirie
8. Kann
9. Elizabeth

This James Hooper had brothers names William and Larkin and a sister Bridget. (Information from James A. Hooper, Route 5, Longview, Texas, 1954; 1850 Census.)

CYRUS HOOPER--born about 1848, son of James and Nancy Hooper. He was a Methodist minister, married Jan. 15, 1868, Martha D. Collier, daughter of Arthur Collier. They were the parents of:

1. James Arthur Hooper, b. Nov. 28, 1876, married Jan. 3, 1897, Maude Swaney, born Aug. 16, 1877. Lived in Longview, Texas.
2. Alice Eudora Hooper, died June 13, 1956 at the age of 87 years in McEwen, buried McEwen Cemetery. She married E. B. Hooper, who died 1948. Children were:
 1. Henry Hooper of McEwen
 2. Coleman Hooper of McEwen
 3. John Hooper, Wayne, Michigan
 4. Walter Hooper, Detroit, Michigan
 5. Mary married _____ Curtis of McEwen
 6. Maggie married _____ Lurham, Detroit
3. Ellie married _____ Swanson of Greenvew, Texas
4. Jennie married _____ Campbell of Salem, Idaho

(Information from J. A. Hooper, Route 5, Longview, Texas; June 1956 Waverly paper.)

JAMES HOOPER--represents another Hooper family in the county. He married Nancy Johnson and they were the parents of:

1. Willie Hooper of McEwen
2. Earnest Hooper of Success, Ark.
3. James Marvin Hooper, d. Feb. 12, 1962, at 78 years. Buried Curtis Chapel.
4. Etta married _____ Hooper of McEwen
5. Maggie married _____ Gaultney of Chicago, Illinois
6. Ola married _____ Cummings of Missouri

(Information from News-Democrat, February 1962.)

THE HOPKINS FAMILY--The Hopkins family of Indiana moved to Humphreys County in April of 1869, coming by covered wagon train long remembered by residents in the county. This family was of New England origin and the first member was John Hopkins who came to this country in 1630 and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The members who came to Humphreys County were the descendants of Nehemiah Hopkins, a Revolutionary Soldier. The genealogy of this family may be studied in the book John Hopkins and Some of His Descendants, published 1932. Those members of this family who came and settled near Waverly were:

STEPHEN AUGUSTUS HOPKINS--born June 25, 1822, Mifflin, Ohio, died Waverly Jan. 12, 1900, buried McKelvey Cemetery. He married (1) 1843 to Lucinda Moon, who d. Oct. 1853. He married (2) March 13, 1857, Julia Elizabeth Wilmot, d. July 15, 1873. He was a mechanic and miller of Waverly. His children were:

1. Alfred Champion Hopkins, b. Aug. 14, 1843, m. 1866, Mary Searles; d. at Kendallville, Indiana in 1867.
2. John Augustus Hopkins, who came and settled in Waverly
3. Clark Oscar Hopkins, b. Jan. 16, 1847, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio; married (1) Anna Jaycox; (2) Mary Green. He died in Nashville Dec. 23, 1906.
4. Silas Wilmott, b. Dec. 17, 1869, married Fannie Hooper. He moved to Dickson where he was a stove manufacturer.
5. Lillian Agnes Hopkins, b. Dec. 7, 1869, married Wesley Wallace Craft.

JOHN AUGUSTUS HOPKINS--born Oct. 15, 1845, m. Aug. 22, 1864, Estella Jeannette Hopkins, b. Sept. 4, 1847, daughter of Caleb Cassius Hopkins and Rebecca Baker. He died at Clinton, Missouri, July 10, 1883. He was a railroad engineer. His widow, known as Miss Nett, lived in Waverly with her father-in-law Stephen Augustus Hopkins. She died Jan. 5, 1925, and was buried in Wyly Cemetery. Their children:

1. Frank Stephen Hopkins, b. March 28, 1866 at Rensselaer, Indiana; married Feb. 21, 1892 in Houston County to Laura Elizabeth Knight, b. April 11, 1866, at Waverly, the daughter of George Wade Knight and Margaret Brown. F. S. Hopkins died May 14, 1927, at Nashville. He was a mechanic of Dickson, Tennessee. His wife died June 21, 1946. They are buried at Dickson, Tennessee, and were the grandparents of the author.
 1. Mittie May Hopkins, b. May 11, 1893, d. Sept. 2, 1894
 2. Lula Belle Hopkins, lives at Dickson, Tennessee
 3. Frank Basil Hopkins, b. Nov. 20, 1897, d. Nov. 1, 1918, Dickson, Tennessee
 4. Iris Hopkins, b. May 15, 1900
 2. Victor Erving Hopkins, b. Oct. 8, 1869, married Ada Hoppis
 3. Nora Cecil Hopkins, b. Jan. 11, 1871, d. May 14, 1917. She married (1) Feb. 14, 1893 to David C. Rudolph, d. Sept. 4, 1894; (2) July 7, 1896, J. S. McCauley. No children. She is buried in Wyly Cemetery.
 4. Orison Verno Hopkins, b. Jan. 26, 1873, married Della McCallister. Lived Arkansas.
 5. Nellie Augusta Hopkins, b. Jan. 23, 1876, m. at Waverly Aug. 6, 1901, to George B. McCauley, b. Oct. 6, 1870, son of George Dallas McCauley and Nancy Albright. They moved to Abilene, Texas. Children:
 1. George Douglass McCauley, b. July 30, 1904, Waverly
 2. Clayton McCauley, b. June 11, 1907 at Abilene
 3. Madge McCauley, b. Oct. 7, 1909 at Abilene
 6. John Augustus Hopkins, b. Jan. 23, 1876. Died young.
 7. Nina Moore Hopkins, b. March 4, 1883, d. Aug. 14, 1945, buried Wyly Cemetery, married Oct. 9, 1911, C. L. Wall of Waverly, Tennessee.
- (Information from John Hopkins, et al, p. 698.)

HENRY HARVEY HOPKINS--b. Jan. 24, 1834, Franklin Mills, Ohio, d. at Waverly, June 15, 1914, married 1857 to Marena Walterhouse, b. June 22, 1838, d. April 28, 1917, daughter of Gideon Walterhouse and Cena Jackman. He was manufacturer and miller of Waverly. His children included:

1. Williard Arthur, b. Aug. 5, 1858, married Virginia Lee Swift

2. Silvia Emma Hopkins, b. Oct. 14, 1859, married Andrew Johnson Holland of Waverly.
3. Marena Fermelia Hopkins, b. June 10, 1860, married at Waverly, Tennessee, 1879, to Horace Craft, b. April 15, 1860 in Indiana, son of Orrin Craft and Maria Woodworth. They lived in Olympia, Washington.
4. Henry Ernest Hopkins, b. Nov. 14, 1862, married Mary Blunt McGhee. His children:
 1. Bertha Viola, b. March 28, 1890, married Feb. 24, 1915 at Waverly to Malcolm Woodard Owmby. Lived in Nashville.
 2. Bernard Jerome Hopkins, b. May 17, 1893, married and lived in Hastings, Neb.
 3. Willard Arthur Hopkins, b. Jan. 8, 1898, married Gladys Mai Gantzer and they lived in Nashville.
5. Addie May Hopkins, b. Sept. 16, 1864 at Kendallville, Indiana, married at Waverly Jan. 3, 1884, Elmer Wollam.
6. Harvey H. Hopkins, b. Sept. 17, 1866, d. 1867.
7. Florence Grace Hopkins, b. Sept. 25, 1869, married her cousin Charles R. Hopkins.
8. Orrie Ollie Hopkins, b. Sept. 12, 1872, d. 1954, married Dr. R. A. Brugger.
9. Archie Hopkins, b. June 14, 1874, d. 1876.
10. Clinney Fay Hopkins, b. Jan. 11, 1885, married Aug. 16, 1901, John Lum Thomas. (From John Hopkins, et al; p. 525.)

CHARLES POMEROY HOPKINS—b. May 19, 1839, Parkman, Ohio, d. March 13, 1929 in Lakeland, Florida. He married 1868 to Esther Ann Albert of Hennepin, Illinois, b. at Florida, Illinois, April 8, 1848, d. at Waverly on Aug. 7, 1907. He enlisted in the Union Army and served with the 7th Kansas Cavalry, from which he was discharged in 1863 at Germantown, Tennessee; re-enlisted in the same regiment and served until 1865. He was one of the prime instigators of the Hopkins migration to Tennessee. In later years he compiled a Hopkins genealogy which has been used some in this material. His children were:

1. Lela, b. Feb. 19, 1871, d. April 4, 1872.
2. Bessie Mabel, b. March 24, 1873 at Francisville, Indiana; married Sept. 30, 1893, Thomas H. Knight of Waverly.
3. Clyde Gerald Hopkins, b. May 1, 1876, d. at Waverly March 27, 1908.
4. Roy Carl Hopkins, b. Jan. 4, 1879, married at McEwen, Tennessee, 1906 to Amanda Allen, b. Feb. 16, 1880, daughter of Stephen and Nancy Pardlee (Goodwin) Allen. He was a newspaper publisher of McEwen and moved to Florida. Four children.
5. Leon Housman Hopkins, b. June 16, 1882, married at McEwen Dec. 21, 1907, to Myrtle Castleman. They lived in Lakeland, Florida, and had three children. (From John Hopkins, p. 700.)

WARREN MATTHEW HOPKINS—son of Matthew Alexander Hopkins, b. Sept. 28, 1853, at Parkman, Ohio, came to Tennessee when he was sixteen with the Hopkins wagon train. He returned to Parkman, Ohio, in 1881. He married Nancy Mathis at Dickson in 1873.

MITCHELL HUDSON—b. about 1818, married (1) Mary _____, b. about 1825, the mother of his children. He married (2) Ruthie M. Brown, b. June 7, 1826, d. May 20, 1910, on April 6, 1877. The children resented his second marriage, according to descendants, and were unkind to their step-mother. Ruthie B. Hudson was buried in the Brown Graveyard on Long Branch, Houston County. His children were:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. James Louis, b. about 1846, married
Zara McClerkin Rushing | 4. John, b. about 1858 |
| 2. Sarah, b. about 1848 | 5. Allis, b. about 1860 |
| 3. William, b. about 1851 | |

(Information from 1860 Census; Brown Cemetery inscriptions; the late Zara R. Hudson.)

JESSE WOODSON JAMES—b. Sept. 5, 1847, killed St. Joseph, Missouri, on April 3, 1882. At fifteen years he joined guerrilla forces of C. W. Quantrell where he received a reputation for marksmanship and daring. In 1867 he became leader of band of bank and train robbers. (Encyclopedia Britannica, XII, 882.)

AARON JAMES—served Humphreys County as a physician for fifty two years. He served in Civil War and died at 86 years.

JAMES G. JONES—resident of Humphreys County, was the son of Solomon Jones of Hickman County and his second wife, widow of Simon Murphree. (Solomon Jones had first been married to Chrissie Alston. He settled 1807 in Hickman County.) James G. Jones was married to Elizabeth Griner. (Spence, History of Hickman County.)

JAMES N. JONES—resident of District 12 of Humphreys County was born in Hickman County on July 13, 1850. He was the son of Edmond Jones, d. 1864, gunsmith of Hickman and his wife Polly Fowlkes. (Spence, History of Hickman County.)

HART JOHNSON—born at Fort Campbell. He was the son of Lenn Johnson and Martha Turner, daughter of Willie Turner. He married Issie Pittard. No children. He lived on his mother's homestead which overlooked the bend in Big Richland Creek. He was fond of telling how his grandfather Willie Turner had bought all the land from there to the river for one dollar. (Democrat-Sentinel, March 13, 1952.)

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON—son of Martha Turner and Lenn Johnson. He was married to Sarah Fortner, who died June 29, 1952, at the age of 86 years. She was the daughter of William Fortner and Elizabeth Given. Their children were:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Lloyd Johnson of McEwen | 4. Viola |
| 2. Lewis Johnson of McEwen | 5. Bonnie |
| 3. Henry Johnson of Nashville | |

(Information from Waverly-Johnsonville News, June, 1952; The Turner Family, p. 40.)

WALTER DAVID KING—born February 13, 1879, District 13. The King family was of English origin. Its founder in America was Spencer King, who came to Hickman County from Virginia, the father of William D. King, b. 1834 in Virginia. William D. King began his mercantile operations at Buffalo, District 13, and served in the 11th Tennessee Regiment. He married Elizabeth Young, daughter of John Young of Dyer County. She was born 1838 and was first married to James Britt, who died soon after the war. She married William King in 1875 and they became the parents of three children:

1. Willie D., married J. H. Mathias of Dickson, Tennessee
2. Martha Frances, married C. F. Hall of Henderson, Kentucky
3. Walter David King, b. Feb. 13, 1879.

Walter D. King was educated at Waverly Academy and Edgewood College. He entered the business world at the age of nineteen taking over his father's business and was aided by his step-father M. R. Dean, who had married Mrs. King after her husband's death. He continued his work for seven years at Buffalo and later moved to McEwen where he conducted a mercantile business. He became the assistant cashier of the McEwen Bank in 1909. He was married in 1901 to Florence Matilda Allen, daughter of Stephen Allen, native of Rhode Island. Their children were:

1. Walter David King, Jr.
2. Louise King
3. Helen Juanita King

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1112)

JOSHUA KNIGHT—born about 1827, son of Wade H. Knight, died 1856, buried at W. H. Knight Cemetery on Turkey Creek. Married Caroline Aslesa Parker, daughter of Clark Parker. She was born about 1837. Children:

1. Rufus T. Knight, b. about 1855, d. 1905, buried Union Chapel Cemetery. He was a Methodist minister. Married Cassie Cotham. Children were:
 1. Annie, married W. L. White
 2. Thomas, b. Oct. 22, 1880, married Lena Martin, lived in Dickson
 3. Harvell
 4. Charles, minister
 5. Alice, married D. W. White

2. Fernandgo Joshua Knight, b. March 14, 1857, died Dec. 28, 1926, buried at Knight Cemetery on Halls Creek. Married Amanda Isabel Latimer, who was born Nov. 2, 1860, d. Feb. 16, 1923, buried Knight Cemetery. Children:
 1. James Auther Knight, b. March 8, 1884, d. Nov. 2, 1948, married to May Summers, daughter of Lella Bell and James Henry Summers. Children:
 1. Mabel L. Knight
 2. James Wiley Knight
 3. Len Summers Knight
 4. Bobby Joe Knight

2. Mary Ether Knight, b. July 22, 1883, d. Aug. 15, 1898

3. Effie B. Knight, b. May 5, 1886, d. June 27, 1887

(Information from Mrs. Thomas Knight, Dickson, Tenn.; Mrs. J. A. Knight, Waverly, Tenn.; Miss Bess Hooper, Waverly, Tenn; tombstone inscriptions in Knight Cemeteries.)

GEORGE WALE KNIGHT--born Feb. 2, 1839, d. Sept. 17, 1893, married Oct. 12, 1856, to Margaret Brown, daughter of Benjamin Brown and Rachel Lane. He was a private in Company D, 3rd Tennessee Regiment of Infantry, captured at Fort Donelson. Children:

1. Charles Nichols Knight, b. Oct. 7, 1859, d. July 21, 1908, married April 23, 1890 to Dora Nichols. No children. They lived in Houston County.
2. Thomas Terry Knight, b. Aug. 21, 1861, d. Feb. 5, 1947, married Sarah Elizabeth Nichols. Many descendants in Houston County.
3. Child, no information
4. Laura Elizabeth Knight, b. April 11, 1866, d. June 21, 1946, married Frank Stephen Hopkins. Lived in Dickson. Grandparents of the compiler.
5. Robert Horace Knight, b. Jan. 8, 1868, d. Feb. 1, 1951, married Mollie Taylor. Descendants in Houston County.
6. William Benjamin Knight, b. Oct. 20, 1871, d. Sept. 20, 1932, married to Mary Frances McMillian. Descendants in Houston County.
7. Johnny Knight, b. Nov. 12, 1876, d. Nov. 3, 1882, buried Brown Cemetery on Long Branch. (Information from the late Laura Knight Hopkins, Dickson.)

J. ROBERT KNIGHT--born about 1840, d. 1914. Cumberland Presbyterian minister who at one time served Mariah Church. He married (1) Cynthia Thomas, b. Feb. 27, 1844, d. July 26, 1890; (2) Lou Hatcher. He had one child--Minnie Knight, b. 1880, d. March 1958, married 1907 to William T. Hughey. They had a son Clyde Hughey who died 1953 and a daughter who died in infancy. (Information from the late Augusta K. Bryant.)

WILLIAM SAMUEL KNIGHT--born Oct. 21, 1847, d. March 10, 1922, son of John H. Knight and Jane H. Forrest. He married Margaret Ann Vaden, who died May 19, 1926. Children:

1. John W. Knight, b. June 27, 1874, d. March 8, 1938, married Mary Hulahan.
2. Mary E. Knight, b. June 17, 1877, d. April 6, 1885.
3. David Anderson, b. July 24, 1879, d. May 3, 1941, married Lizzie McKeel.
4. Glecia Jackson Knight, b. Dec. 16, 1882, d. March 30, 1917, married ___ Madden.
5. Augusta H. Knight, b. Dec. 24, 1884, d. Jan. 1959, m. Richard Anderson Bryant. She was survived by one daughter, married Arthur Stewart of Waverly.
6. Charles Hugh Knight, b. Feb. 14, 1887, d. May 25, 1951. Married (1) Nancy Hulahan; (2) Ola Johnson. No children.
7. Joseph E. Knight, married Cora Hemby.
8. Walter Ingram Knight, b. July 24, 1895, married Lizzie King.

(Information from the late Mrs. Augusta Knight Bryant, Waverly, Tennessee.)

ABNER HUGHEL KNIGHT--(known as Jewber Knight)--b. Sept. 29, 1857, d. June 23, 1904, buried Knight Cemetery, Cumberland Valley. Married 1877 Mary H. Averitt, b. Sept. 12, 1853, d. 1901, daughter of Richard Averitt and Carolyn Mitchell. Children:

1. Minnie Lee, b. March 5, 1880, married Finley Potter
2. Mathie, b. May 8, 1882, died at 4 years.
3. Cordelia, b. Sept. 17, 1884, married Dillard Jones.
4. Clarry, b. Sept. 17, 1890, married ___ Harvey.
5. Callie, b. Aug. 27, 1893, d. Aug. 2, 1933, married ___ Harvey.

(Information from Mrs. Cordelia Knight Jones of McEwen.)

WILLIAM KNIGHT--son of Joshua Y. Knight, lived on White Oak Creek, married Kit. _____
Children:

1. Alvin Knight married Addie Triplett. Children:
 1. Luther Paul Knight, b. 1900, d. 1955, married Gertrude Tate.
 2. Marvin Knight of McEwen
 3. Mary married Edgar Collier
 4. Daughter married Guy Tate
 5. Daughter married J. J. Dodson
2. Mary Knight married Morris Johnson
3. Eugene Knight, d. August 1956 at 80 years. Married (1) Lou Garrett; (2) Janie Tester. Children by second marriage:

1. Bill	4. Lovella
2. Eugene	5. Jo Ann
3. Roberta	

(Information from L. F. Knight obituary in 1955; Eugene Knight obituary Aug. 1956.)

JOHN KNIGHT--known as Long Branch John Knight to distinguish him from his double first cousin John H. Knight. He married (1) Evelyn Young, mother of his children; (2) Felicia Ann Parchment, widow of John Price, Union soldier killed in Civil War.

1. Joshua Knight, b. Sept. 9, 1856, d. Oct. 29, 1901, married Missouri Cook.
 1. Lula, b. 1883, d. 1958, married Nathan Collier.
 2. Luther, b. 1888, d. 1951, married Amanda _____.
 3. Linnie
 4. Minnie married _____ Finch
 5. Belle
 6. Willie married Idell Mobley
 7. Earl, b. 1900 d. 1925
 8. Julia, b. 1883, d. 1885
 9. Author
10. Malinda Ann, b. 1885, d. 1947, married W. H. Warden
2. William b. about 1855, died unmarried, Hot Springs, Arkansas
3. George, died young
4. Martha Evelyn Knight, b. about 1858, married her step-brother John Price, Jr.
 1. Will Price of Erin
 2. Emma Price married Dossie Cook
 3. Melinda Ann Price married Leonard Petty
 4. Effie
 5. Bessie
 6. Herschel
 7. Walter

(Information furnished by the late Ann Price Petty, Waverly; Tombstone inscriptions from the Cook Cemetery, Long Branch; 1860 Census.)

WILLIAM H. KNIGHT--b. Nov. 3, 1879, Hurricane Mills, Tennessee, son of Henry C. Knight and Mattie Wilkins. Married (1) Dec. 24, 1902, Jessie Heel, d. April 15, 1917; (2) Ollie Witherspoon on November 1919. He served as superintendent of the Humphreys County schools for many years. Children:

1. Lucille
2. J. C.
3. Allene
4. Harold, teacher in Waverly Central High School
5. Almond, teacher in Waverly Central High School

(Information from P. M. Hamer, Tennessee, A History, biographies, published 1933.)

HENRY CLAY KNIGHT--b. 1842, d. Sept. 26, 1916, son of William Knight. He married (1) Mattie Wilkins of Hickman County, d. 1888; (2) Sallie Davis. Children:

1. Thomas Harvey Knight, b. Feb. 27, 1871, d. 1959, m. Pessie Mabel Hopkins, d. 1960.
2. William Harvill Knight, b. Nov. 3, 1879, at Hurricane Mills, Tennessee
3. Mary C. Knight, d. 1910, married W. O. Tompkins

4. Nancy Belle Knight, d. 1891
 5. Margaret A. Knight, married D. F. Fields of Milan, Tennessee
 6. Mattie D. Knight, married Charlie Yates. She died 1905.
 7. Zula Knight, married D. F. Roberts
 8. Ella Knight, married E. Wallace
 9. George Carter Knight died 1941
 10. Jessie Brown Knight married Hugh White of Waverly
 11. Howé Liggate Knight, d. 1917
 12. Ruth Knight married Reuben Willis of San Antonio, Texas
 13. Hannah Elizabeth Knight married Douglas Allen of Nashville
 14. Ozelle Knight married Milo Templeton of Muscatine, Iowa.
- (Information from letter of W. H. Knight, July 9, 1954; Hamer, Tennessee, A History; Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

RUFUS MILLINGTON LAIN—born in the 1820's in Humphreys County, son of Thomas and Susan Lain. He married Eliza Ann Lowrance. He owned property in District 3, District 8, and in 1857 sold two slaves—Eliza Jane, 18, of dark color and an infant boy, 2 weeks old, of dark color and not yet named—to Jacob Browning for \$1,100. The family left Humphreys County about 1858 and started to Texas one fall. Crops had been bad that year for most people—one large bale of cotton was the total of Lain cotton crop for that year and they planned to sell it in Jackson on their way to Texas. Some distance from Jackson, the wagon that was loaded with the huge bale of cotton broke down. They managed to get the wagon to a man's yard and obtain his permission to leave it there while Rufus Millington Lain could get whatever part that was needed for repair. When he and his family returned about a month later, the bale of cotton was gone. The man said someone stole it. On November 9, 1863, Rufus M. Lain enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private in Company B.1 of the First Arkansas Cavalry of Anderson's company. He was captured and was prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois. He made his way home from prison camp on foot. In 1870 the Lain family went to Navarro County, Texas. He died about April 1872 or 1873. He and his wife are buried in the Baker-Lain Cemetery in Johnson County, Texas. Their children were:

1. William Thomas Lain, b. 1853 in Humphreys County
2. John James Mortimer Monroe Lain, b. 1857 in Humphreys County
3. Eudora Belzora Ethlene Jane Lain (Belle) birth date not known

(Information furnished by Miss Nadine Lain, 4231 Delmar Avenue, Dallas, Texas.)

WILLIAM B. LATTIMORE—son of Lynda Lattimore, born about 1820, died before 1870. He married Naomi Knight, b. about 1820, daughter of Wade H. Knight. She lived to be 84 years old. He was a blacksmith and lived in 1850 in Stewart County. In 1860 he was living in District 1 of Humphreys County. Their children:

1. Rebecca A. Lattimore, b. about 1849, married Jeff Faulkner of Kentucky.
2. Mary Elizabeth Lattimore, b. July 7, 1851 d. August 21, 1885
Married (1) George Thomas, supposedly killed by Monk Wynn three days after his marriage. He was found in woods by Eliza where he had been cutting timber.
(2) John Medicus Hooper.
3. Sarah Ann Lattimore, b. Dec. 27, 1841, d. April 27, 1911, married W. C. (Buck) Allison, b. Jan. 29, 1842, d. July 15, 1914.
4. Thomas Lattimore, b. about 1843, went away to fight in Civil War and was never heard of again. Family never knew when or where he was killed.

(Information from 1850 Census of Stewart; 1860 Census of Humphreys; information given by Miss Bess Hooper, Waverly; and the late Laura Knight Hopkins, of Dickson, Tenn.)

CLARA TAYLOR LINK—born in Bold Springs community, died Nov. 28, 1962 at the age of 85 years. Buried Warren Cemetery at Denver. Children:

1. Daughter married John C. Charles
2. J. Banks Link of Waverly
3. Hugh Link

(Information from News-Democrat, Dec. 5, 1962.)

THOMAS DAVID LITTLETON--of Tyler, Texas, died 1934. Mr. Littleton was a ruling elder of the Union Chapel Cumberland Presbyterian Church which was organized April 6, 1858, on Little Richland Creek. He married Sara Katherine Stevens in 1892. She was from Hampton, Ohio, and died 1940. Children:

1. E. E. Littleton of Lickson, married Alma Martin of Humphreys County. Their son Robert Lee Littleton is a leading lawyer of Lickson and former member of the General Assembly. He is married and has three sons.
 2. Hinson Littleton (twin) of Dickson, Tennessee
 3. Vinson Littleton (twin) of Paris, Tennessee
 4. Luther Littleton of Tennessee City, Tennessee
 5. Costello Littleton of Erin, Tennessee
 6. Rockland Littleton of Nashville, Tennessee
 7. Gertie Littleton Adams of Waverly, Tennessee
 8. Dollie Littleton Pace of Bartow, Florida
 9. Eula Littleton Haygood of Jacksonville, Florida
- (Information furnished by Gertie Littleton Adams of Waverly, Tennessee.)

JOSIAH LOMAX--b. 1787, died in Tennessee, son of Samuel Lomax and Temperance Fugg. He married (1) the Widow Sellars, d. 1832; (2) Susan Southall. Children by Susan:

1. Thomas Lomax of Humphreys County
 2. William Lomax, d. 1861.
- (Information from Spence, History of Hickman County.)

WILLIAM HARVEY LOMAX--son of William Lomax and Elizabeth Arrington, born Nov. 9, 1839, served in Confederate Army, married August 5, 1860, Clementine Dalton. He married (2) Sarah Dalton, b. May 8, 1849. His first wife died April 13, 1870. Children:

By first marriage:

1. Docia Lomax, b. Nov. 16, 1861
2. Lorena Lomax, b. April 15, 1864
3. William Lomax, b. May 7, 1868
4. Sarah Lomax, b. March 18, 1870

By second marriage:

1. Emma Jane Lomax, b. Jan. 1, 1872
2. Clara Belle Lomax, b. June 22, 1875
3. Thomas Wyatt Lomax, b. Jan. 1, 1884
or b. Sept. 15, 1877

(Information from The Lomax Family, published 1894.)

JOSIAH LOMAX--born June 10, 1841, Humphreys County, d. Houston County, April 19, 1887, son of William Lomax and Elizabeth Arrington. Married Nov. 18, 1863 to Sarah Elizabeth Moore. Children, all born in Houston County:

1. Thomas Wesley Lomax, b. June 1, 1867, lived in Erin
2. William Alexander Lomax, b. Aug. 18, 1864, married Dec. 23, 1886, Lucy Ann Turner. No children.
3. Clayborn Moore Lomax, b. April 24, 1871
4. Joseph Henry Lomax, b. Sept. 9, 1873
5. Ular Margaret Lomax, b. April 9, 1875
6. Charles Leonard Lomax, b. June 24, 1877
7. John Edward Lomax, b. June 4, 1878, d. March 4, 1882

(Information from the Lomax Family, published 1894.)

JAMES WESLEY LOMAX--born Sept. 10, 1843, son of William Lomax and Elizabeth Arrington. Married Jan. 19, 1862 to Margaret Ann Libb, born July 22, 1844. Children:

1. Joseph Marion Lomax, b. Dec. 25, 1863
2. Samuel Leonidas Lomax, b. Mar. 3, 1865
3. Lieuticia, b. Oct. 20, 1867, died Feb. 18, 1881
4. Eugene Florence Lomax, b. Aug. 4, 1871
5. William D., b. April 16, 1873
6. John Henry, b. Jan. 3, 1875
7. Fleming Libb, b. Aug. 21, 1888

(Information from the Lomax Family, published 1894.)

ANDERSON WADDILL LUCAS---born 1882 in Louisville, the son of John Griff Lucas and his wife Lettie Waddill, daughter of A. M. Waddill. He moved to Humphreys County in 1889. He was educated at Georgetown College, Washington, D.C., Bellview Preparatory School of Virginia, and Lebanon University. He purchased a large farm of 1,800 acres of rich bottom land at Eva, Tennessee, and ran a general store at that place. He was married to Theodocia Fowlkes, daughter of Alicia Wyly Nolan and James F. Fowlkes. He had the dream about New Johnsonville that finally reached realization in 1949, although he did not live to see it, having died in 1944. He stood on the old railroad bridge at the river and, looking back toward the east, once predicted to a group of surveyors:

Some day there will be a city here. See how well the terrain rolls back from the river and spreads out for building sites, the best suited spot between Paducah and Florence. The river, the railroad and the highway are all three right here for transportation. Some day a big industry will build a plant here and a city will be born.

Family sources indicate that the correct spelling of the middle name was Waddill but it has locally been accepted as Waddell, which is the present spelling. His children:

1. Anderson Waddell Lucas, Jr., who served as mayor of New Johnsonville in 1951 and has developed the area.
2. Hugh Ross Lucas of Waverly
3. Theo Lucas

(Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1962; Waverly-Johnsonville News, March 16, 1951; Nashville Tennessean, March 21, 1958.)

JOHN GRIFF LUCAS---born 1859, son of John Griff Lucas and Julia Wyly. He married Bettie Waddill and they were the parents of:

1. Anderson Waddill Lucas, b. 1882
2. John Griff Lucas
3. Dessie Lou, married _____ Nichol
4. Rebecca Ann

(Information from Jane Nichol, Paducah, Ky.)

JOSEPH G. LUFF---married November 1897 Victoria Rogers, died March 11, 1943, at 72 years. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Luff | 4. Damoth Luff |
| 2. John Luff of New York | 5. Hilda Luff Daugus of Atlanta |
| 3. Dan Luff of Waverly | 6. Roger Luff |

(Information from Democrat-Sentinel, March 18, 1943.)

L. J. LUFF---died September 7, 1916, at the age of 71 years. He was twice married and was survived by his second wife Emma Luff. His children:

1. Daughter married Jesse Bowen
2. Edwin Luff

L. J. Luff came to Humphreys County with his parents in 1870.

(Information from Waverly Sentinel, Sept. 14, 1916.)

JESSE LUTEN---born March 8, 1828, Tumbling Creek, married Dec. 2, 1852, Sabrina C. White, b. 1830, daughter of Whidbee White. He died 1913 and she died 1909. They are buried in the Marable Cemetery. Children:

1. Dorey W., b. May 10, 1856
2. Amanda E., b. Aug. 25, 1859, married Horace H. Rushing. Children:
 1. Jesse Rushing of Waverly, married La Rue Story, d. June 29, 1943
3. Hattie C., b. May 7, 1871
4. Martha, married William B. Cowen, b. Aug. 27, 1882. No children
5. Mary L., b. Nov. 19, 1868, married Charles N. Holmes. No children.
6. John Ford, b. July 2, 1863, married Emma Hutchison. Had son John Ford Luten.

7. Jefferson Davis Luten, b. April 24, 1864, died November 26, 1944, married Effie Hawkins of Huntingdon, Tennessee. Children:
1. Jefferson Davis Luten, Jr., born at Huntingdon, Tennessee, married Mary Kelly of Jeff, Alabama. Children:
 1. Rebecca M. Luten, married William Bruce Tigert, live in Nashville.
 1. Rebecca Luten Tigert
 2. Mary McTyiere Tigert
 2. David, died in infancy
 3. Martha Luten married Dr. Lawrence Richard Jackson.
 1. Lawrence Richard Jackson, Jr.
 2. Paul Hawkins Luten married (1) Mary Larimore Jones, died April 1, 1959, daughter of Lennis Jones and Ethel Anderson; (2) Louise Priest Landon.
 3. Dorothy Luten married Harold S. Cane of Roswell, New Mexico. Children:
 1. Dolly married Ray Izard
 1. Katherine
 4. Ralph Luten served as lieutenant colonel during the Korean War. He was attached to the Far East Forces and was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1951 for exceptionally meritorious conduct.
- (Information from Goodspeed, p. 1242; Waverly-Johnsonville News, March 16, 1951.)

JEFFERSON DAVIS LUTEN--born in Humphreys County April 24, 1864, married Dec. 19, 1894, died November 26, 1944. He married Effie Hawkins, daughter of Mr. Hawkins of Huntingdon. He worked for a period with the La Grange Iron Company of St. Louis, Missouri. He was elected mayor of Waverly in 1924; served twenty years as school director; was a large land owner; and was a wholesale grocer of Waverly. (Nashville Banner, Apr. 1, 1926.)

THE MCADOO FAMILY--John McAdoo and Samuel McAdoo, brothers, came to Tennessee in company with James Larkins, their nephew, who had settled on his military land grant in Dickson County. James Larkins, son of Captain John Larkins and his wife a Miss McAdoo, had come to Dickson County in 1795, cleared a small portion of land, returned to Guilford County, North Carolina, where he married his cousin Mary McAdoo. On the return to Tennessee he was accompanied by his father Captain John Larkins, his brother David Larkins, his sisters, and his two uncles John and Samuel McAdoo.

Samuel McAdoo was a noted Presbyterian minister and one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Captain John McAdoo was known as Devil John. While he served in the Revolution as captain of some partisan rangers, he had witnessed the brutal murder of his brother by the Tories and he swore that he would avenge his brother's death, an oath which he kept. Young David McAdoo who came to Tennessee with this group served in the War of 1812.

The McNeillys were closely allied with the McAdoo family. Hugh McNeilly, born in Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch lineage, followed two of his brothers to the new country and settled in Philadelphia. From there he went to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, where he married Margaret Martin, born in Virginia and the daughter of John Martin. He came to Tennessee in 1800 and located first in Davidson County, then in Dickson County, where he died in 1836 at the age of 66 years. Margaret Martin McNeilly lived until 1854 when she died at 85 years. Their children were Cecilia, Eliza, John, Robert, Thomas, and James. Cecilia McNeilly married John McAdoo, b. 1783, died 1856, the nephew of Samuel McAdoo and Devil John McAdoo. Cecilia died 1866. John and Cecilia McAdoo were the progenitors of the Humphreys County families.

JOHN MCADOO--born 1783, died 1856, came to Tennessee in 1800, served as county clerk, register, and trustee of Dickson County. (Sometimes the date of his arrival in the state is given as 1790.) He married Hannah Cecilia McNeilly, daughter of Hugh McNeilly and Margaret Martin. Their children included:

1. James H. McAdoo, b. June 17, 1823, Charlotte, Tennessee, married 1845 to Emily Box. Their children were:
 1. Elizabeth, b. about 1846
 2. Margaret H., b. about 1847
 3. Thomas M.
 4. Robert J., b. Oct. 1, 1855, married Clatie Lockhart
 5. William H., had son Tom McAdoo
2. John M. McAdoo, b. April 3, 1833, Company C, Maney's Battalion
3. Mary McAdoo, b. about 1832
4. Hugh M. McAdoo, b. Nov. 24, 1838, married 1876, Ella Burton
(Information from Hale-Merritt, VIII, 2279; 1850 Census; Goodspeed, 1245, 1246, 1247.)

GEORGE F. McCANN--served as county court chairman 1886 to 1891. He married Susan Morrisette. They are buried on their homeplace on Highway 70, about one and one-half miles above Lenver. Children:

1. Estelle McCann, b. Aug. 27, 1876, married 1895 Virgil Alonzo Rushing. She died April 12, 1956 at the age of 79 years, buried Wyly Cemetery.
2. Dorsey B. McCann, served as constable in Humphreys County for many years.
(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1177; Wyly Cemetery inscriptions.)

WILLIAM MCCAULEY--born 1806 in Mississippi, d. 1852. He was the son of William McCauley, a soldier of the War of 1812, born in North Carolina, later a planter in Mississippi; he was killed after his return home from war. William McCauley, Jr., was bound out to one John McCauley, with whom he came to Tennessee. He lived in Montgomery County and later moved to Lickson County where he died. He married Minerva Doughten, b. 1813, daughter of Charles Doughten. They had eight children in all.

1. John C. McCauley of Humphreys County
2. William Hudson McCauley, b. Oct. 13, 1837, served as captain, Company C, 11th Tennessee Infantry.
3. Katie McCauley married J. M. Talley of Lickson, Tennessee
(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1047.)

WILLIAM HUDSON MCCAULEY--born October 13, 1837, Montgomery County, fourth child of William McCauley and Minerva Doughten. He served in Company C, 11th Tennessee Infantry and was wounded five times during the war. He was captured and served period as prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, being released in 1863. He worked in Montgomery County following the war. He purchased a farm in Big Bottom and lived there for five years. He disposed of this property and made his home with his sister in Dickson.
(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1047, 1048.)

WILLIAM N. McCRARY--born Dec. 4, 1863, at Hustburg, son of Neely Dodson McCrary and Mary E. Murry. He practiced dentistry in the county for many years. He also had a collection of Indian artifacts which was unequalled in the county. He served as an alderman for the city of Waverly and was one of the largest stockholders in the bank in 1902. Mary McCrary, married Brevard Lauderdale of Hartsville, Tennessee, his daughter wrote a series of historical articles on Humphreys County in the 1930's.
(Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Aug. 24, 1934, Democrat-Sentinel.)

ROBERT HENRY McCRARY--served as county court clerk 1946 to 1952. He served from 1941 to 1945 in the armed forces and was captured by the Germans near Bastion, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge. He was a prisoner of war for five months and was liberated by the 30th Division (Old Hickory Division of Tennessee) at Brunswick, Germany. (Information from Democrat-Sentinel, July 25, 1946.)

GEORGE RILEY McKEEL--married Henrietta (sometimes given as Harriet) Cooley, born in Humphreys County, died Sept. 23, 1961 at 85 years, daughter of the Reverend David Cooley and Emily Ellis. Their children:

1. Lunn McKeel, present county judge
2. Richard K. McKeel of Waverly
3. Daughter married Tom McAdoo
(Information from Nashville Tennessean, September 24, 1961.)

LUNN MCKEEL--born July 6, 1901, Waverly, son of George Riley McKeel and Harriet Cooley. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and serves as the county judge of Humphreys County. He is a member of the State Board of Equalization and the U. S. Commissioner for the Middle District of Tennessee. He served as a magistrate in the county from 1945 to 1950. He attended the University of Tennessee and is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He married October 29, 1927 Roberta Thomas, daughter ofATTLE Robinson Thomas. Mrs. McKeel served as editor of the Waverly-Johnsonville News. Their children:

1. Margaret Fay
2. Barbara

(Information from Who's Who In Tennessee, 1963.)

J. N. MCKEEL--born in Maury County and moved to Humphreys County about 1877. He had served as an alderman of the city of Waverly for fifteen years in 1902. He had also served twelve years as coroner in 1902, and was sixty-eight years of age. He had been a soldier in the Confederate Army. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

LURTON McNEIL--son of Lloyd L. McNeil and Mildred Turbeville. He is the present sheriff of Humphreys County and is the nephew of another Humphreys County sheriff, Walter McNeil, who served for many years. He married Mary Constance Hardin, daughter of Charles Hardin, who served as coach at Montgomery-Bell Academy from 1931 to 1935. They are the parents of five children:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Lloyd | 4. Kim |
| 2. Lynn | 5. Barbara |
| 3. Kathy | |

CHARLES MADDEN--born Feb. 16, 1851, died June 8, 1925, married Elizabeth L. Knight, daughter of John H. Knight and Jane E. Forrest, she was b. Feb. 16, 1851, d. Jan. 22, 1900. They are buried in Parker Cemetery on Halls Creek. Children:

1. Elmer Brown Madden married Lucy Scholes. Two children.
2. Emmer E. Madden married Alfred Allison. Four children.
3. John Robert Madden married Mollie Forrest. Five children.
4. Judie A. Madden, b. July 25, 1881, d. June 22, 1910, married C. A. Carter. Her daughter Willie Carter, b. 1907, d. 1935, married _____ Towns. Judie A. Madden had four children in all.
5. Will Madden married Mona Bell. Two children.
6. Fred C. Madden married Laniece Hemby. Two children.
7. Audie Madden married Oce O'Guin. Two children.

(Information from Fred C. Madden, Waverly, Tennessee, in letter written in 1953.)

MORGAN MADDEN--born about 1812 in North Carolina. Married Isabella _____, born about 1815 or 1817. He died before 1870 Census. Children included:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Elijah Madden, b. about 1836 | 5. Ariminta Madden, b. about 1849 |
| 2. Elizabeth Madden, b. about 1838 | 6. Caledonia U. Madden, b. about 1851 |
| 3. Cynthia Madden, b. about 1840 | 7. Cerdovia M. Madden, b. about 1855 |
| 4. John Madden, b. about 1842 | |

William M. Madden of 1850 Census is the same as this Morgan Madden. (Information from 1850, 1860, and 1870 Censuses of Humphreys County.)

MARGARET MADDEN--widow on 1860 and 1870 Censuses of the county. (Widow of John P. Madden.) Her children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mary B., b. about 1840 | 6. William C., born about 1851 |
| 2. Elizabeth, b. about 1841 | 7. Rufus E., b. about 1854 |
| 3. Nancy, b. about 1844 | 8. Elijah, b. about 1857 |
| 4. Sarah, b. about 1846 | 9. Martha A., b. about 1857 |
| 5. Clarissa I., b. about 1849 | |

(Information from 1850, 1860, and 1870 Censuses of Humphreys County.)

ELWARD FRANCIS MARTIN--served as ruling elder in the Union Chapel Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Little Richland Creek. He married on Dec. 25, 1883, to Nannie Elizabeth Williams in Lickson County. They moved to Humphreys County in 1886 or 1887. Children:

1. Lena married March 19, 1902 to Thomas David Knight, b. Oct. 22, 1880, died August 27, 1931, son of Rufus T. Knight and Cassie Cotham. Six children.
2. Ruth married Jim Ramey of Dickson, Tennessee.
3. Alma married Jan. 2, 1916, E. E. Littleton. Two children. Live in Lickson.
4. Viola married Walter McGee of Waverly.
5. Claudia married _____ York of Waverly.
6. Jones Martin of Nashville.

(Information from Alma Martin Littleton, Lickson, Tennessee.)

J. H. MATTHEWS--born 1867 in Humphreys County, elected May 1901 as city recorder of Waverly. Prior to his election he had operated a drug store in Waverly and sold out to Slayden Brothers. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

HENRY MAY--called the cleverest man in the county, by the late Alfred Hatcher. He was the son of Jonathan May. He married Louisa Jane Simpson. He enlisted in Co. E, Napier's Battalion of Tennessee Cavalry. Among his children were:

1. Tom P. May of Nashville
2. W. H. May of Hurricane Mills
3. Nancy Miranda May married (1) William Henry Rogers, (2) I. T. Crockett

(Confederate Pension Record 8336; Nashville Tennessean, May 25, 1950.)

JAMES MARTIN MOODY--born June 8, 1845, on Yellow Creek, Lickson County, son of Dr. William A. Moody and Charity E. Gardner. (Father born 1810 Montgomery County; mother born 1823 in Sumner County. Dr. Moody died 1877.) James Martin Moody joined the Confederate Army, serving in Company E, 10th Tennessee Cavalry, serving under Alonzo Napier. He was elected county judge of Humphreys County in 1902. He was a member of the Humphreys County court for thirty-six years, never having missed a session. He married (1) Dec. 22, 1872, Margaret Planks, native of Lickson County, died 1890, the mother of seven children; (2) Martha Gilbert, born in Tullahoma, Tenn. Children:

1. Florence Moody married S. W. Taylor of McEwen
2. Claudie Moody married A. E. Gunn of Humphreys County
3. William Moody of Nashville
4. Elmer Moody of Waverly
5. Benjamin Moody of Texas
6. Geenie married _____ Midliks of McEwen

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1132.)

C. E. MOORE--Married Lucille Venable. They were the parents of:

1. Dr. Lucille Venable Moore, b. Farmville, Virginia, 1897, died March 5, 1953 in Chicago, buried Wyly Cemetery. Dr. Moore spent thirty-five years with the Presbyterian Hospital in New York and did much research with the Rheumatic Fever Foundation.
2. Venable Moore of Dallas, Texas.

(Information from Waverly-Johnsonville News, March 13, 1953.)

JAMES RYE MORRIS--born August 27, 1870, Dickson County. Educated at Tracy Academy at Charlotte, and at Farmington, Kentucky. He studied law with his father Thomas Carter Morris, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-four. He came to Humphreys County in 1898 and opened law office at McEwen. His father joined him later. He was married in 1903 to Ada L. Lyle, daughter of E. Lyle of Houston County. Children:

1. Elizabeth, died at 15 months
2. James Neal Morris
3. Joseph Rye Morris
4. Thomas Carter Morris, Jr.

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1110.)

THOMAS CARTER MORRIS--born Sept. 29, 1833, at Charlotte, Tennessee. He was the son of James K. Morris (son of the Rev. Holloway Morris, Baptist minister of Montgomery County) and Eliza McNeilly. He studied under E. E. Larkins of Charlotte and with his uncle Thomas McNeilly. He was admitted to the bar in 1850 and practiced in Dickson County. In 1868 he came to McEwen and served as a delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1870. He married Martha Rye, b. 1834, d. 1878, the mother of his five children. He married Anne Gertrude Nesbitt of Dickson County as his second wife and she died in 1908. Children included:

1. Margaret G., died at 2 years
2. Mary M.
3. Robert J.
4. Lizzie C.
5. James Rye

(Information from Goodspeed, 1346; Hale-Merritt, IV, 1110.)

LILL T. MURRAY--born January 9, 1926, at Lukedom, Tennessee. He attended Louisiana State University, Tulane University, and was graduated from Cumberland University Law School. He was licensed to practice law in June 1946 and opened private law office in Waverly in February 1949 and formed partnership with William J. Feeler as Murray & Feeler in August 1952.

He is a member of Delta Theta Phi, legal fraternity, past secretary of the Humphreys County Bar, past president of the Waverly Exchange Club, past member of the State Board of Exchange Clubs, member of the Humphreys County Library Board, member of the Waverly Zoning Board of Appeals, president of the Waverly Recreational Corporation (Golf Course), member of the board Humphreys County Services, Inc., and current president of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Waverly. He is married and has two children. (Information from subject.)

ALONZO NAPIER--formed cavalry regiment that served throughout the Civil War. He organized companies in Humphreys, Benton, Montgomery, and other Middle Tennessee counties. He organized in 1861 Company I, 49 Tennessee Volunteers at Camden; in 1862 Company G, 10th Tennessee Cavalry, and others. In the autumn of 1862 a battalion was organized at Ross Landing above Johnsonville which became known as Napier's Battalion and he was elected lieutenant colonel, commanding officer of the battalion. This battalion joined General Forrest in West Tennessee and Colonel Napier was killed Dec. 9, 1862, at the Battle ofarkers Cross Roads, while leading his men in a charge. The local bivouac of Humphreys County was named in his honor. (He will be found as both T. A. Napier and V. A. Napier in old records.) (Information from Goodspeed and Spence.)

WILLIAM BLESSING NOLAN--son of James N. Nolan and Mollie C. Blessing. He died at the age of 60 years, after working for the Citizens Bank for forty years. He became the vice-president of the bank in 1938 and he served twenty years on the board of aldermen of Waverly. He married August 1914 to Lillie Whitfield. He was a member of the Catholic Church and was buried in the Nolan Cemetery. Had son William E. Nolan, Jr. (Information from Goodspeed, 1256; Nashville banner, April 1, 1928; undated clipping.)

ROBERT NEWTON O'GUIN--known locally as Ike O'Guin, son of Noah O'Guin. He was a Confederate veteran and died in Erin August 27, 1934, at the home of a daughter. He was the father of fifteen children, eight of whom lived. These included:

1. George O'Guin
2. Oce O'Guin married Audie Madden
3. William O'Guin married Lavada Allison
4. Tom O'Guin
5. Paul O'Guin, youngest child

(Information from Evelyn O'Guin Underwood of Nashville, daughter of Paul O'Guin.)

WALTER ELVIS OGUINN--born in Houston County, died Aug. 19, 1961, at the age of 79. He was a member of the Quarterly Court. Buried Concord Cemetery. Unmarried. He was the son of William A. Oguinn and Ella Nichols. (Nashville Tennessean, Aug. 20, 1961.)

W. F. PACK--born in Cheatham County and moved to Wakerville in 1885. In 1887 he moved to Waverly and was elected marshal in December 1901. He was a blacksmith and one of best mechanics in county. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

J. N. PAGE--beloved octogenarian of Waverly who was ninety four on Oct. 19, 1962. He makes his home in Waverly. His children:

1. Daughter married Carl Pace
2. Steven N. Page

(Information from News-Democrat, June 19, 1963.)

THE REVEREND HAROLD PAULEY--rector of St. Andrews Episcopal Church at New Johnsonville. He served for four years as the rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Paris and was transferred to the New Johnsonville church, which he organized about 1960, in 1963. He also serves the recently organized Church of the Nativity Episcopal Church in Lickson. (Lickson County Herald, undated 1963 clipping.)

WILLIAM J. PEELER--born November 27, 1927, at High Park, Michigan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herb Peeler of McEwen, Tennessee. He was educated in the McEwen High School, Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, receiving his law degree in 1952. He served 18 months during World War II in the Combat Engineers. He has practiced law in Waverly in the firm of Murray & Peeler and is a partner in the Waverly Insurance Agency. His public service has included: member of the City Council of McEwen, 1949-1950; state president of Young Democratic Clubs of Tennessee, 1952-1954; general counsel of Young Democratic Clubs of America, 1956-1957; regional vice chairman of American Red Cross, 1958-1960; member of Tennessee General Assembly, 1959-1963; county attorney for the county, 1959 until present; vice president Humphreys County Bar Association since 1959; chairman of the Humphreys County Library Board, 1960-1961; board of directors of Humphreys County Civitan Club; member of American, Tennessee and Humphreys County Bar Associations; member of American Judicature Society; member of Delta Theta Phi, legal fraternity; and Lambda Chi Alpha, social fraternity.

He married Nancy Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bradley, Sr., Waverly. Children:

1. Nannette, age ten years
2. Jeana, age eight years
3. Jacqueline, age two years

(Information from subject.)

FELIX MASSIVE PETTY--born on White Oak Creek, about 1854, buried Averitt Cemetery, son of James R. and Barbara A. Petty. He married Rachel Elizabeth Brown, b. Nov. 30, 1855, and d. Sept. 11, 1903, daughter of Ben Brown and Jane McDonald. Children:

1. Leonard b. Sept. 23, 1881, married Melinda Ann Price, died at 75 years. Children:
 1. Myrtle Ruth married Med H. Scholes
 2. Mary Jewel married Clifford Gibbons
 3. Duncan Leroy married Boonie Miller
 4. Willie Eugene, b. Oct. 19, 1909, d. Sept. 20, 1944 in World War II
 5. James Earl married Olera C'Guin
 6. Martha Elizabeth, b. March 12, 1914, d. Sept. 3, 1914
 7. Margaret Virginia
 8. Mildred Beatrice
 9. Mae Francis
2. Landy married (1) Victoria Reynolds, two children; (2) Evie Forrest, 8 children.
 1. Marie married S. N. Page
 2. Martin married Willivoid Parker
 3. Ira married Lula Hornberger
 4. Clarence married Judy Latimer; daughters Norma Jean and Lucy.

5. Lucille married J. S. Holmes; daughter Barbara Lou.
 6. Ruby married Buck Jones; children--Mack and Betty.
 7. Paul married Maude Scholes. Three children.
 8. Amanda married Tom Lecknby
 9. Vera married _____ Howell
 3. Lena married Marvin Reynolds. Children:
 1. Arthur Reynolds of Houston County
 2. Daughter married Hack Scholes
 4. Thomas Alonzo married Berthie Holt. Children:
 1. Ruth Elizabeth
 5. Linus Petty married Flora Mason. Children:
 1. Mary Ellen
 2. Page
 6. Luck Petty, died 1915, unmarried
 7. Guy Petty married Sarah Hamlet. Had son Guy Petty, Jr.
 8. Griffith R. (Lock) Petty, b. June 29, 1894, d. Oct. 7, 1954, buried Concord Cemetery. He married Lorrit Good. Two children: G. R., Jr., and Betty.
 9. Stanley Petty married Mildred Cowan. Had daughter Dorothy Earl.
 10. Dewey Petty married Adele Harrell
- (Information from C. L. Petty, Waverly, Tennessee, 1954.)

BRUCE LEE PHILLIPS--born Feb. 20, 1836, d. Nov. 30, 1896. He raised a company of independent scouts during Civil War that operated in Humphreys County. He married Elenora (Nora) Sullivan, daughter of John L. Sullivan. She was born Oct. 6, 1848, and died Jan. 12, 1903. Children:

1. Mollie, died July 14, 1869
2. Bruce Lee, b. April 19, 1883, d. June 13, 1962 in Palm Beach, Florida, buried in Houston, Texas. She married Joseph C. Alexander, b. Sept. 7, 1883, d. Sept. 19, 1930. Their children:
 1. Elenora Cecilia Alexander, lives in Houston, Texas. She is director of library services for the Houston Independent School District. She is one of Texas Women of Distinction.
 2. Joseph C. Alexander, Jr.

(Information from Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

WILLIAM PHILLIPS--born Nov. 29, 1809, died May 1, 1864, married Susan Amanda Bartee, b. 1813, d. 1874. (She was the daughter of Jesse Bartee, b. 1783, d. 1826, who married Sarah Harkleroad, b. 1783, d. 1873. Sarah Harkleroad was the daughter of Henry Harkleroad, Revolutionary Soldier, who married Elizabeth Emmett.) Children:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Sue Phillips | 3. Mary Phillips |
| 2. Bruce Lee Phillips, b. Feb. 29, 1836, married Elenora (Nora) Sullivan | 4. Willie Phillips |
| | 5. George Phillips |

(Information from Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

RICHARD H. PHILLIPS--born June 16, 1870, Humphreys County, son of James Phillips and Sarah Plant. He was educated at Clinton College in Kentucky, and began his newspaper apprenticeship at the age of 13 under W. A. Jones, a French-Canadian printer, who was at that time engaged on the Times-Journal of Waverly. For fifteen years he was a journeyman printer. In 1910 he came to Waverly, purchased a new printing plant and organized a weekly paper which he named the Humphreys County Democrat. He married in 1900 to Della Blair Plant, daughter of J. H. and Mary E. Plant. (Mr. Plant was a Confederate veteran.) He purchased the Waverly Sentinel in 1919 and consolidated them as the Democrat-Sentinel. Children:

1. Mary Lou, died at 7 on January 26, 1908, in an explosion of blasting powder.
 2. Ella Mae married Henry W. Fleer
 3. Mattie Gould
 4. Virginia
- (Information from Hale-Merritt, V, 1433; Banner, April 1, 1928.)

PETER F. PICKARD--born Oct. 1, 1845, Hickman County (or 1841), son of Green Pickard and Mary Chambliss.

Green Pickard was the son of Peter Pickard, native of France, who came to this country when Lafayette and his soldier came to assist in the American Revolution. He settled in North Carolina, where he died. Green Pickard came to Hickman County and settled in 1825, died 1854. He married Mary Chambliss, b. 1806 in North Carolina, daughter of Jesse Chambliss. They were the parents of thirteen children. She died 1876.

Peter F. Pickard was their tenth child. He enlisted at the age of 15 years in Frank Maney's battery of artillery and served until 1864 when he was wounded while sharpshooting at Rocky Race Ridge, Dalton, Georgia. He had been captured at Fort Donelson in 1862 and was prisoner of war for seven months. In 1865 he went to Perry County where he married Julia Britt, daughter of William O. Britt. In 1883 Peter F. Pickard was elected comptroller of Tennessee serving until 1889; in 1900 he was made supervisor of the census in the sixth congressional district of the state. He later made his home in Ashland City. Children:

1. Willie Pickard married James Hartwell Slayden of Waverly
 2. Mary Elizabeth Pickard married C. H. Harris of Paducah
 3. Obed Pickard, famed as Dad Pickard of radio. Died Oct. 1, 1954 at the age of 75. Formerly a resident of Waverly, native of Britts Landing in Perry County. Buried Forest Lawn, Hollywood, California.
 4. Nixon Pickard, b. Feb. 17, 1877, married Annie Lougherty. Lived in Cumberland City where he was connected with Cumberland City State Bank.
 5. Edward B. Pickard of Nashville
 6. Tavel Pickard of Nashville.
- (Information from Hale & Merritt, IV, 1084; 1101; Nashville Tennessean, Oct. 2, 1954.)

WILLIAM BOOTH PORCH--born in Sussex County, Virginia, lived at Bakerville, served as magistrate and constable for the county. He married Matilda Ann Temple, daughter of Thomas B. Temple of Bakerville. He came to Humphreys County in 1850 and died here August 25, 1876. He owned a fifty-acre farm in Buffalo Valley. He sold his five slaves before the Civil War. Children included:

1. William Thomas Porch, Doctor of Bakerville, married Nancy Shaw.
- (Goodspeed, p. 1259; Moore Questionnaire of Dr. William T. Porch, State Archives.)

WILLIAM THOMAS PORCH--born Sept. 23, 1835, Davidson County. He graduated from the Nashville Medical College in 1869, practiced at Cuba Landing until 1883 when he moved to Bakerville. He served in Company A, 20th Tennessee Infantry, wounded at the battle of Shiloh. He was discharged at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, and he walked one hundred miles from Atlanta to Dalton, Georgia, where he made a freight train to Nashville. From Nashville he walked the sixty-six miles to his home in Humphreys County. He married Dec. 18, 1875 to Nancy Shaw and had the following children:

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|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Victoria P. Porch | 4. Harriett Porch |
| 2. Matilda E. Porch | 5. John Porch |
| 3. Hubert F. Porch | |

JOHN FRANCIS PORCH, SR.--died in Waverly on March 16, 1963, at the age of 93 years. He was the son of John Porch and Martha Ussery. His father had been postmaster of Weaw, now defunct, the only post office between Waverly and Linden at one time. He was born June 20, 1869, two miles east of Bakerville. In 1894 he was employed by H. W. Fowlkes at Sycamore Landing and in 1879 went in business with John D. Whitfield at Fowlers Landing. He remained at that place three years. He served as an elder in the Church of Christ since 1918. He operated a country store at Bakerville until 1907 when he moved to Waverly where he owned a dry goods and grocery store until 1930. In 1937 he was appointed City Recorder, retiring in 1951. He married Sarah Gould Scott, who died in 1933. Children were:

1. John Francis Porch, Jr., president of the Citizens Bank. He married Augusta Porch. He was chosen Man of the Year in 1963 by the Exchange Club. He has been active in civic work--chairman of Big Brothers, member of Tuberculosis Society Committee.
 2. James T. Porch, City Recorder of Waverly
 3. Philip P. Porch of Nashville
 4. Daughter married E. Ewing Keith of Nashville
 5. Daughter married C. B. Criddle of Nashville
- (Information from News-Democrat, March 20, 1963; May 1, 1963; June 25, 1962, paper.)

LAUIS SCOTT PORCH--born in Humphreys County, local attorney and serves as the General Sessions Judge for Humphreys County. He is also the corporate counsel for the city of Waverly, Lobelville, and New Johnsonville. Judge Porch graduated from Cumberland University in 1950 and began his law practice in Waverly in that year as a partner of Theodore G. Pappas, who went with Southern Bell Telephone Company as general attorney in 1957. He was appointed cooperative legal counsel for the Meriwether Lewis Electric Cooperative in 1963. He served in World War II in the European Theater. He is a member of the Scottish Rite, Waverly Lions Club, American Legion, VFW, and other professional organizations.

He married Marie Stone, daughter of H. C. Stone, County Agricultural Agent. Children:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Pamela Porch | 3. Amy Porch |
| 2. Dave Porch | 4. John Porch |

(Information from News-Democrat, 1963.)

LR. JAMES MORRIS POWERS--present mayor of Waverly and local dentist who was recently re-elected to his third term as mayor. He is the son of the Reverend Mastin C. Powers, Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and the late Althea D. Greene of Lickson County. He was raised in the Plant Community and was graduated from the University of Tennessee College of Dentistry in 1951. He practiced in Waverly for eighteen months before entering service during the Korean War, serving in Germany for two years. He served as an alderman for the city of Waverly before being elected mayor in 1959. He is a Shriner, member of Waverly Lions Club, and a member of the board of trustees of the Meriwether Lewis Electric Cooperative. He married Helen Hill of Franklin. Children:

1. James Powers
2. Jarene Powers
3. Lorraine Powers

(Information from News-Democrat, 1963.)

THE REVEREND MASTIN CRAWFORD POWERS--born July 18, 1884, at Palmyra, Tennessee. He is the son of the late Mastin Crawford Powers, Sr., of Montgomery County (b. May 25, 1830, d. Feb. 18, 1907, married Jan. 22, 1861) and Susan C. Jennings, b. Oct. 11, 1840, d. Jan. 15, 1924. He married Althea D. Greene, b. August 17, 1887, d. June 28, 1950, daughter of Albert Liberty Greene. He married (2) Jessie Farchman Adkins of Erin.

In 1908, Mastin C. Powers sold his farm in Montgomery County and entered the Cumberland Presbyterian Seminary at Lethel College, McKendree. He began his ministry at Camp Ground, Erin, Tennessee, in 1910. He served churches at DeWitt, Illinois (two years), Owensville, Indiana (four years), and Princeton, Kentucky. He came to the Bowen's Chapel Church at Denver, Tennessee, Plant Community, in 1925 and is still serving that church--a total of thirty-eight years. At the same time he served other churches that were unable to afford full pastors, serving several churches at one time. Johnsonville, Halls Creek, Union Chapel, Mariah, McEwen, Lickson, St. John's, Concord, Charlotte (near Creek), and Dover are some of the churches he has served. He was on the Board of Missions and helped to organize the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Waverly in 1946. He holds services at present at Bowen's Chapel, McEwen and Dover. His children are:

1. Leslie Jennings Powers, born at McKenzie.
 2. Mary Louise Powers, born at McKenzie, married Edward L. McDonald of Gallatin.
 3. Carl Liberty Powers, b. McKenzie, married Margaret Poyner
 4. William Mastin Powers, born at McKenzie, married Nevin Bowles of Camden.
 5. Allen Madison Powers, born at Erin, married Evelyn Winn of Clarksville, has son Gary Powers. He was formerly coach at Wake Forrest College. He is the owner of the Powers Motel and is a developer of New Johnsonville.
 6. Lewis Regan Powers, b. DeWitt, Illinois, died at birth.
 7. Bertha Althea Powers, born DeWitt, Illinois, married Moses Oliver Tomlinson. Has daughter Eva Joy Tomlinson. Her son Glen Allen Overbey, age 14, died July 6, 1963.
 8. Frances Powers, born Owensville, Indiana.
 9. Walter Lynn Powers, b. Owensville, Indiana, married Frances Bardwell of Clarksville.
 10. James Morris Powers, born at Plant, married Helen Hill of Franklin.
 11. Dorothy Josephine Powers married Howard Hiatt of Clarksville.
- (Information from Frances Powers, Waverly, Tennessee.)

JOHN E. PULLEN--born about 1865, son of Nelson B. Pullen of Virginia, early settler of the county who lived to be 91, and Sarah E. Wilson of Hickman County. He was elected in 1890 as the county court clerk. In 1902 was cashier in local bank. He married 1891 to Delia Scott, daughter of A. W. Scott of Oakville. They were the parents of two children in 1902. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

WILLIAM CARROLL PULLEN--son of Nelson B. Pullen and Sarah Johnson. He was 80 years old in 1922 and lived in McEwen. He wrote that his father was a justice of the peace in the county and that his grandfather was Archy Pullen who settled early in Lickson County. His mother was the daughter of Susan Johnson (or Johnston). He recalled that his family owned three slaves but that he began plowing when he was eight years old. He served in Company A, 11th Tennessee, during the Civil War, and after the war he settled on Tumbling Creek. He served as school director for many years. (Information from Moore Questionnaire of William Carroll Pullen, State Archives.)

GRIFFIN LEE RANEY--born Jan. 10, 1884, in Perry County. He was the son of William Haney Raney (born 1861, Perry County, son of John Raney, early settler of Perry Co.) and Leona Daniel. They were the parents of seven children. Griffin Lee Raney was educated in Perry County and came to Humphreys County in 1906. In 1910 he opened a general store in Denver and was elected magistrate of District 2 in 1912. He married November 21, 1909, to Clatie Young, daughter of Chris Young of Johnsonville. They had one child, Lucille, born May 9, 1910. (Hale-Merritt, IV, 1185.)

L. E. RAWLINGS--born 1858 in Illinois, came in 1892 to Tennessee, and to Waverly in 1900. He was elected in 1902 to the board of aldermen of Waverly to fill the unexpired term of C. T. Talley. He was engaged in the hoop business in the county. (Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

W. B. RIDINGS--born May 30, 1871, in Humphreys County, married November 15, 1901 to Hattie Jones. He served the county as clerk and master; owned the Ridings and Turner Lumber Company; and in 1928 was vice-president of the Citizens Bank. (Information from the Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.)

LAYTON RIDINGS--born in Humphreys County. In 1963 he was chosen Lion of the Year by the Waverly Lions Club, of which he has been an active member for ten years; having served as a member of the board, treasurer, and a member of the fair committee. He is a member of the Waverly Methodist Church, the Elks Club of Camden, and has served as treasurer of the March of Dimes for twelve years. He married Mattie Pearl Warren, first grade teacher at Waverly Elementary School. He is employed with the Humphreys County Utility District. (Information from News-Democrat, May 29, 1963.)

A. J. ROGERS--prominent man of the Blue Creek Forks Community. His children were:

1. Maggie Rogers married _____ May
2. Tobe Rogers
3. Victoria Rogers, died March 11, 1943, at 72 years, married J. G. Luff
4. Daughter married Jess Trogon

(Information from Democrat-Sentinel, March 18, 1943.)

WILLIAM HENRY ROGERS--died 1965. He married 1881 to Miranda May, b. Jan. 18, 1863, at Hurricane Mills, died May 24, 1950. Their children were:

1. Allie Rogers, died August 17, 1962, buried at Wyly Cemetery. She was the proprietor of the famous Hotel Dixieland. She was instrumental in the reorganization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1946 and was one of its charter members and first Session Clerk.
2. Ollie Rogers married W. E. Laird
3. Stella married R. E. McKelvey of Union City

Mrs. Rogers married later I. T. Crockett. At the time of her death she had been in the hotel business for fifty years. She had operated the Hotel Dixieland with her daughter Miss Allie Rogers for twelve years at the time of her death. The hotel had become famous at the time for its Southern hospitality and its atmosphere. It was equally well-known for the fine Southern menus served in its dining rooms. This hotel was originally the Carnell Boarding House and had only nine rooms. Every room of the Hotel Dixieland was completely furnished with antiques. (Information from Nashville Tennessean, May 25, 1950; News-Democrat, August 22, 1962.)

JOSEPH COLUMBUS RUDOLPH--born June 15, 1857, followed his father's trade of blacksmith at Hurricane Mills, Waverly, Lakerville, and Newbern, Tennessee, where he died July 18, 1934. He was the son of David C. Rudolph and Mary E. McCracken. He married 1880 to Minnie Beatrice Hooper, b. April 19, 1862, died November 29, 1957, daughter of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper. Their children were:

1. Absolom Rudolph b. 1882
2. Will Ray Rudolph
3. Harris Hooper Rudolph (Hoop) b. August 1892, d. Oct. 13, 1949
4. Grady Jones Rudolph
5. Harriette Mary Rudolph, b. March 22, 1888, d. Nov. 2, 1957, married Kenneth Exum, banker of Waverly. Child:
 1. Josephine married O. K. Rickman
 1. Rebecca Josephine Rickman

(Information from Waverly-Johnsonville News, Sept. 17, 1954.)

VIRGIL ALONZO RUSHING--born Dec. 20, 1874, Benton County, son of Fyrl Columbus Rushing (b. May 1854 Benton County, son of David L. Rushing, son of Lennis Rushing) and Missouri Jane Thompson (b. Jan. 31, 1857, married 1872, died Oct. 15, 1943.) In 1897 he began his mercantile business at Denver and in 1898 organized Luck River Grain Company with his brother-in-law Thomas E. Ayres. Organized in 1907 the Humphreys Co. Lank at Denver. He married 1895 Estelle McCann, b. Aug. 27, 1876, d. April 12, 1956, buried Wyly Cemetery, daughter of Judge George I. McCann and Susan Morrisette. Had:

1. Herman Lindauer Rushing, b. June 19, 1898, died Oct. 12, 1956, buried Wyly Cemetery. He was associated with his father in Luck River Grain Company from 1921 until 1945, and afterwards operated a coal business with his father. He served as toll collector of the Hickman-Lockhart bridge for a number of years. He served as chairman of the Red Cross Chapter for a period of years and was weight checker for the highway department at the Franklin Limestone Company.
2. Percy Rushing died at sixteen months and buried at McCann Cemetery.

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1176; News-Democrat, Oct. 19, 1956.)

J. LEWIS SALLER, M.D.--born August 7, 1875, Colbert County, Alabama, the son of William George Sadler and Sarah E. Sadler, the mother being a distant relative of her husband. William George Sadler was born in Alabama in 1848, son of Mr. Lewis Hubbard Sadler, pioneer physician of Alabama, who came with his family into Tennessee in 1878 and died at Nashville in 1880. William G. Sadler became interested in the manufacture of fertilizers and the first ton of acid phosphate made from the Tennessee phosphate rock of Hickman and Maury Counties was manufactured by him. William G. Sadler was the father of five children: Edna L. Sadler married Richard Preuit of Leighton, Alabama; Mary Lizzie Sadler married L. L. Haygood of Humphreys County; Vashti Louise Sadler married W. W. Wilhoite of Monterey, Tennessee; one deceased in 1913; and Mr. Sadler.

Mr. Sadler graduated from the school of medicine at Vanderbilt University in 1897 and began his practice at Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee. Following his service during the Spanish-American War with the Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, he practiced in Nashville. In 1905 he removed to Johnsonville to practice. He was married Nov. 9, 1911 to Annie C. Parker, daughter of James E. Parker of Johnsonville.
(Information from Hale-Merritt, V. 1337.)

MASON SANDERS--was long identified with banking in Waverly, having served as cashier and assistant cashier for county banks. He died 1948. He married Myrtie White, the daughter of Captain William I. White. Children:

1. Lois Sanders married Mitchell Brown Tankersley, Sr. Children:
 1. Jean Tankersley married Calvin Hall of Jackson, Tennessee
 1. Forrest Hall
 2. Keith Hall
 2. Mitchell Brown Tankersley, Jr., married Mary Sue Winstead of McEwen. They live at Greeneville, Kentucky in 1963.
 1. Vicki Tankersley
 2. Mark Tankersley

(Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Mrs. Mason Sanders, Waverly, Tenn.)

BERT SCHOLES--married Elizabeth Walls. Children:

1. Aubrey Scholes of Waverly
2. J. R. Scholes of Waverly
3. Mabel married _____ Carter of Waverly
4. Lucille Scholes married Sanford Forrest of Waverly
5. Frances Hallen Scholes, b. 1909, d. 1959, married Alonzo Agy of Stewart, Tenn.

(Information from Nashville Tennessean, Jan. 25, 1959.)

D. T. SELF--born in Lickson County. In 1902 he operated a stave mill at Cold Springs. Married Miss Coleman of Lickson County. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

JOSEPH JAMES SHANNON--born March 26, 1830, died March 6, 1895, married Oct. 11, 1857, Nancy Young, died December 26, 1923. They were the parents of thirteen children. Mr. Shannon was a resident of Perry County. He served as second lieutenant in 42nd Regiment (Nixon's). He surrendered at Fort Lonsdale and was sent to Camp Douglas. He was exchanged Sept. 17, 1862, went to Vicksburg then to Jackson, Miss. From there he went to Holly Springs and eventually to Dalton, Georgia. He served during the battles that raged from Dalton to Atlanta. He served in Captain John A. Cobb's company. Children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Robert Thomas Shannon, b. May 5, 1860
died 1931. | 5. Hugh Lucas Shannon, b. May 18, 1875,
died 1913 |
| 2. James Joseph Shannon, b. Feb. 22, 1862,
died 1929 | 6. Edward Hicks Shannon, b. Sept. 20, 1877
died 1921 |
| 3. John Franklin Shannon, b. Feb. 8, 1867
died Jan. 7, 1933 | 7. Annie Victoria Shannon, b. Aug. 29, 1879
died 1904 |
| 4. William Henry Shannon, b. Dec. 18, 1871
died 1897 | 8. Mattie Irene Shannon, b. Sept. 16, 1881
died 1930 |

9. Ada Elnora Shannon, b. Nov. 20, 1895 10. Lula Ethel Shannon, b. Sept. 23, 1890
(Information from Humphreys County Bible Records & Tombstone Inscriptions, copied 1938 by Minnie Strickland, WPA Copy.)

JOHN FRANKLIN SHANNON--born Feb. 8, 1867, Perry County, died Jan. 7, 1933, Waverly. He was educated at Cumberland University, graduating with a law degree in 1889. He opened a law office in Waverly with his brother Robert T. Shannon in 1898. He had served as mayor of Waverly, city attorney for eighteen years from 1913 to 1931, and was clerk and master of the chancery court at the time of his death. He had served as one of the organizers of the First National Bank in 1901.

Mr. Shannon, a fine man and greatly loved by the community, kept a scrap book during his lifetime, now in the possession of his daughter Mrs. Mack C. Simpson. Articles from this collection have been used in the preparation of this work.

He married 1899 to Margaret Lunan. Their children:

1. Enloe Shannon
2. Joe Shannon
3. Dymple Shannon married Mack C. Simpson

(Information from Waverly Sentinel, 1902; Nashville Lanner, April 1, 1928; Nashville Tennessean, January 8, 1933.)

ROBERT THOMAS SHANNON--born May 5, 1860, Perry County, died October 1, 1931, the eldest child of Joseph J. Shannon and Nancy Young. He received his law education at Cumberland University in 1884. For several years following his graduation, he lived in Waverly, where he began his first work on the Tennessee code. He moved to Nashville in 1901, where he opened his law office, but began retiring more and more from active practice, to study, edit, and compile the State laws. He was the author of Shannon's Annotated Code for Tennessee, which made his name famous throughout the state, and became a monument to him.

He married (1) Nannie Agnes Fell of Cloverdale, who died at their home in Waverly. He married (2) Florence B. McDonald of Garnett, Kansas. Children:

1. William M. Shannon of Nashville
 2. Nancy Shannon
 3. Daughter married A. R. Gray of Detroit
- (Information from John F. Shannon Scrap Book.)

ALONZO BLOUNT SIMPSON--born March 17, 1867, died August 12, 1940 at Waverly. He received his early education in the county schools of Humphreys County and at Edge-wood College in Hickson County, graduating in 1887, and at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in 1891. He was the son of William Carroll Simpson and Martha Le Lestatia Long.

He began his teaching career at the age of sixteen at or near the present location of Shiloh School. He also taught schools at Hurricane Mills and Glenwood schools. He was first elected county superintendent of public schools in Humphreys County in 1895 and served two years; he was again elected in 1925 and served two years; and again elected in 1934 and served four years. He served as principal of schools in Bell Buckle, Estill Springs, Morrisson, and Gainesboro, Tennessee. He ended his teaching career in Humphreys County by teaching at the Iry Creek School in 1938-1939 and Beech Grove School in 1939-1940. Mr. Simpson prepared a paper on his family in April of 1940 before his death in August.

He married November 4, 1894, to Catherine (Kittie) McMurry, b. Jan. 14, 1871, and died Dec. 23, 1915; they are buried Bryant Cemetery on Hurricane Creek. Their children were:

1. Son, unnamed. b. and d. Oct. 15, 1895, buried Bryant Cemetery, Hurricane Creek.
2. George Bryan Simpson, b. Nov. 30, 1896, d. March 26, 1897, buried at Pleasant Hill Church near Water Valley, Kentucky.
3. Mack C. Simpson, b. May 11, 1900, married Dymple Shannon
4. Olga Simpson married Oliver L. Johnson
5. Inez Simpson
6. Earl Lowe Simpson, b. April 23, 1913, died Jan. 12, 1914, buried Bryant Cemetery Hurricane Creek. (Death date also given as Dec. 23, 1915.)

(Information prepared by the late Mack C. Simpson and used through the courtesy of Mrs. Dymple Shannon Simpson.)

MACK CARROLL SIMPSON--born May 11, 1900, died _____, son of Alonzo Blount Simpson and Catherine McMurry. He served Humphreys as county judge for eight years, serving from 1942 until 1950, and is remembered as a very able man and one of the best county judges in the county history. He was educated at Vanderbilt University. He married Dymple Shannon and they had one child:

1. Nancy Jo Shannon married Robert Trolinger. Live in Chicago.
 1. Shannon Trolinger
 2. Barbara Trolinger

Mrs. Simpson has served the county as clerk and master since 1947.

(Information from Simpson Family Bible Records, copied by Minnie Strickland, 1938.)

JAMES LEROY SINGLETON--born about 1846, served in Anderson's Company, 9th Tennessee, under Colonel J. E. Diddle. He was the son of Robert Singleton, born in Centerville, who later lived in Humphreys County, and Frances Stadley Akers, daughter of Leroy Akers and Rebecca McNeely, who lived on Sugar Creek, Humphreys County. In 1922 James Leroy wrote that his great grandfather Robert Singleton came from Ireland and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, after the Revolution, where he married a Welsh woman and moved to Savannah, Georgia. His grandfather James Singleton, born in Georgia, married Mary Elizabeth Duncan and moved to Hickman County in 1814. His grandfather Leroy Akers, born in North Carolina in 1783, came to Hickman County in 1836, married 1806 to Rebecca McNeely.

James L. Singleton joined the Confederate Army in Perry County and served on scout duty in Perry and Humphreys County for three weeks in July 1864. He was married in 1867 to Naomi Galloway, who died 1918. They had four sons and three daughters. (Information from Moore Questionnaire of James Leroy Singleton, 1922, State Archives.)

THE SLAYDEN FAMILY--Joseph Slayden is generally accepted as the ancestor of the Slayden family of Waverly. He lived in Virginia during the colonial period and had a number of children, among them were Stokley Westmoreland Slayden, Daniel Everette Slayden, and William Everette Slayden. Daniel and William Slayden came to Tennessee about 1819 or 1820 and settled in Maury and Dickson Counties, respectively. Daniel Slayden married Edna Boyd and they had thirteen children, but not much is known about either Daniel Slayden or his wife. Their son Hartwell Marable Slayden was the ancestor of the Waverly Slaydens. He was a farmer on Yellow Creek in Dickson County and died at the age of forty in 1846.

HARTWELL MARABLE SLAYDEN--born about 1806, died 1846. (Death date has also been given as 1850 and 1845.) He married Jeannette May and she lived to be 80 years. She was married a second time in 1851 or 1852 to a Methodist lay minister Jim J. Pickett, who had no regular circuit and preached only on special occasions, and died 1897. She died 1897. Children:

1. Sallie Slayden, b. March 21, 1832
2. Edna Elizabeth Slayden, b. Aug. 8, 1838
3. Lilian, b. Feb. 6, 1844
4. William Marshall Slayden, b. April 11, 1834, of Humphreys County

5. Fredonia Elizabeth Slayden, b. Oct. 5, 1836, d. Nov. 3, 1900 at McEwen, Tenn. married Dr. W. M. Daniels on Nov. 17, 1853. He was b. July 26, 1826, and died March 10, 1899 at McEwen, Tennessee.
6. Serena Parthenia Slayden b. Aug. 28, 1839, died May 7, 1913, Edgewood, Tennessee, married Nov. 17, 1858, James Chapman Hunt, b. July 28, 1839, died May 25, 1922, at McEwen. Children:
 1. Willie, b. July 23, 1860
 2. Emmett b. Feb. 5, 1867
 3. Albert, b. Aug. 20, 1869
 4. Frank
 5. James Morris, b. 1873
 6. Noel, b. 1875
 7. Clarence Hartwell, b. 1877
 8. Slayden
 9. Theodosia
 10. Robert D. b. 1864
7. John Dann Slayden, b. June 16, 1841, d. March 24, 1922, Clarksville, married October 16, 1864 at Pekin, Illinois, Augustine Maria Russell, b. May 17, 1864.
 1. Adella Slayden married John Cross
 2. John Russell Cross
 3. Slayden Cross
 4. Adella Cross married _____ Mitchell
7. Hartwell Marable Slayden, Jr., b. June 25, 1845, d. 1890, Eastland, Texas.

WILLIAM MARSHALL SLAYDEN--practiced medicine for over forty years in Humphreys County, riding horseback to all of his calls. He loved horses and rode only the best. He graduated from the Nashville Medical School about 1857. He began his practice on Tumbling Creek in Humphreys County and lived at the home of Jesse Luten near Cold Springs. He married a Miss Cannon, a frail but lovely young lady, who died some three or four months after their marriage. He served in the Confederate Army for four years with rank of lieutenant in the 11th Tennessee Infantry. After the war he came back to the home of Jesse Luten, who in the meantime had moved to the Tennessee River Valley near Clydeton and it was here that Dr. Slayden met Amanda Fitzellen White, a sister of Jesse Luten's wife Sabrina White, and they were married about 1866. In 1867 they moved to Waverly and lived on the public square, south of the courthouse for a period of four years. In 1872 he built a large frame house on the lower end of Church Street near Trace Creek--first house built so near the creek that many remarked he was going to live down with the frogs on the creek. This house, after remodelling in 1940, became the Hotel Dixieland. For many years Dr. Slayden ran a drug store on the square, present Luff-Lowen site. He died October 13, 1904, at the age of 70, after spending eight years as an invalid. His children were:

1. James Hartwell Slayden, b. Oct. 28, 1867, d. April 29, 1945, buried Wyly Cemetery. He married Jan. 17, 1894 to Willie Jane Rickard, b. Dec. 2, 1868 at Linden, died Oct. 25, 1943 at Lawrenceberg, Tennessee. She was the daughter of P. F. Rickard.
 1. Hartwell Rickard Slayden, b. Dec. 16, 1894, married Gertrude L. Kelly.
 1. Virginia Josephine married Ryland Dillard Pratt, Jr.
 2. Jane Helen Slayden
 2. Helen Amanda Slayden
 3. Hilda Slayden, married William Clarence Owens
 1. William Clarence Owens, Jr.
 2. Helen Frances Owens married _____ Young.
 1. Nettie Jane Young
 2. Betty Gayle Young
 4. Walter Howard Slayden married Anna Emily Henkel
 1. Delores Lolita Slayden married Roy Alfred London, Jr.
 2. Hartwell Burton Slayden
 5. Hazelle Slayden married Walter Joseph Diehl
 1. Anne Diehl
 2. Walter Joseph Diehl, Jr. married Nancy Fawn Wilkerson
 3. Slayden Diehl
2. Mary Slayden, b. Nov. 21, 1869, d. July 29, 1890, buried Wyly Cemetery, married November 21, 1890, Marquis Marion Fowlkes, b. Oct. 5, 1866, d. May 5, 1902, buried Wyly Cemetery. Children:

1. Marion Fowlkes, b. Waverly, married Raymond Mitchell of Union City, Tenn.
 1. John Raymond Mitchell married Barbara Gauger
 1. Barbara Elizabeth Mitchell
 2. Joseph Gauger Mitchell
 3. John Raymond Mitchell III
 2. Mark Fowlkes Mitchell married Shirley Allwardt
 1. Deborah Lynn Mitchell
3. William Walter Slayden, b. March 6, 1872, d. Feb. 10, 1947, married March 16, 1904, Nellie Conners, b. Feb. 5, 1876, d. Jan. 23, 1939, buried Wyly Cemetery. He married (2) June 8, 1940, Martha Eva Cullen, b. Oct. 3, 1898. Children:
 1. Nell Catherine Slayden married Zeb Hamill Herndon
 1. Catherine Hamill Herndon
 2. Madge Conners Slayden married the Reverend Robert Marks Rankin
 1. Jim Conners Rankin
 2. Jo Susanne Rankin
4. John Alvin Slayden, b. April 5, 1875, died Dec. 12, 1962, married Sept. 4, 1907 to Violetta Chapman Weems, b. Turine, Tennessee. Children:
 1. Alvin Weems Slayden married Carolyn Louise Jones
 1. Alvin Weems Slayden, Jr. married Ruth Elizabeth Brown
 1. Robert Alvin Slayden
 2. Billie Carolyn Slayden
 2. William Marshall Slayden married Leth Merrick. He is a graduate of the Armed Forces Staff College and the University of Tennessee and the Law School of Cumberland University. He practiced law in 1934 to 1935 in Waverly and at the outbreak of World War II he was called to active duty as a first lieutenant and has served since that time. His present rank is that of colonel. His decorations of military service include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star with V with Three Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, European Campaign Ribbon with 5 Battle Stars, and the French Croix de Guerre. He was assigned in June 1963 a professor of military science at the University of Tennessee. (News-Democrat, June 19, 1963.) His children:
 1. Suzanne Weems Slayden, b. Aug. 11, 1948, Heidelberg, Germany
 2. William Marshall Slayden III, b. Dec. 27, 1949, Ft. Meade, Michigan.
 3. Philip Van Hatton Slayden married Mary Caroline Ellis. Children:
 1. Caroline Weems Slayden
 2. Patricia Ellis Slayden
 3. Philip Van Hatton Slayden, Jr.
 4. Russell Cameron Slayden
5. Lucien White Slayden, b. April 22, 1877, Waverly, married Jan. 15, 1902, Martha Evelyn Jones, b. Feb. 14, 1881, Only, Tennessee, d. Aug. 24, 1957, buried at Woodlawn Cemetery. Children:
 1. Lucien White Slayden, Jr., b. March 6, 1904, d. Aug. 5, 1904
 2. John Walter Slayden married Lorraine Elizabeth Clarke, b. Nov. 13, 1910, died April 21, 1956. Children:
 1. John Clarke Slayden
 2. James Lewis Slayden
 3. Anne Lorraine Slayden
 3. Elizabeth Mary Slayden married Worth Blanchard Carnahan. Children:
 1. Patricia Worth Carnahan married David Milton Smith
 1. David Milton Smith
 2. Malcolm Bryan Smith
 3. Rebecca Anne Smith
 2. Sally Genevieve Carnahan married Edward Morris Lewis
 1. Daniel M. Lewis
 2. Kevin Lewis
 3. Robert Newton Carnahan
 4. Virginia Eve Carnahan
 5. Cynthia Carnahan
 4. Virginia White Slayden, b. Waverly, Tennessee

5. Robert Lee Slayden married Amelia Bronough Barber
 6. Leon Wilson Slayden married Annie Margaret Murphy. Live Columbia, Tennessee.
 1. John Slayden
 2. Melanie Slayden
 7. Paul Jones Slayden married Frances Holly and Mona Virginia McLean. Married Tommie Henry Riley. Children:
 1. Robert McLean Slayden born in Bradenton, Florida
 2. Mack Dixon Slayden
 8. Martha Evelyn Slayden married Lt. James Alfred Harden. Children:
 1. James Alfred Harden, Jr., born Hattiesburg, Mississippi
 2. William Lee Harden, born Jacksonville, Florida
 3. Wayne Paul Harden
 4. Dean Forrest Harden
 5. Neil Robert Harden
 9. Dorothy Christine Slayden married James Tibbott of Nashville
 10. David Harold Slayden born in Waverly. He was awarded the Bronze Star for outstanding service performed as rescue control officer while serving in Korea. (Nashville Tennessean, Oct. 13, 1953.)
- (Information from the History of the Slayden Family.)

JOHN ALVIN SLAYDEN--born April 5, 1875, died Dec. 12, 1962, son of Dr. William M. Slayden and Amanda Fitzellen White. Prior to entering the lumber business in Waverly, he served as county circuit court clerk for two years and city recorder for Waverly. He had also been cashier for the Farmers and Merchants Bank from 1910 to 1928. At the time of his death he was the oldest merchant in Waverly. He married Sept. 4, 1907, Violetta Chapman Weems. Mrs. Slayden was a well known artist in Waverly and taught china painting for several years. Among her first art pupils were Mildred Hollister (Mrs. Fred Marsh) and Mildred White (Mrs. Tom R. Meadow). She still makes her home in Waverly. (Information from Nashville Tennessean December 13, 1962.)

DR. WILLIAM WALTER SLAYDEN--born March 6, 1872, died Feb. 10, 1947 at St. Petersburg, Florida. He was the son of Dr. William M. Slayden and Amanda Fitzellen White. He studied at the University of Nashville and the University of the South. He began his practice in Waverly in 1898. He served as county superintendent of schools, county health officer, and surgeon for the NC&St.L Railway. He married March 16, 1904, to Nellie Conners. (Nashville Panner, April 1, 1928.)

DR. QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS SMITH--born March 1, 1842, in Humphreys County. He was the son of the Reverend Meab Stephen Smith and Sarah Elizabeth De La Haunte Thompson. His grandfather Smith was killed by the Indians soon after his marriage, leaving a wife, who lived a widow from seventeen to seventy years. His maternal grandfather John Thompson, son of Robert Thompson, settled in 1754 where Nashville now stands and several of his children were massacred by the Indians. Dr. Smith's preliminary education was very limited. He served in the 10th Tennessee Regiment under Forrest and when his outfit surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in 1865, he returned home in ragged uniform, without a cent of money or property. He went to Nashville, secured a job as janitor of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville in Sept. of 1866. He borrowed text books for the first session of school and his hard labor in the college paid for his tuition for the first year. He graduated in March 1868 from the University of Nashville--the first and only janitor that ever graduated from the medical department of that institution. He practiced in Humphreys County for seven months following graduation and removed to Missouri and finally settled at Austin, Texas. He published many papers on clinical medicine and surgery and introduced several valuable medicinal plants into regular practice of medicine. He also devised and improved a number of surgical instruments. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

SAMUEL L. SMITH--born October 10, 1875, Humphreys County. He was the son of John Smith and Ida F. James, both born in Humphreys County. (He was born 1852 and she was born 1856.) John Smith was the son of Thomas Smith, born in North Carolina, who

came to Tennessee. Ida P. James was the daughter of Aaron James, who began his career as a teacher, later studied medicine, and for fifty-two years devoted his professional services to the people of Humphreys County. Dr. James, who died at 86, was a surgeon in the Civil War and held in a northern prison for six months.

John Smith grew up in Dickson County. His wife died in 1894. Their children were:

1. A. J. Smith, principal in 1913 of the Tremble school in Nashville
2. Samuel L. Smith, subject of this biography
3. Calvin Smith, died before 1913
4. Elmer Smith, died before 1913
5. Anna Smith married James Walsh of Kansas
6. Lena Smith, teacher in Clarksville in 1913
7. Bertie Smith married A. Murphy of Bakerville
8. Tommie Smith married A. Pinkerton of Dickson

Samuel L. Smith was principal of the McEwen College from 1900 to 1901. In 1907 he became principal of the Clarksville High School. He married 1895 Rosa E. Leasley, daughter of Riley Leasley of Tennessee City, veteran of the Civil War. Children:

1. Marie Smith
2. John B. Smith

Although he was identified with Montgomery County in later years, he maintained his farming interests in Humphreys County. (Hale-Merritt, IV, 1010.)

LEWIS E. SPICER--born Feb. 22, 1809, d. June 11, 1870, buried in Nolan Cemetery. He was an early settler in the county and served as sheriff. His wife Elizabeth R. Spicer, b. July 3, 1820, d. August 26, 1852, buried Nolan Cemetery. He was a fairly well to do citizen of the county. (Nolan Tombstone Inscriptions; 1850 Census.)

WILLIAM T. SPICER--born March 3, 1860, killed June 16, 1892. He and his son Thomas, b. Dec. 5, 1883, were murdered one night when they sat in the house. Two men in the neighborhood were suspected, tried, but not convicted. He was a tenant on the M. D. Foster farm. It was said that the murderers each had a gun leveled on a fence and fired simultaneously through an open door. The two suspected men left the neighborhood never to return. He was survived by his wife and three other children. (Tombstone inscriptions in Foster Cemetery; Common legend often repeated in county.)

JENNIE BETH STOKES--born in Dickson County, Tennessee, lived at Cumberland Furnace. She came to Humphreys County in 1946 as the Home Demonstration Agent for the county. Miss Stokes, a personable and talented woman, has had a career of varied service to the women of Humphreys County. Her weekly schedule includes many talks and demonstrations to the various clubs in the county. She has added much to the social and cultural welfare of the county through her work.

H. C. STONE--serves the county as the Agricultural Agent. He was elected as the agent in 1951. He has served the county well in the years he has been agent and has been called upon to do many jobs over and beyond the call of duty. As there is no resident veterernarian in the county, he often aids the people when they have need of veterinary services or advice. (Waverly-Johnsonville News, June 1, 1951.)

L. R. STONECHER--born in Ohio. In 1902 he was the foreman of the S. W. Taylor stave mill. He married in 1893 to Delpha Kistler of McEwen, a native of Ohio. (Information from the Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

J. A. SUGG--born April 15, 1873, Dickson County, the son of N. R. Sugg and Milberry Petty. He began the study of medicine when he was twenty-two and was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1900. Following graduation he took up practice at Cold Springs. In 1908 he moved to McEwen where he continued his practice. He practiced at McEwen for twenty-five years and died in 1944. He was married at Cold

Springs to Pearl Young in June 1900. She was the accomplished daughter of Captain Isaac R. Young and America Edwards. She died Feb. 7, 1955, at the age of 76 years and was buried at the McEwen Cemetery. Children:

1. George Sugg of McEwen
2. Dr. John R. Sugg of New York City
3. James A. Sugg of Nashville

N. R. Sugg, the father of Dr. J. A. Sugg, was born in Bedford County Feb. 21, 1844, and came to Dickson County when he was twelve. He represented Dickson County in the house at the General Assembly 1883-1884 and served as circuit court clerk of Dickson County 1898 to 1902. He married (1) Milberry Petty, b. 1854, d. 1881, mother of seven children; (2) Mollie Seaford, d. 1890, leaving two children; (3) Mrs. Jennie Shouse, a widow. His children by his first marriage were:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. W. J. Sugg, b. April 8, 1872 | 4. W. A. Sugg of Humphreys County |
| 2. J. A. Sugg, subject of this sketch | 5. T. I. Sugg of Dickson County |
| 3. Maggie married Dr. J. C. Flowers, of Lyle, Tennessee | 6. Fannie Sugg died in infancy |
| | 7. Milberry Sugg m. William Gatewood |

N. R. Sugg was the son of John Sugg who settled in Bedford County and later in Dickson County, District 2. (Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1042; Democrat-Sentinel, March 12, 1953.)

W. J. SUGG--born April 8, 1872, Dickson County, Tennessee. He began his study of medicine under Dr. J. E. Mathews of Burns in 1893. He attended the University of Tennessee for one year; then the University of Nashville graduating in 1897. He first began his practice at Finewood, Hickman County, and then moved to McEwen in 1900. He was married April 18, 1897, in Dickson County to Lillie Norris. He died in 1953 in Dickson County where he had been practicing medicine for many years. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

JOHN THOMPSON SULLIVAN--born Sept. 8, 1833, died Nov. 3, 1896, married March 21, 1866, Mary Jane Hooper, b. Feb. 16, 1842, d. Dec. 7, 1898. He was the son of John Lindsey Sullivan and Arrena Thompson. She was the daughter of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper and his wife Harriette White. Their children were:

1. Dr. Claude Chauncey Sullivan, b. Dec. 27, 1899
2. John Elmer Sullivan, b. Jan. 18, 1869
3. Harriette (Hattie) Eula Sullivan b. Feb. 23, 1871, d. April 7, 1918, near Tolls, Crockett County, Tennessee. She married Jan. 20, 1897 in Waverly to Isaac Lawson Spence of Maury City, Crockett County. They lived for a time at Maury City, then Paris, Tennessee, and then Tolls, Tennessee. Children:
 1. Claude Sullivan Spence of Los Angeles, California. Married (1) Mary Louise _____ and (2) Elvira _____.
 1. Elaine Spence married Sheldon Ehrlich. Live in Northridge, California
 2. John Elmer (Jack) Spence, married Anna Marie _____. Live Los Angeles.
 3. Isaac Lawson Spence, Jr., of Lyersburg, Tennessee. Two marriages. Four children.
 4. William Leslie Spence, married Frances _____.
 5. Mary Eula Spence married Charles Allsobrook. Children:
 1. Lucinda
 2. Elizabeth
 3. Gary

(Information from Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

DR. CLAUDE CHAUNCEY SULLIVAN--born Feb. 14, 1867, died June 22, 1930, at Nashville. He married Dec. 27, 1899, Edna Lloyd Chandler of Maury City, Tennessee. He was educated at schools in Clifton, Waverly, and Edgewood, Tennessee. He taught public school in the county and in November 1886 he entered Bethel College at McKenzie, Tennessee.

He was graduated from Bethel College June 5, 1889, and immediately began the study of medicine. He was graduated from the Vanderbilt University Medical School on March 2, 1892, with honors. He also graduated from the University of Nashville Medical School in March 1893. He taught at Quannah College for Young Women in Quannah, Texas, after his graduation, but returned to Waverly in 1894 to begin his practice of medicine. He built a sixteen-room brick home on Church Street, which still stands. One child:

1. Claudine Copeland Sullivan, b. at Waverly, married Curtis Galloway Downs of Nashville. One child:
 1. Curtis Sullivan Downs, married (1) Lovis Chadwick, (2) Louise Touchstone Corn. They live in Los Angeles. Children:
 1. Lovvis Downs
 2. Curtis Chadwick Downs

(Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Mrs. Mildred S. Gambill, Waverly.)

JOHN ELMER SULLIVAN—born Jan. 18, 1869, Waverly, and died June 29, 1929, the son of John Thompson Sullivan and Mary Jane Hooper. He married April 29, 1891, Ada Foster, daughter of Marshall Foster and Malissa Brown. They were married in the Liberty Methodist Church at Oakville by the Reverend F. H. Ford, a classmate of John E. Sullivan at Bethel College, McKenzie. Ada Foster was attended by Sallie Fowlkes, later Mrs. J. E. Tubb. She had attended school at St. Cecelia's in Nashville.

He entered Bethel College in November 1886. He taught school at Danville, Houston County, in the fall of 1889, where he later worked as bookkeeper and clerk for H. H. Ramsey, the leading merchant of Danville. He went to work for his uncle W. A. Sullivan at Oakville and later became partner. He sold his interest in the store and purchased a farm in the forks of Buffalo and Duck Rivers, where he raised peanuts on a large scale. He served as a justice of the peace in the county for several years. He was in the mercantile business at Danville, Oakville, Sycamore, and Waverly, and also had a store on his farm. He was one of the most successful business men in the county. His children:

1. Mary Gladys married Dec. 29, 1917, Fred Dye. The marriage was solemnized by the Reverend Fort, Baptist minister at the home of Dr. C. C. Sullivan. The bridal attendants were Mildred Sullivan and Howard Dye. He died July 20, 1946, at Waverly. She attended school at Ward Seminary, Nashville, and graduated from Boscobel College, Nashville.
2. Mildred Gertrude married Jan. 27, 1921, Herman Lindauer Rushing at home in Waverly by the Reverend James C. Orr, U. S. A. Presbyterian minister. Attendants were Julia Tomlinson and Richard Alfred Fowlkes. She married (2) Ethridge Earl Gambill on July 20, 1946, Columbia, Tennessee. One child:
 1. Dorothy Jeannette Rushing, known as Jean, b. Jan. 10, 1924, at Denver, Tenn. died March 13, 1943, St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville. Buried at Folk Memorial Garden, Garden of the Good Shepherd, Columbia, Tennessee.

LESLIE ALEXANDER SULLIVAN—born Nov. 22, 1877, near Waverly, d. March 24, 1959, at Lake Charles, Louisiana. He married (1) Carrie Bell Chandler of Maury City, Tennessee, on Dec. 27, 1899. (This was a double ceremony with his brother Claude C. Sullivan marrying Edna Lloyd Chandler. The officiant was the Reverend Levery Linn, Baptist minister of Tolls, Tennessee. He married (2) Avo Bowman, daughter of James Bowman, and she died at the birth of their daughter Marguerite. He married (3) Lula Bell Bowman, daughter of Will Bowman. She was double cousin of his first wife. Children by third marriage:

1. Leslie Alexander Sullivan, Jr., (Pat), lives at Lake Charles, Louisiana. He is married. No children.
2. Mary Ethel Sullivan (Litsy) married Hollie H. Hughes of Lake Charles, Louisiana.
 1. Jo Ann Hughes married Jerry Clark Smith
 2. James Hollie Hughes

3. Ruth Elenora, born Lake Charles, La., married C. C. Winn. Live Clarence, La.
 1. Ferry Winn
 2. James Leslie Winn
 3. Judy Winn
4. John William, born Lake Charles, La., married Marian Louise Harrington. Children:
 1. John Reginald Harrington
 2. Bryan William Harrington
 4. Gary Bowman Harrington

(Information from Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

W. F. SUMMERS--born 1865 in Houston County, came to Humphreys County in 1899 and settled at Clydeton. He was in business in 1902 at Clydeton with his father-in-law C. M. Cooley as Cooley and Summers. He married Cora Cooley, daughter of C.M. Cooley and they had two children in 1902. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

CHARLES ALLERT SUMMERS--born in Arkansas about 1873, died Sept. 7, 1958 at the age of 85 years. He had lived 75 years in Humphreys County. He was the son of Lee Grand Summers and Spicy Ann Scholes. He was buried in the Knight Cemetery on Turkey Creek. He had been a member of the county court of Humphreys County. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Daughter married Oden Wall, Waverly | 7. E. L. Summers of Arlington, Tenn. |
| 2. May married _____ Fryant, Waverly | 8. Herman Summers of Baton Rouge, La. |
| 3. Mavis married _____ Patterson, Waverly | 9. Russell Summers of Detroit, Michigan |
| 4. L. O. Summers of Alamo, Tennessee | 10. Vernon Summers of Leesburg, Florida |
| 5. T. R. Summers of Waverly | 11. Wilson Summers of Memphis |
| 6. C. M. Summers of Brownsville, Tenn. | |

(Information from News-Democrat, Sept. 12, 1958.)

JAMES F. SUMMERS--born about 1817 in Tennessee, married Tennessee Outlaw, born about 1823 in Tennessee. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Margaret Summers, b. about 1848 | 7. Mary W. Summers, b. about 1856 |
| 2. William A. Summers, b. about 1850 | 8. Charles F. Summers, b. about 1857 |
| 3. Harriet A. Summers, b. about 1852 | 9. Emily . . Summers, b. about 1859 |
| 4. James H. Summers, b. about 1853 | 10. Missouri F. Summers, b. about 1862 |
| 5. Rebecca B. Summers, b. about 1854 | 11. Tennessee Summers, b. about 1864 |
| 6. Sarah W. Summers, b. about 1855 | 12. Martha C. Summers, b. about 1868 |

(Information from 1860 and 1870 Censuses of Humphreys County.)

DR. JAMES JOSEPH TEAS--born Sept. 24, 1864, Hurricane Mills, Tennessee, son of Robert Teas and Amanda Bryan. Robert Teas, b. 1846, d. 1902, was the son of James Teas; who settled in Humphreys County and served as county court clerk for a number of years. Robert Teas served for four years in Confederate Army in Captain Hobbs cavalry company. He married Amanda Bryan and they moved to Newport, Arkansas, and they were the parents of seven children. Robert Teas died in Texas on a visit to his son.

Dr. Teas was graduated in medicine in 1888 from the University of Tennessee at Nashville, and he first practiced at Buffalo in Humphreys County for three years. He then removed to Lakerville and practiced there for fourteen years. In 1905 he settled in Waverly. He married first Annie Ladd of Humphreys County. She had been elected as the engrossing clerk for the 42nd General Assembly. She died Nov. 25, 1902. He was married second to Mrs. Nannie Harris on June 5, 1911. They lost their home in a spectacular fire in 1920. His children, by his first marriage:

1. Joseph Jr. of Memphis
2. Artie Hester Teas, b. 1895, d. May 9, 1952, married John Whitfield. Children:
 1. Mary Ann Whitfield married Harry easley of Waverly
 2. John Whitfield married Margaret Rice

Mrs. Nannie Harris was the widow of J. C. Harris (d. Dec. 22, 1906) and the mother of two children: J. C. Harris and Catherine Harris, married Davis Porch. (Hale-Merritt, 1151.

ANDREW JACKSON TAYLOR--son of Drew Taylor of North Carolina, one of the oldest pioneers of Humphreys County. Drew Taylor, lived in District 14, had seven children. Andrew Taylor inherited 500 acres from his father and became a slave owner. He married to Louisa Libb of Dickson County. He died 1886 and she died 1906. Children:

1. Monnie married _____ Adcock of Dickson County
 2. Daughter married S. J. Clark of McEwen
 3. Daughter married N. L. Thedford of McEwen
 4. Samuel W. Taylor, b. 1858
 5. Letty married _____ Tidwell
- A. J. Taylor and his wife Louisa Libb were the parents of 11 children, these five the only ones living in 1913.)

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1076.)

SAMUEL WASHINGTON TAYLOR--born June 25, 1858, at family homestead on Hurricane Creek District 14, the son of A. J. Taylor and Louisa Libb. He was educated at Shiloh by Charles McHenry. In 1890 he formed partnership with J. A. Turner in a sawmill and together they owned three mills of extensive operation and several small mills. In 1902 he purchased the McEwen Mill Company. He had owned with T. H. McWilliams, M. J. Brennan, and E. H. Dick the McEwen Bottling Company, and finally purchased the interests of his partners. In 1909 he purchased the McEwen Lighting Plant, which had failed under L. D. Laker. He had considerable interests in the Citizens National Bank in Waverly and the McEwen Bank. He married Jan. 13, 1899, to Florence Moody, daughter of Judge J. M. Moody. Their children:

1. Robert Landon Taylor
2. Belle Louise Taylor, d. Feb. 28, 1910, at the age of 8 years, 8 months, 2 days.
3. Jewel Moody Taylor, b. about 1906

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1076; Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

BATTLE ROBINSON THOMAS--born 1865 near Fox Station, son of Dorsey F. Thomas, who was long prominent in Tennessee affairs. He graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1885. He ran on the steamboat the Lucy Robertson for a while and was clerk for his uncle Atha Thomas, at that time treasurer for the state. He moved to Waverly in 1888 and operated a saw and planing mill for one year. He studied law under T. L. Lanier and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He practice with H. C. Carter until the fall of 1892 when he was elected to the legislature. He was especially prominent in the session's deliberation, being one of the three attorneys chosen to prosecute the Dabose impeachment case. He was chosen as delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1900 and again in 1904. He was married in 1893 to Jennie Cowan, daughter of D. Cowan, prominent merchant of Waverly. He died March 7 _____ and was buried in the Wyly Cemetery. His children:

1. Battle Robinson Thomas, Jr.
2. Roberta Thomas married Lunn McKeel
3. Margaret Thomas

(Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Scrap Book of John F. Shannon.)

ELWARD W. THOMAS--born in Humphreys County, son of Dorsey L. Thomas. He was educated at the Waverly Training School and then read law for one year with his uncle Atha Thomas of Franklin, Tennessee. He entered Cumberland University in 1899 and graduated in 1900 and began his practice in Waverly. He was elected as assistant clerk of the senate and held that position in 1902. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

HOWELL THOMAS--born 1845 in Wales, came to Humphreys County in 1875. He had first settled in Pennsylvania where he lived about eight years, having come there in 1865 from Wales. He was an outstanding blacksmith and wagonmaker of the county--the inventor and patentee of the Thomas New Ground Plow. He married Feb. 14, 1875, to Mrs. Mary McClaine of Humphreys County. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

JOHN LUM THOMAS--born Feb. 3, 1879, Waverly, d. Sept. 7, 1910, buried McKelvey Cemetery. He was the son of Cave Johnson Thomas and Tenny Richardson. He married on Aug. 16, 1901, to Clinney Fay Hopkins, b. Jan. 11, 1885, daughter of Henry H. Hopkins and Marena Walterhouse. Children:

1. Clyde Hopkins Thomas, b. Nov. 12, 1903, d. June 12, 1904, at Waverly.
2. Delma Harvey Thomas, b. Sept. 19, 1905, at Waverly.

(John Hopkins and Some of His Descendants, p. 526.)

JOHN LEWIS THOMPSON--born July 25, 1847, Allen County, Kentucky, son of John Castleman Thompson and Rachel Catherine Lewis. He was foreman of the Waverly Sentinel in 1902 and purchased the newspaper in 1907. He married Olive Smith, daughter of Noah Smith, pioneer Methodist minister in the county and school teacher. The Smith family lived for years in a small log cabin which had gathered, by 1913, quite a historical significance in the county. Their only child was W. Leslie Thompson, who was later associated with his father in the editing and publishing of the Waverly Sentinel. (Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1148; the Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

J. A. TOMLINSON--son of W. S. Tomlinson of Houston County. In 1902 he was a dry goods merchant located in the Sullivan Building. He began his mercantile career in Florida in 1884, locating in Stewart County, Tennessee, in 1889, and came to Waverly in 1899. He was thirty-nine years old in 1902. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

THOMAS P. TRAYLOR--born Oct. 30, 1841, son of Hiram P. Traylor and Martha D. Adams. He married and was the father of:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ada Traylor | 3. Henry Traylor |
| 2. Mary Traylor | 4. Cortex Traylor |

(See other biography in Outstanding Men of 1886. This information from the late Mrs. Irene Adams Wirtz, Staunton, Virginia.)

WILLIAM SYLVESTER TRAYLOR--born Sept. 1, 1848, son of Hiram P. Traylor and Martha D. Adams. He married 1867 to Lou Nelson and their children were:

1. Thomas Traylor
2. Carrie Traylor married Tom Harris of Waverly

(See also his biography in Outstanding Men of 1886; information from Irene A. Wirtz.)

CHARLES BROOKS TRIPLETT--born Oct. 15, 1834, d. June 24, 1927, married 1858, Emily Brown, b. Aug. 18, 1842, d. Dec. 21, 1916, daughter of Benjamin Brown and Rachel Lane. They are buried in Brown Cemetery, Long Branch, Houston County. Children:

1. T. M. Triplett (daughter) b. Nov. 23, 1871, d. Jan. 25, 1872
2. Luella, b. and d. Oct. 10, 1872
3. Maudie, b. and d. Oct. 18, 1881
4. Colvin Nichols Triplett, b. 1860
5. Emma Triplett, married Alfred Hatcher
6. Joseph Lee Triplett, b. 1868 married Linnie Dainsworth
7. Addie Triplett married Alvin Knight
8. Oscar Triplett married Ellen Smith
9. Benjamin G. Triplett married Ella Isabel _____. He died 1962 at 87 years in Humboldt, Tennessee.

(Information from Brown Bible owned by C. L. Letty; additional information by Mrs. Emma T. Hatcher of Nashville, Tennessee.)

JAMES E. TUBB--born July 25, 1869, in District 7 of Humphreys County, son of N. T. and H. M. Tubb. He graduated from Edgewood and taught school for a number of years. He married 1896 Sallie Fowlkes. He began his study of law in 1897 and was graduated from the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon in 1898. He began his law practice in Waverly in January 1899. He had a splendid practice in 1902. (Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

NATHAN TUBB--came to Humphreys County in January 1839 and settled on Blue Creek. He died Sept. 20, 1852. He married Lovey Leech, died Aug. 19, 1855. Their children:

1. Edward L. Tubb, d. Nov. 16, 1819 as a boy.
2. Daniel Tubb married Jane Toland. Their daughter Fuss Tubb married Dennis Jones.
3. J. D. Tubb of Hurricane Creek

Nathan Tubb was the son of George Tubb of Dickson County, whose will, dated Oct. 17, 1836, is recorded in that county. (Information from Tubb Family History.) George Tubb, Sr., fought in Revolutionary War under Washington at Braddock's Defeat and at the battle of Dunker Hill.

MARGARET TUBB--born about 1878 in Humphreys County, died at the age of 85 years on March 16, 1963. She was the daughter of Nathan and Marinda Simpson Tubb. Burial was in in the Tubb Cemetery on Blue Creek. She taught school for about thirty years in the Humphreys County school system before her retirement. (News-Democrat, March 20, 1963.)

CHARLES NEW TURNER--born Feb. 14, 1831, d. June 26, 1914, married Nov. 23, 1858, to Hettie Lurl Sullivan, b. March 13, 1836, d. Aug. 26, 1926, daughter of John L. Sullivan and Arrena Thompson. He was a successful farmer of Big Richland Creek and Halls Creek and served in the Confederate Army. Children:

1. Joseph Andrew Turner married Addie Young.
 2. Charles Harris, b. Aug. 2, 1864, d. Dec. 21, 1883. Never married.
 3. Clarence Wyly Turner married Nell Rust Cowan.
 4. Nora T. Turner married Walter Hollister. They were the parents of:
 1. Walter Mildred Hollister married Dr. Fred E. Marsh, who was a doctor of Chattanooga. Children:
 1. Dr. William Hollister Marsh married June Ellen Hudson
 2. Fred Marsh married Virginia Shalibo. Live at Lake Charles, La.
 3. Clarence Bruce Marsh
 5. William Bruce Turner--born and reared in Humphreys County; educated at Cumberland University; appointed Circuit Judge in 1908; elected judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit in 1910 and served 32 years. He married Louise Fleming Frierson of Maury County and makes his home in Columbia, Tennessee. He is the author of History of Maury County, Tennessee.
 6. Child, son, died in infancy.
- (Information from Turner Family by W. B. Turner.)

ROBERT TURNER--b. May 4, 1821, married Oct. 28, 1847, Catherine Fox, d. 1865; (2) 1868 to Ailey A. Edwards, b. 1835, d. 1874, daughter of Alfred Edwards; (3) 1879 Feriby A. Collier, daughter of Arthur Collier. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Willie A. | 9. Floyd, b. 1871 married Huce Hemby |
| 2. Martha M. b. 1850, m. 1867 to Ethel- | 10. Frances A. Turner, b. 1880 |
| dred Boone of Houston County. | 11. Daughter, unnamed by third marriage. |
| 3. John H., b. 1853 | |
| 4. Robert M., b. 1856, d. 1884 | Also three children by second marriage |
| 5. Susan, b. 1859 m. Jess Guin | that were never named. |
| 6. William A., b. 1861 | (Information from Goodspeed, 1277; and |
| 7. Catherine m. _____ Gatlin | Turner Family by W. B. Turner.) |
| 8. Ford G. b. 1871 m. Docia Carter | |

ANDREW J. TURNER--b. Oct. 27, 1842, son of Willie or Wiley Turner and Marian Thompson. He married 1875 to Eudora McAuley, b. 1853 in Houston County. They were the parents of ten children:

1. William F. Turner, (twin) married 1909 Lula Carnell.
2. Wiley E. Turner (twin) married Cora Moore. Children:

1. Juanita married _____ Bruce	4. Martha R. married J. C. Ayers
2. Zada married Dr. Preacher	5. Thomas A.; 6. William F.; 7. James E
3. Wyly married Alice _____	8. Page J.

3. Alonzo E. Turner married Pearl Burdoff. Children: Agnes Lorine, Leon, Robert Lee, and Alene A. Turner.
4. Miranda Turner married J. A. Sheldon and lived in Oklahoma. Children were: Edith married Ross Doty and Clarence Sheldon.
5. Ida E. Turner married Wilson Parker. Children: Alese, Elva, Willie Boyd and Walter D.
6. Ruth Turner married Monroe Vaden. Children: Eudora, Velma, and Virginia.
7. Herbert Leopold Turner killed by lightning in 1905.
8. Ira DeWitt Turner married Lola Ingram. Children: Maurene, DeWitt, Jr., killed in World War II, and Rachel.
9. Grace Turner died in 1921
10. Istalena (Issie) married William Doty. Children: William, Eudora, Robert, Elsie, and Roy C. Doty.

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1174; the Turner Family, p. 40-41.)

WILLIAM F. TURNER—b. Feb. 27, 1876, Humphreys County, son of Andrew J. Turner and Eudora McAuley. He was graduated from Cumberland University in 1903 and first practiced law in Erin, Tennessee. He also served as editor of the Houston County News. In 1907 he began his law practice in Waverly. He was also a partner in a real estate business in Waverly with John E. Sullivan. He was married Jan. 1, 1909, to Mary Lula Carnell, daughter of H. H. Carnell of Humphreys County. Children:

1. Margaret Nell Turner married Dr. Van Carlton Temple. Children: Margaret, Van Carlton, and Catherine.
2. Mary Lula married L. L. Adams. Children: Charles and Frank.
3. Billie married George Feldkircher. Children: George, Carolyn, and Jane.

(Information from Hale-Merritt, 1174; and Turner Family, p. 41.)

JOSEPH ANDREW TURNER—born Jan. 7, 1862, District 1, Humphreys County, son of Charles New Turner and Hettie E. Sullivan. He was educated in the county schools and at Cloverdale Academy in Lickson County. In 1892 he removed to McEwen where he became the proprietor of a sawmill, specializing in manufacture of staves. S. W. Taylor became his partner and the firm became S. W. Taylor and Company. Mr. Turner also owned interests in the Dickson Planing Mill, the First National Bank of Dickson, Citizens National Bank of Waverly, Cumberland Valley National Bank of Nashville, and served as president of the McEwen Bank. He was married in 1904 to Addie Young, daughter of James Young of Humphreys County. Children:

1. Mary Joe Turner married Ben F. Wehrenberg of Nashville. Children: Frances.
2. Christine Turner (Mettra) married Fred Paraga, teacher of McEwen and athletic coach. He died Nov. 3, 1942, buried in Minnesota. She was also a teacher of McEwen for many years.

(Information from Hale-Merritt, IV, 1178; Turner Family, p. 37.)

CLARENCE WYLY TURNER—b. Oct. 22, 1867, died March 24, 1939, buried in Marable Cemetery. He was the son of Charles New Turner and Hettie E. Sullivan. He was educated at the National Normal College, Lebanon, Ohio, and the Northern Indiana College. He taught school for several years in Tennessee and Louisiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1894 in Porter County, Indiana. He returned to Waverly and entered practice. In 1900 he was elected to the 24th Senatorial District, representing Humphreys, Benton, Hardin and Decatur Counties. He purchased in 1896 the Waverly Sentinel and served as editor for several years. He served his county in most of its official positions—county judge, mayor of Waverly, house representative. He was elected to Congress to fill out the term of Padgett in 1922 and was reelected in 1933 and served until his death. He married Nell Rust Cowan, widow of Dixie Cowan. (Information from Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Hale-Merritt, IV, 1177; Turner Family, p. 37.)

JOHN TURNER—b. Dec. 14, 1824, married Sept. 27, 1855, Susan E. Cox. He was the son of Willie or Wiley Turner. His children were:

1. Allen B. Turner, never married

2. Emma Mariah Turner married William J. Wright.
3. Susan Turner married Cole C. Hobbs. Children: Bessie, Pearl, and Morris Hobbs.
4. John Turner never married
5. Moses Turner never married
6. Nancy J. Turner married W. B. Richardson. Children: Jewel, Geneava, Leslie, Lula.
7. Henry Ruben Turner married (1) C. Mills; (2) Anna West. No children.
8. Hugh Turner died in infancy
9. Lonnie Turner died in infancy (Information from Turner Family, p. 35.)
10. Aubry Turner died in infancy.

THOMAS T. TURNER--born March 13, 1826, son of Willie or Wiley Turner. He married on Feb. 21, 1856, to Martha Trotter. Children:

1. Andrew Turner married Maggie Gordon. Children: Henry, Thomas Gordon, Frank and Walter. He went West and settled.
 2. James Turner married and lived in Oklahoma.
 3. Boyd Turner married Nora Dickson. He went West and settled.
 4. Wyly Turner married Heddie. Children: Grady and Wyly Turner.
 5. George Turner married Addie Carnell. Children: Ethel, Edith, Arthur, Yvonne, George, Thomas, Eva, Elsie and Eugenia.
 6. Alice married David Cooper. Children: Lydia, Lucie, Mattie, Thomas, Mabel, Margaret, Helen and Mack.
 7. Ella Turner married Billie Biffle. Children: Leslie, Blanch, Joe, and Bernice.
 8. Mattie Maria Turner married Dee Wynn. Children:
 1. Lillian Wynn married Grady Span
 2. Lorene Wynn married R. Porch
 3. Addes Wynn died when young
 4. D. A. Wynn, deceased
 5. Alma Wynn
 9. Katie married Alonzo Bailey. Lived in San Jose, California.
 10. Beulah Turner married L. B. Little. Moved out of county.
- (Information from Turner Family, p. 36.)

JAMES H. TURNER--born Oct. 11, 1834, married Ellen Cox, who died July 18, 1880. He married (2) Alice Gray in Maury County. His daughter Lula Turner lived in Humphreys County. His son James Turner, married _____ Hemly, lived in West Tennessee. (Information from Turner Family, p. 42.)

CLEETER L. WALL--served Waverly as a barber for many years and known as Bish Wall. He married October 9, 1911, to Nina Moore Hopkins, b. March 4, 1883, d. Aug. 14, 1945. He died Aug. 19, 1939, and was buried in Wyly Cemetery.

MARION FRANKLIN WAGGONER--born 1859 and died March 28, 1952 at the age of 93 years. He was the son of G. M. Waggoner and Nancy Box. Burial was in Box Cemetery, Denver. He married Mattie Matthews, who died in 1910. He was connected with the railroad and operated the Waggoner Hotel at Johnsonville for many years. His children included:

1. Rachel Blanton Waggoner, d. Aug. 12, 1954 at the age of 59 years. She never married. She was a graduate of Boscobel College. She assisted in the operation of the Waggoner Hotel at Johnsonville and served as the local weather observer until Johnsonville was inundated. She was buried at Box Cemetery.
 2. Randolph M. Waggoner of Nashville
 3. Paul F. Waggoner of Denver, Colorado
 4. Daughter married Albert Crockett
- (Information from Nashville Tennessean, Aug. 13, 1954, and March 29, 1952.)

JOSEPH A. WARREN--born June 6, 1843 in Perry County near Linden. He was living in Humphreys County in 1922 and drawing his pension for Confederate service here. He had served in Company K, 42 Tennessee. He was the son of Elijah Warren, b. Feb. 22, 1799 in North Carolina, who had been a justice of peace in Perry County for 29 years

His mother was Gatey Barber, daughter of Allen Barber and Martha Barther. He wrote that his grandfather Allen Barber had been a Revolutionary Soldier. He also remembered that there had not been many slaves in Perry County before the Civil War. (Information from Moore Questionnaire of Joseph A. Warren, 1922, State Archives.)

R. J. WAYNICK--born 1873 in Houston County. He was a farmer and stock dealer of Waverly in 1902, owning 350 acres located two and one-half miles east of Waverly. He married 1897 Lizzie Hobson of Mortonsville, Virginia. They had two children in 1902. (Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.)

THE WEEMS FAMILY--The Weems Family of Humphreys County, Tennessee, are descended from William Loch Weems, b. 1735, son of Dr. James Weems, the immigrant ancestor. W. L. Weems served in the Revolutionary War and married 1758 to Amelia Chapman of Pennsylvania. He died 1783. His son Nathaniel Chapman Weems I, b. 1760 and d. 1808, married Violetta Clay of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of William Loch Weems III who migrated to Tennessee.

William Loch Weems III, born Dec. 9, 1792, d. 1853, married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth Taylor Burch. His second wife was Ann Burchett, daughter of Col. Burchett of Virginia. His children were:

1. Joseph Weems
2. Nathaniel Weems
3. Elizabeth Weems
4. Major Philip Van Horn Weems, 11th Tennessee Regiment, C.S.A.

Nathaniel Weems, son of William Loch Weems III, was born 1818, d. 1871, married 1840 to Eleanor Ann Hatton, b. 1814, d. 1892. They had son Joseph Burch Weems, b. 1843, d. 1896, who married 1883 Mary Elizabeth Rye, b. 1862, d. 1903, and were the ancestors of the Humphreys County Weems. (History of the Weems Family, by Douglas Andes Weems, 1945, Annapolis, Maryland.)

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE HATTON WEEMS--born Sept. 27, 1891, died Feb. 1957. He had an outstanding military career--continuing a family tradition as the Weems family has had members to fight in every war since the Revolution. He was graduated from West Point in 1917 and sent to France. He was the director of infantry training at Fort Benning, Georgia, at the outbreak of World War II. He served as a member of the Allied control council for Hungary and as provost marshal of Germany. He assumed the post of chief of the Georgia Military District in 1949. He retired in 1951. He had a long list of decorations which included the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, and decorations by Haiti, Brazil, Italy, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, and France. He had a valuable collection of army souvenirs which are now in the State Museum in Nashville. He established an educational fund with \$150,000 from his estate. (Information from undated Nashville Tennessean article of 1951; The Weems Family, p. 43.)

PHILIP VAN HORN WEEMS--brother of General George Hatton Weems and son of Joseph Burch Weems and May Elizabeth Rye, retired as captain from the U. S. Navy. He developed the Weems system of navigation which was used by the navy and air force. He married 1915 to Margaret Thackray. Their children: Philip Van Horn, Jr., Margaret Thackray II, and George Thackray. (From the Weems Family, p. 43.)

VIOLETTA CHAPMAN WEEMS SLAYLEN--A very well known artist of Waverly and Humphreys County is Mrs. J. A. Slayden, affectionately known to many as Mrs. Violetta. She was born December 21, 1863, at Southside, Tennessee, on the border of Montgomery and Dickson Counties. Her parents were Joseph Burch and Elizabeth Rye Weems. Her mother was a native of Montgomery County and her father of Maury County. On September 4, 1907, she was married to John Alvin Slayden. To this union were born three sons--Alvin Weems, William Marshall, and Philip Van Hatton.

Mrs. Slayden received her education at Peabody Demonstration School and Cloverdale. She majored in art at Cloverdale. Later, she studied china painting in Nashville. She taught art and china painting in Nashville. She taught art and china painting in Waverly for several years. Even though Mrs. Slayden is very gifted in all areas of art, she prefers to do landscapes.

The ancestry of Mrs. Slayden can be traced to Robert Bruce of Scotland. Mrs. Slayden is a Methodist, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter at Clarksville, the Colonial Ladies of America, and the Magna Charta. (Biography written by Miss Lillie Mae Garrett, Waverly, Tennessee.)

ANN PERKINS WESTBROOK---daughter of T. O. Perkins and Mary Jones. She married Trent Westbrook. Mrs. Westbrook has served as register of Humphreys County since 1950. Much research for this book was done in the well-arranged books in her office.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM IZMA WHITE---born Jan. 29, 1832, d. Jan. 25, 1923, buried on Jan. 28, 1923. He had reached his 92nd year. He was son of Whidbea White and Mary Carey Yeates. He served as captain in the 11th Tennessee Regiment. (See also his biography in the Outstanding Men of 1866.) He wrote in 1922 that he had gone to school about one year in public school and he studied five months under Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who taught school in Humphreys County before the war. He was a merchant before the war. Following the war he lived at Fowler's Landing on the Tennessee River. He served as justice of the peace, magistrate, and trustee. He married Oct. 20, 1867, to Letitia Fowlkes, daughter of Marquis Lafayette Fowlkes and Martha Foster. His children:

1. Carlisle, died before 1866
2. Willie W.
3. Letitia, b. Sept. 5, 1868, died same day. Buried Fowlkes Cemetery.
4. Mattie Lola married John R. Marable. They lived in Charleston, Missouri.
 1. Lorene married _____ Drury. Lives Santa Barbara, California.
 2. John married Marjorie _____. Lives in Charleston, Missouri.
 3. Pauline married James Adams. Lives in Charleston, Missouri.
 4. George of Oklahoma City. Never married.
 5. Letitia married Crawford Edwards. Lives in Charleston, Missouri.
5. Myrtie A. married Mason Sanders, d. 1948. Mrs. Sanders is the only one of Captain Billy White's children still living.
6. Lillie M. married Frank S. Knouse. Had one child Frances Knouse who married Elbert Hooker.
7. Eugene C. White, never married.
8. John died April 16, 1883, at the age of 1 year, 8 months, 7 days. Fowlkes Cemetery. (Information from Goodspeed, 1283; Fowlkes Cemetery inscriptions; and additional information furnished by Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill, Waverly, Tennessee.)

ELMER WOLLAM---born Feb. 23, 1859, d. Dec. 29, 1913, married Jan. 3, 1884, to Addie May Hopkins, b. Sept. 16, 1864, daughter of Henry H. Hopkins and Marena Walterhouse. He was the son of Joseph Wollam and Mary Raphan. Children:

1. Ellis C. Wollam, b. Jan. 2, 1888, married Feb. 14, 1917 at Erin, Tennessee, to Lula Holmes.
 2. Rena M. Wollam, b. July 29, 1889
 3. Myrtie Wollam, b. Feb. 18, 1891, married June 18, 1913, Michael Jordan; died June 21, 1915.
 4. Alvah Wollam, b. July 22, 1892
 5. Zelma Wollam, b. April 30, 1894, married J. B. Hewitt
 6. Winnie, b. April 1, 1896
 7. Howard Gerald Wollam, b. March 20, 1900, married Margaret Bowen.
 8. Kermit Wollam, b. May 30, 1903.
- (Information from John Hopkins and Some of His Descendants, p. 525.)

ROBERT G. WYATT--known as the Sage of Cherry Bottom. His columns ECHOES FROM CHERRY BOTTOM have been very popular throughout the years. In 1953 he was subject for a profile in the Democrat-Sentinel from which this biography was abstracted. He was born in Bakerville, the son of William Wyatt and Izora Stanfield. His early life was spent plowing and chopping corn, picking peanuts. He still lives in his old homestead. The house sits on a hill overlooking Cherry Bottom and it is no wonder that he became a poet. He sleeps in the same room that he slept in all of his life, with the exception of a brief tour of army life and a short time in Memphis. He enlisted in the army during World War I and was in the army 82 days when the Armistice was signed.

After a brief time in Memphis in a dry good store, he returned to Humphreys County and worked for Crockett and Denton Bone at Bakerville and for Ernest Miller at Buffalo. In about 1927 he began writing for the Democrat-Sentinel. He first wrote under the heading OBSERVED, HEARD, AND MUCH Pondered Over by Judge Griggins. About 1945 he changed the name of his column to ECHOES FROM CHERRY BOTTOM. He has also written plays that were performed locally in Bakerville--Three Frosts and a Rain; Wind Up the Valley; Pilcher's Paradise; and Mrs. Jones and the TVA; and Forever and a Day.

His column was a regular feature of the Nashville Banner for many years and he has written many special columns about his county for both Nashville papers. He has never married and one of his favorite pastimes is sitting atop a coke box at Crockett Bone's store and swapping yarns with all the salesmen and residents in Bakerville.

He loves his county as can be told from any column, picked at random, and his writing career has been described as a life-long love affair with Humphreys County. He has, through his columns, preserved much of the lore, history, and interest about the county that would have otherwise been lost.

(Information from Democrat-Sentinel, May 14, 1953.)

JAMES J. WYLY--b. about 1824, married 1847 to Eliza J. McFarland. He was the son of Thomas K. Wyly and Hester McSwine. He owned the stage line that ran through the county. He built a home some hundred yards north of the Cold Branch Bridge. It was a large two-story home, considered the finest house between Nashville and Memphis. There was a circular pool of water across the road from the house in which he kept fish from Duck River. In the middle of this shaded pool was a round island. He entertained lavishly. The home burned about twenty years ago. Children:

1. Thomas K. Wyly, b. about 1848, known as Captain T. K. Wyly
2. Margaret E., b. about 1849, married Robert H. Napier
3. Missa Wyly, b. about 1852, married J. M. Shelton
4. James Wyly, b. about 1858
5. Christopher K. Wyly

There were four other children, deceased before 1886. (See also biography in Outstanding Men of 1886. Information from Goodspeed, 1287; 1860 Census; News-Democrat, Feb. 27, 1963; and 1850 Census.)

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The following biographies are abstracted from Goodspeed, History of Tennessee with a sketch of Humphreys County, pp. 1205 - 1288, and contains all the biographies of the men listed in the biographical section. A few later additions of deaths and children have been added and there will be a repeat of a few of the biographies listed elsewhere. Some of the information about these men has been impossible to verify and to correct, and information will possibly vary from family records of the descendants of these men.

OUTSTANDING MEN IN 1886

(The following biographies were abstracted from Goodspeed's sketch of Humphreys County in their History of Tennessee. Additions and corrections are from Bible records, cemetery inscriptions, newspaper obituaries, pension records, county records, family papers, and miscellaneous sources. Abbreviations used in this abstract: b.= born; d.= died; m. = married.)

DR. THOMAS J. ALFORD -- b. Aug. 7, 1839 Humphreys County. (Son of John T. Alford and Nancy E. Rives. John T., born N.C., son of Robert Alford. Removed to Davidson County. Married Davidson County, moved to Humphreys County. John T. Alford b. 1808, d. Dec. 15, 1847, Arkansas. Moved Arkansas 1845.) Dr. Alford studied medicine with Dr. P. E. Gould. Graduated 1861 University of Nashville. Married Sept. 28, 1882, Elizabeth E. McCutcheon, b. Pennsylvania, daughter of William H. McCutcheon and Anna Montgomery. One child in 1886: Mary Blount Alford.

AARON R. ARNOLD -- b. Sept. 13, 1825, Deer Creek, Humphreys County. (Son of Aaron Arnold, b. S. C., d. 1850; and Nancy Mills, b. N.C., died 1852. Father was 85 years in 1850 census.) Married 1857 Nancy Fortner, b. 1834, Little Richland Creek, Humphreys County. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Frances A., b. Dec. 18, 1856 | 4. Martha K., b. Jan. 15, 1866 |
| 2. Nancy E., b. Sept. 13, 1858 | 5. Josephine S., b. Aug. 15, 1868 |
| 3. Charlotte, b. July 6, 1861 | |

JAMES W. BAKER -- b. Sept. 20, 1844. (son of Pharis Baker, b. 1822, Humphreys County, and Temperance Spicer, b. 1824, Humphreys County.) m. Aug. 7, 1864 to Elizabeth Price, d. July 22, 1880, at 32 years; m. Feb. 1, 1881, Amanda Few. Enlisted 1863, Company F, 10 Tennessee Cavalry, served 18 months. Elected to trustee of county in August 1874. One son by second marriage.

WILLIAM BISSELL -- b. 1832 Rhode Island. (Son of Caleb Bissell, b. Rhode Island; and Mary Langley, b. New York.) m. 1866 Martha Harris. Enlisted 1861 and served in Company A, 20th Mississippi Infantry. Two children: 1. Mary M., 2. infant, died.

JOHN BONE -- b. Oct. 1823, Perry County, Tenn. d. Sept. 13, 1874. (Son of William Bone and B. Bogous, natives of Tennessee.) m. Oct. 4, 1847 Louisa Baker. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sarah, b. 1849 | 4. Cornelia G., m. T. J. Haney |
| 2. Phalicia A., m. Joseph L. Byrns | 5. John T. |
| 3. William D. | |

GEORGE S. BONE -- b. Jan. 25, 1860, Humphreys County. (Son of John Bone, born in Hickman County, and Mary Rhode, born in Perry County. John Bone died in Humphreys.) m. Oct. 5, 1880, Mary Daniel of Humphreys County.

MOSES OLIVER BOX -- b. Nov. 4, 1835 in Humphreys County; (one of 9 children of Mason Box, b. Dec. 1805, S.C., d. 1861, and Elizabeth Harmon, b. May 2, 1807, in Virginia, d. 1874. Married Oct. 22, 1833.) m. April 20, 1868, to Emma W. Askew, b. Nov. 15, 1843. Served Company G, 10 Tennessee Cavalry. Six children in all:

1. Laura Lewis, b. April 5, 1869
2. Sarah Elizabeth
3. Eva

JOHN B. F. BRIGGS -- b. Sept. 6, 1850, Hickman County. (Son of William W. Briggs d. April 1882, and Caroline Grimmitt, d. August 1885.) m. Florence J. Jackson. Three children, only two living in 1886: 1. Esther, 2. Orlando W.

DR. JOHN BROWN -- b. July 30, 1804, Barren County, Ky. (Son of Alexander Brown, b. Maryland, and Kesiah Brothers, b. N.C.) Began practice of medicine in 1830. Appointed surveyor of Stewart County by Gov. Samuel Houston. Major in an early company of militia. m. July 14, 1831, Nancy S. Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson, had two children. She d. Oct. 20, 1833. m. April 14, 1836, Lucy Draper, formerly Lucy Warren, b. N.C., Feb. 6, 1810. She had 5 children. In 1870 Dr. Brown lived in the 11 District of Humphreys County. Children:

1. Robert T., b. April 20, 1832, d. May 28, 1852
2. Filanda P., b. Oct. 20, 1833, d. July 30, 1865
3. Missouri A., b. about 1837
4. Berri S., b. about 1839
5. Lucy C., b. about 1844
6. Emmaline M., b. 1850
7. Daniel H.

JOHN H. BUCHANAN -- b. March 2, 1851, Illinois. (Son of H. B. Buchanan, b. in Georgia, and Polly Ann Bell, b. Tenn.) Educated Grass Academy in Humphreys County and Farmington Academy, Grover County, Ky. 1879 was controller of J. H. Woolman Dark Works of St. Louis. Returned to this county in 1881; m. May 7, 1876, Mary Jane Goodwin. Three children: 1. Samuel L., 2. Win Walter, 3. Lillie B. Elected magistrate for District 4 on June 1, 1884.

THEODORE A. BUNNELL -- b. Feb. 2, 1844, Montgomery Co., Tenn. (Son of James C. Bunnell, b. Norfolk, Va., d. April 20, 1853, and Sarah A. Caldwell, b. N.C., and d. Dec. 22, 1880.) Enlisted April 1861 in Company A, Capt. Bonment's Artillery, transferred to 50 Tenn. Infantry; later Co. I, 11 Tennessee Regiment; wounded 3 times at Battle of Franklin. m. Feb. 15, 1872, Elenora C. Blake, (daughter of Martin W. Blake and Jane Simpson). Children:

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Claud, b. July 20, 1873 | 5. Samuel A., b. April 8, 1881 |
| 2. Maud W., b. March 25, 1875 | 6. Hart, b. June 16, 1883 |
| 3. Daisy E., b. May 15, 1877 | d., Oct. 16, 1884 |
| 4. James B., b. April 30, 1879 | |

JOSEPH L. BYRN -- b. Aug. 30, 1855 ? in Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of Samuel Byrn, Methodist minister, captain of C.S.A. artillery, killed at battle of Fort Donelson, and Sarah J. Rogers, who later married August 1864 the Rev. T. L. Duncan.) Engaged in merchandising at Makerville until 1885. m. June 1872 Miss P. Bone. Children: 1. Eddie L., 2. John S., deceased in 1886, 3. Nancy C., and 4. Carrie W.

HENRY H. CARNELL -- b. April 5, 1849, Humphreys County (son of William D. and Angela McCracken Carnell. William D. Carnell b. Feb. 14, 1800, Perry Co., N.C., came 1820 to Tennessee with his father, b. N.C. in 1777, d. in Humphreys Co., June 1845. Angela Carnell was b. Franklin, Tenn., April 1805, d. Oct. 21, 1883.) Henry H. Carnell was teacher for number of years. m. Jan. 6, 1875, Frances J. Arnold, b. Dec. 18, 1856, Humphreys Co. Children:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Aaron D., b. Nov. 19, 1875, d. 8-19-1961
married Ethel Smith, d. 1951 | 4. John E., b. Feb. 9, 1880 |
| 2. Mary L., b. March 20, 1876 | 5. Alicia, b. Jan. 10, 1886 |
| 3. Harris D., b. Sept. 2, 1878 | 6. Elizabeth, m. _____ Stanfield |
| | 7. Jewel, m. _____ Ferguson |

MILTON C. CARNELL -- b. Nov. 14, 1838, Humphreys County. (Son of John W. Carnell, d. 1851.) Engaged in business with his brother R. C. Carnell for many years. In 1885 became livestock dealer. m. Jan. 27, 1863, Addie Yarbrough of Montgomery County, Tenn.

W. M. CARTER -- b. Jan. 19, 1854, Humphreys Co., District 1. (Son of Allen E. Carter, b. 1815 in Humphreys County, and Catherine McMillan, b. 1817 in Stewart County.) Elected constable August 3, 1880 and August 3, 1882 elected magistrate of District 1. m. Jan. 19, 1875 Mary E. Durham. Children: 1. Thomas, 2. Dosey, 3. Addie, and 4. Nannie.

RELDICK C. CARNELL -- b. Aug. 23, 1850 (son of John W. Carnell, b. N.C., and Martha A. White, b. N.C.) Began mercantile business in 1876. In 1885 went into business with J. C. Harris. m. May 18, 1881, Mary A. Gould. In 1886 they had one son and one daughter.

JOHN L. CHOATE -- b. Jan. 8, 1833, Dickson County, Tenn. Eldest of 9 children. (Son of James Choate and Nancy Medlock. James Choate, b. 1801, was constable of Dickson County for 28 years.) m. Feb. 1, 1858 Mrs. Jane Hooper. Enlisted in fall of 1862 in Capt. John Minor's Cavalry Company. Prisoner of war for 18 months at Camp Morton. Came to Humphreys County following the war. Children in 1886 were: 1. John M., 2. Isom L., 3. Samuel H., 4. Harry D., 5. Nancy L.

DILLEN CHOATE -- b. Jan. 1839. Eldest of 10 children. (Son of Peter and Elizabeth Choate. Peter Choate was born in Dickson County, Tenn.) m. 1860 Levina Holland. Enlisted in Co. C, Maney's battalion of sharpshooters, served 6 months. Children: 1. Samuel, 2. William S., 3. James C., 4. John M., 5. Lillie B., 6. Sarah A.

THOMAS A. CLEGHORN, b. April 28, 1852, White Oak Creek, Humphreys County. (Son of John H. Cleghorn, d. Oct. 18, 1856, and Rebecca A. Simpson, d. Nov. 24, 1877.) Constable of Humphreys County for 8 years. m. Nov. 15, 1877, Florence L. Lewis. Children: 1. William L., b. Sept. 7, 1878; 2. Henry C., b. May 8, 1881, died June 18, 1885; 3. Ray E., b. Oct. 25, 1883.

DAVID D. COLLIER -- b. March 26, 1848, Humphreys County. (Son of Green Berry Collier, b. Montgomery County, Tenn., came to Humphreys in 1830, and his second wife Elizabeth Traylor, b. Humphreys County. Green Berry Collier died 1882.) Elected constable of county in 1869. Served as deputy sheriff for two years under J. P. White. Elected to sheriff of Humphreys County in 1880. m. 1870 Lucy Bolton of Humphreys County. They had 5 sons and 2 daughters in 1886.

EATON M. COOLEY -- b. Nov. 28, 1830, Humphreys County, Tenn. One of 9 children. (Son of Eaton J. Cooley, b. N. C., Methodist minister, d. June 15, 1855, and Elizabeth Funk, who died 21 hours after her husband.) m. Feb. 1, 1855, to Sarah E. Waggoner. Children:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Eudora J. | 5. Mattie W. |
| 2. James T. | 6. Dorsey M. |
| 3. Catherine E. | 7. Henry M. |
| 4. Mary E. | 8. Lula H. |

JOHN P. COWEN -- b. Nov. 14, 1857, Humphreys County. (Eldest of ten children of Dorsey Cowen, came to Humphreys County in 1837 and in 1848 entered mercantile business in Waverly, and Margaret E. McCracken.) Elected to office of county register August 1882. Married Feb. 11, 1881, Sallie Harris. In 1886 they had two daughters and one son. He was written up in 1928 as the oldest merchant in the county.

JOHN CRAGG -- b. Sept. 5, 1810, Orange County, N.C. Second child of ten children. (Son of Richard and Frances Cragg, both born in N.C. Father b. Jan. 5, 1773, mother b. Jan. 20, 1776. In 1814 they moved to Williamson County, Tenn., then Hickman County, then Perry County where Richard Cragg died June 18, 1850. Mrs. Cragg had died Nov. 5, 1824.) Married Dec. 29, 1831 Catherine Carothers, born in Hickman County on Dec. 15, 1815. She died Jan. 11, 1848. On May 6, 1849 John Cragg

married Sebrina Warren, b. Oct. 4, 1818, Hickman County. Children of John Cragg:

1. Samuel M., b. March 19, 1835
d. Aug. 12, 1835
2. William M., b. Aug. 2, 1837
d. Sept. 18, 1838
3. Andrew C., b. Aug. 2, 1837
d. Feb. 8, 1863
4. Frances C., b. Jan. 9, 1840
d. April 22, 1853
5. Susan J., b. Dec. 10, 1847
d. Feb. 9, 1848
6. Sarah J., b. June 9, 1850
7. Matilda E. L., b. Dec. 13, 1852
8. Mary M., b. Dec. 9, 1855
9. Eliza D., b. Nov. 26, 1858

FRANK S. CROCKETT -- b. 1853 Cheatham County, Tenn. (Son of Jackson Crockett, b. Tenn., d. 1879, and Martha Poyd, b. Tenn.). Physician and farmer. Married 1878 Miss F. W. Arbrough. Two children, only one living in 1886: Myrta E.

WALTER G. CROCKETT -- b. 1855, Nashville, Tenn. (Son of Jackson Crockett and Martha Poyd.) Farmer.

GEORGE W. CROWELL -- b. March 9, 1832, Humphreys County. (Son of James Crowell, b. 1793, N.C., came to Humphreys about 1820, d. Dec. 16, 1864, miller, and Barbara Mackins, d. Jan. 18, 1862, at 66 years. She was born in N.C. Names of other of their children were Rebecca, Nancy, and Barabara.) Lived on Indian Creek. Married Oct. 23, 1859, Almata Love, born Davidson County, Tenn. In 1886 had one child: J. Edgar Crowell. Elected constable of District 9 in 1859 and 1876. Enlisted as private in Confederate army but came home due to poor health.

JAMES W. DANIEL -- b. Jan. 31, 1826, Humphreys County. (Son of William Daniel, b. N.C., d. 1863 Arkansas, came to Humphreys early and left for Arkansas 1845, and Susan Harris, b. N.C.) Married Nov. 14, 1845, Rebecca Gibbons. Enlisted 1863 as private in Company A, 10 Tenn. Regiment of Infantry, serving until end of war. Constable of county from 1880 to 1882. Children:

1. William T.
2. George M.
3. James C.
4. John W.
5. Mary M., m. George S. Bone
6. Jessie M.

JOHN P. DOUGHERTY -- b. Nov. 28, 1858, Nashville, Tenn. (Son of Patrick Dougherty, b. in Ireland and Maria Donnlén, b. in Ireland. They were parents of 8 children. They came to America in 1848, settling in Boston, remained there two years where father followed the tanner's trade. Came to Nashville where he was section foreman for the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railroad for 25 years.) John P. Dougherty was postmaster of McEwen and unmarried in 1886.

JOHN M. DRIVER -- b. Dec. 29, 1833, Nashville, Tenn. (Son of Henry Driver, b. about 1800 and Elizabeth Maclin, daughter of General John E. Maclin, descendant of the Robertsons.) Studied medicine, practicing in Waverly until 1857 and later in Benton County. Enlisted 1861 in Confederate army and became medical inspector of McCown's corps in Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. In 1873 he returned to Waverly and established the Waverly Journal which he ran until 1879 when he was elected to represent Humphreys and Benton Counties in the State Legislature, serving 1879-1880 and 1881-1882. In 1884 he established the Humphreys County News. Married Mary E. Traylor of Humphreys County. In 1886 they had one child: Henry Gould Driver.

HENRY W. DUNN -- b. Oct. 7, 1849. (Son of Godfrey B. Dunn and Prudy Stuart. Godfrey B. Dunn, a collier, b. 1800 and d. 1862 in hospital at Atlanta, member of Company C, Maney's battalion of sharpshooters.) Married Feb. 25, 1875, to Sarah J. Johnson. Enlisted 1863 Company C, 12 Tennessee Cavalry, Federal Army, serving two years. Children: 1. Montgomery, 2. William F., 3. Arthur, 4. Inez, 5. Jennie.

JOHN K. DYER -- b. Aug. 5, 1811, Smith County, Tenn. (Son of Joel Dyer, b. S.C., March 19, 1769, married 1796, d. March 9, 1839, and Jane Brigance, d. 1857. They were parents of seven children. Joel Dyer moved to Virginia with his parents when young. Enlisted in Anthony Wayne's campaign to fight the Indians in Ohio and Indiana.) Married 1838 Mildred A. Carnell, b. N.C., Sept. 17, 1816, died on April 19, 1885. Children:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Elizabeth J., b. 1840 | 5. John M., b. 1853 |
| 2. Masuria, b. 1842 | 6. Hubbard J., b. 1855 |
| 3. Ann C., b. 1844 d. 1884 | 7. Mary C., b. 1857 |
| 4. Covington C., b. 1847 | 8. Martha F., b. 1859 |

WILLIAM E. EASLEY -- b. May 3, 1848, Centerville, Tenn. (Son of James D. Easley, b. S. C., d. 1874 at 70 years, came to Hickman County 1812, and Elizabeth Warren, b. N. C. James D. Easley was county court clerk of Hickman County for 24 years; elected to Legislature.) 1877 William E. Easley came to Humphreys County. Married January 1868 Atlanta Lovelless. Elected magistrate for District 13 in 1882. Children: 1. John L., 2. William W., 3. Pleasant E., 4. Satiza A., 5. Loudia P.V.

JOHN W. EDWARDS -- b. May 25, 1837 (only son of a family of four of Alfred Edwards, b. Oct. 10, 1810, Dickson County, and Martha Robbins, b. Aug. 7, 1814.) Enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, Confederate Army. Prisoner of war at Camp Morton for seven months. Upon release joined Maney's battalion of sharpshooters. Married March 18, 1868, Ella Brigham of Humphreys County, b. Feb. 4, 1842. Elected 1882 as justice of peace. Children: 1. Paul, 2. Lula, 3. Laura, 4. Estelle, 5. Dialtha, 6. Ida, 7. Ada.

WILLIAM EDWARDS -- b. March 14, 1813, Yellow Creek, Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of Solomon or Sellman Edwards, son of James Edwards, d. 1780, who came to this country in 1750, and Elizabeth Sellman, whose parents settled in Virginia. Sellman Edwards was born March 13, 1777, in Virginia, near Washington City. In 1803 he came to Dickson County and was elected surveyor, served in militia and fought in several engagements against the Indians. He died March 29, 1858. He married Sarah Hodge, b. June 10, 1783, Wake County, N.C., died June 8, 1865. They had nine children, two of whom, William and John, the eldest, settled in Humphreys County.) William Edwards settled on White Oak Creek in Humphreys County in January 1836. Married March 11, 1849, Martha Boyd Ridings, b. 1830 in Humphreys County, daughter of George Ridings and Elizabeth Turner. Her brother was Dr. G. D. Ridings of Humphreys County. In 1886 William Edwards was serving as postmaster of Waverly. He had been a magistrate for 6 years. Children:

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|---|--|
| 1. Mary E., b. Feb. 3, 1850 | 8. Victoria, b. Nov. 13, 1859 |
| 2. John S., b. Feb. 27, 1851, doctor married <u>Dawson</u> | m. <u>Swift</u> |
| 3. Sarah J., b. March 21, 1852 | 9. Amanda D., b. March 15, 1862 |
| 4. Susan F., born July 2, 1853 | 10. Suffronia, twin, b. Aug. 1, 1865 |
| 5. William G., b. Jan. 7, 1855 settled in Houston County | 11. Fredonia, twin, b. Aug. 1, 1865 |
| 6. Martha A., b. April 25, 1856 married J. H. Turner of Humphreys Co. | 12. Robert R. or Robert E. of Houston Co. b. Sept. 9, 1867 |
| 7. Alfred F., b. March 15, 1858 | 13. Eunice F. (sometimes given as Emma) b. March 14, 1870 |

THOMAS V. ESKRIDGE -- b. July 25, 1834, Rutherford County, Tenn. (Son of John R. Eskridge; b. Tenn, was 81 years in 1886, and Pamela Baker, b. Tenn, died Dec. 4, 1876.) General merchant of Bold Springs. Enlisted Sept. 1861 Co. K, 45 Tennessee Regiment, served as first sergeant, received wound in left lung at battle of Stone River. Prisoner of war, exchanged at City Point, rejoined his outfit, May 1864 transferred to Carter's company of General Wheeler's scouts and served as commissary officer until close of war. 1866 moved to Humphreys County. Established his mercantile business in 1885. Married Dec. 16, 1865 Ann Baker, born in Humphreys Co. Parents of four children, three living in 1886: 1. Parmelia L., 2. Minnie B., 3. Mertie E. 4. Laura, died 1876.

DAVID C. ESTES -- b. May 27, 1832, Davidson County, Tenn. (Son of Robert P. Estes b. Virginia, came 1830 Davidson County, sheriff of Davidson County, removed to Sumner County, died 1865, and Eliza Cartwright, b. Tenn. Still living in 1886 at 74 years in Sumner County.) 1869 came to Humphreys County. In 1874 engaged in operating the hotel Estes House at Johnsonville, Tenn. In 1882 came to Waverly, entered mercantile business. 1886 mayor of Waverly. Married Dec. 7, 1856, Mary E. Carney, b. Clarksville, Tenn. Children: 1. Mary A., 2. Fannie E., 3. Rosa J.

JAMES R. FLANARY -- b. Nov. 3, 1842. (Son of Thomas Flanary, b. Dec. 29, 1811 in Dickson County of Irish parentage, justice of peace of Dickson County for 20 years, died 1876, and Nancy Thedford, of German parentage, b. Dickson County, Apr. 12, 1822) Eldest child of four; 1870 deputy sheriff of Dickson County; 1874 justice of the peace of Dickson County; 1876 came to Humphreys County; 1878 elected constable of Humphreys County, serving four years. Married May 15, 1873 to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Neale. Children: 1. Louis E., 2. Thomas N., 3. Mark L., 4. Maggie, 5. Mary W., 6. Anna P, deceased 1886, eldest child.

ALFRED FORESTER -- b. Aug. 10, 1825, Hickman County. (Son of Hezekiah Forester, b. S. C., died 1847 Hickman County, and Wanie Reeves, b. Tenn.) January 1, 1867 came to Humphreys County. Married 1850 to Vian Nix. Enlisted 1863 as private in Hobb's company, 10 Tenn. Cavalry, and discharge 1864 due to ill health. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. William R. | 3. Amanda C. m. Henry Reeves of Humphreys |
| 2. Albert G. | 4. Mary E., m. Henry Kelley of Humphreys |

WILLIAM FORTNER -- b. Aug. 6, 1824, Little Richland Creek, Humphreys County. (Son of Levi Fortner and Nancy Curtis.) Enlisted in Capt. Alexander's company, 10th Tennessee Regiment, fought at battle of Cross Roads in West Tennessee, discharged due to disability. Married Elizabeth Gwin (sometimes spelled Given.) Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Docia A., b. July 20, 1847
m. Robert A. Latimer | 6. Nancy J., b. Nov. 15, 1862
d. June 28, 1883 |
| 2. Albert M., b. March 6, 1846, d. 1855 | 7. Calvin M., b. April 6, 1864
d. Aug. 15, 1877 |
| 3. James A., b. Feb. 11, 1850, d. 1850 | 8. Sarah N. b. Sept. 4, 1865
d. 1952 at 86 years
m. Albert Sidney Johnson |
| 4. William T., b. May 2, 1851,
d. Aug. 12, 1882 | 9. Robert W., b. June 28, 1869 |
| 5. Levi R., b. Dec. 23, 1860 | |

JAMES C. FOSTER -- b. June 10, 1848, Wilson County, Tenn. One of ten children. (Son of Booker F. Foster, b. 1800, Virginia, came 1830 Wilson County located on Springs Creek. Died at 63 years. married Mary E. Tarpley, d. Sumner County on Drake's Creek March 1875.) Miller. First had mill on Deer Creek, then on White Oak Creek. Married Dec. 14, 1876, Dollie C. Young, b. Wilson County, Tennessee. Children:

1. James E., b. Feb. 14, 1878
2. Ada L., b. Sept. 11, 1879
3. William W., b. June 10, 1882

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE FOWLKES, SR.--b. March 11, 1826, Hickman County, d. April 13, 1889, Humphreys County. (Son of Gabriel Fowlkes, b. Virginia, and Jincy Hyde, native of Williamson County. Gabriel was son of Thompson Fowlkes, Revolutionary Soldier of Lunenburg Co., Virginia. See Tennessee DAR Roster for service record. Gabriel Fowlkes was b. April 21, 1777, d. 1867, was sheriff of Hickman County, and served one term in Legislature.) Marquis Fowlkes, known as Mark, came to Humphreys County 1856, lived in District 12 where he owned over 3,000 acres. He married first to Martha Louise Foster on Dec. 30, 1845. She was the daughter of William Henry Foster of Hickman County. She was the mother of 13 children, one died in infancy. She died Feb. 1, 1875, and on June 6, 1875, Mark Fowlkes married Victoria Martin.

The children of Marquis L. Fowlkes: (first marriage)

1. Sara J. (Sallie) b. about 1847, m. L. C. M. Byrn; 2. Mose Box
2. William H., b. about 1849, known as Bud Fowlkes, m. Sabrina Hooper
3. Latitia, b. about 1850; m. Captain William I. White
4. John G., b. about 1852, m. Mollie Britt
5. Richard Washington, b. about 1853, m. Fannie Walker
6. Lilbourne Lafayette, b. about 1858, known as Put Fowlkes, m. Sue Addison
7. Millard Foster, b. about 1860, known as Babe Fowlkes, m. Sallie Bingham
8. James Franklin, b. about 1862, m. Alicia Wyly Nolan
9. Robert E., b. Dec. 16, 1863, m. Dec. 19, 1883, Ella G. Malcolm, daughter of Dixie Malcolm. No children.
10. Marquis Marion, b. about 1866, m. Mary Slayden. He died May 6, 1902.
11. Martha Anne, b. 1870, m. Dec. 15, 1891 to George H. Brandon. married second time A. F. Edmondson of Dallas, Texas.
12. Thomas A., b. about 1872, m. Ada White

The children of Marquis L. Fowlkes: (second marriage)

1. Lelia
2. Clinton J.
3. Hattie--only one of his children living today. She is Mrs. R. H. Gray and lives May 1963 in Lobelville, Tennessee.
4. Loucile

Following the death of Mark Fowlkes in 1889, his widow made two subsequent marriages to Marshall Dodson Foster and Captain W. W. Hobbs.

JOHN G. FOWLKES--b. Nov. 4, 1852, Hickman County. (Son of above Mark L. Fowlkes.) Moved 1875 to Benton County, 1885 to Dyer County. Married December 1873 Mollie Britt. Children: 1. William F., died in infancy; 2. Thomas Lee; 3. Foster F.

JAMES W. FOWLKES--b. Dec. 30, 1854, Perry County, Tenn. (Son of Richard W. Fowlkes and Unity Dodson of Hickman County. Richard W. Fowlkes, d. March 20, 1872.) On March 21, 1877, married Harriett Martin of Humphreys County.

ANDREW J. FRAZIER--b. June 6, 1849, Coffee County, Tenn. (Son of John Frazier, b. Scotland, d. Sept. 6, 1866, Coffee County, and Sarah Halpain, b. England.) 1872 came to Humphreys County, settled in District 4, married Jan. 27, 1870, Nellie Duncan. Children: 1. Nora; 2. Luna; 3. Frederick N.; 4. Ada; 5. Henry R.; 6. Almer L.

DANIEL H. GOODRICH--b. Oct. 14, 1837, Stewart County, Tenn. (Son of Justus B. Goodrich, b. Conn., and Jane H. Hillman, b. N. J. Justus B. Goodrich was a physician and iron manufacturer, died 1849 in Kentucky.) Enlisted 1861 in Missouri State Guards and captured in May 1861. Upon release served in naval department until end of war. After residencies in Atlanta and Nashville, in July 1866 came to Humphreys County and purchased interest in Hurricane Mills. 1875 engaged in general mercantile business in Waverly with J. N. Nolan. Married May 19, 1881, Sallie C. Hancock.

ABRAHAM GOSSETT--b. Oct. 26, 1828, Wilson County, Tenn. (Son of John Gossett, b. N. C., d. 1880, and Frances Owens, b. Tenn., d. 1865.) Merchant in Benton County for twelve years, then began mercantile business at Johnsonville. Married three times to 1. Sarah Hatley in 1848. She died 1870, mother of twelve children, six of whom were living in 1886; 2. Theodocia D. Wyly, d. 1878, had two children, 3. 1879 to Kate Abbott, had three children, two living in 1886.

Children by first marriage:

1. Frances, m. W. G. Kirk, sheriff of Benton County
2. Nannie, m. Lafayette McCrary. (She was widow in 1886.)
3. John E.
4. Abraham
5. Stella, m. Thomas Green
6. Dorsey B.

Children by second marriage:

1. Mary V., only one living from this marriage in 1886

Children by third marriage:

1. Nellie
2. Earl

PUTMAN F. GOULD--b. 1824, Tenn. (Son of James Gould, d. 1866, and Abigail Haley, d. 1838, both natives of Mass.) Graduated 1848 University of Pennsylvania, a physician for many years in Humphreys County. Served as surgeon with the 50th Tennessee Infantry, prisoner of war at Johnson's Island. Married 1855 Hester Young who died 1883. His will was probated June 11, 1897. He owned land in Florida and portions of the original Brevard tract at the time of his death. Children:

1. Henry F., never married. Died before father.
2. Hugh H.
3. Jennie L., m. M. McCauley, merchant of Humphreys County.
4. George G.
5. Putman F.

WILLIAM T. GRICE--b. Nov. 22, 1849, Humphreys County. (Son of Nathan Grice, b. in Germany Jan. 20, 1814, married May 2, 1833, Eliza Madow, b. in Ireland, daughter of John W. and Margaret Madow. Eliza Grice died March 1876. Birthplaces given are from Goodspeed. 1850 Census for county shows that Nathan Grice was born in Tenn. Eliza Grice also born in Tennessee.) Married Nov. 29, 1869 Martha A. O'Guin. Children: 1. James D., b. 1872; 2. Florence E., b. 1875.

LUECO HAILEY--b. Dec. 8, 1829. (Son of John Hailey, b. 1819 N. C., d. 1834 in Montgomery County, Ala., and Rebecca Ladd, b. 1809 in N. C.) Taught school in Humphreys and Dickson Counties for eight years. Served in Company C, Maney's battalion until March 1863 when taken prisoner. Served as constable in the county for three years. Married Aug. 29, 1852, Amanda C. Hedge, b. about 1833, daughter of Isaac Hedge, and died Oct. 25, 1871. He married Dec. 17, 1872, Susan Bibb.

Children by first marriage:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Jesse L. | 4. Sidney |
| 2. Lucinda | 5. Mary Ann. |
| 3. Jemimah | 6. Margaret C. |
| | 7. Amanda G. |

Children by second marriage:

1. Richard D.
2. Ann Eliza
3. A. Florence

JAMES M. HALL--b. Nov. 16, 1840, Bedford County, Tenn. (Son of Thomas Hall and Celia Whitson, natives of Bedford County. Thomas Hall was an early settler of that county and died 1842.) 1886 came to Humphreys County, settled in District 13. He enlisted Sept. 20, 1862, as lieutenant, Company G, 10 Tennessee Cavalry, wounded at battle at Knoxville, Tenn. Married May 10, 1865, M. Nunlee. Children: 1. Annie, m. William Jones; 2. Laurie; 3. Eddie (twin); 4. Arthur, (twin).

THOMAS J. HANEY--b. March 17, 1851, Perry County, Tenn. (Son of S. Haney, early settler of Perry County, d. March 1870, and W. Laxon, also of Perry County.) In 1871 moved to Cuba Landing, 1881 to Bakerville where he was a prominent merchant. Married Aug. 5, 1857, Margaret A. Pickard. Upon her death he married July 13, 1880, Mrs. Bettie Cude, who died Sept. 1, 1881, living one child. He married a third time. 1882 magistrate of District 12.

Children by first marriage:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Hiram A. | 5. M. Ellen |
| 2. Jennie O. | 6. Laura L. |
| 3. Lizzie W. | 7. Thomas J., died in infancy |
| 4. William M. | |

Children by second marriage:

1. Bettie

Children by third marriage:

1. S. F.

R. A. HARRINGTON--b. Oct. 23, 1856, Walnut County, Wis. (Son of James Harrington, b. New York, enlisted 1862 in Federal Army, living in Nashville in 1886; and Mary Bacon, b. 1834 Walnut County, Wis. They had three children: two sons and one dau.) Graduated 1882 from medical school; came to McEwen and began his practice. He m. Nov. 10, 1882, Jennie Leslie of Nashville. In 1886 they had one child: James L.

THOMAS U. HARRIS--b. Nov. 17, 1838, Waverly, Tenn. (Son of Coleman E. Harris and Sallie Yates.) Enlisted 1862 Maney's battalion of sharpshooters, made assistant adjutant-general of 4 Tennessee Infantry under Bragg and J. E. Johnston; later had charge of cavalry companies at Columbus, Georgia, where he was wounded. Returned July 1865, ran mercantile business and ferry-boat at Waverly Landing. Period 1871 to 1883 Waverly merchant; 1880 fill unexpired term of magistrate, caused by the death of his brother J. W. Harris. Re-elected in 1882. City recorder in 1885 and 1886. Married May 29, 1867, Margaret C. McAdoo, daughter of James H. McAdoo. In 1886 they had four sons and two daughters living.

JAMES C. HARRIS--b. March 28, 1861, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of James W. Harris and Ann M. Crim, natives of Humphreys County.) Merchant of Waverly.

GEORGE W. HILLMAN--b. July 28, 1814, New Jersey. d. Feb. 19, 1889, Hurricane Mills. (Son of Daniel Hillman, d. 1832, and Grace Houston, d. 1826. Daniel Hillman was proprietor and operator of extensive iron works in New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, and Alabama.) George W. Hillman was a successful merchant, farmer, manufacturer of woolen goods, flour and lumber, and proprietor of a blacksmithing business. His name has long been associated with Hurricane Mills and its early history. He was married 1839 to Martha Gorham, who died 1843. He married 1844 Susan Fletcher, who had five children, d. 1862. He married 1869 Elizabeth Barnard, died 1877, mother of three children.

Children by second marriage--five in all:

1. Mattie J., m. W. G. Ewin. She was a widow in 1886. Only one of five children by second marriage living in 1886.

GEORGE W. HILLMAN (continued)

Children by third marriage:

1. William Bernard, died at 77 years on May 12, 1947, at home of niece Mrs. Grace Gould in Waverly. He was born at Clarksville. Ran store at Hurricane Mills and near depot in Waverly.
2. Thomas N.
3. William M.

GEORGE M. HITE--b. Dec. 8, 1858, Humphreys County. (Son of James A. Hite and Mary Pruett, both natives of Tennessee.) Graduated 1884 Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, practiced in Humphreys County. Married 1883 Mattie Harvill, dau. of Young J. Harvill of Hickman County.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM W. HOBBS--b. Oct. 18, 1831, near Vernon, Hickman County, Tennessee. d. Oct. 28, 1912, buried Hamrick Cemetery near Waverly. (Son of Joel Claiborne Hobbs, d. Feb. 23, 1861, and Rosanna White, d. April 2, 1875. J. C. Hobbs was a Primitive Baptist minister, moved 1859 to Humphreys County.) 1860 elected county court clerk and held position for three terms. In 1861 enlisted in Confederate Army, serving as captain of a garrison regiment at Fort Donelson until its surrender. Organized a cavalry company of 143 men and assigned to 10th Tennessee of Forrest's brigade, serving as captain until wounded by grape shot that shattered his right arm. 1873 elected comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee. Married 1852 Ann Harris, daughter of Coleman E. Harris. Married March 18, 1894, Victoria Martin Fowlkes Foster. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. William L. | 7. James R. |
| 2. John W. | 8. Mary |
| 3. Putnam G. | 9. Freeman, b. Feb. 11, 1878, d. 1878 |
| 4. Coleman C. | 10. Harris, b. April 14, 1874, d. 1874 |
| 5. Thomas L. | 11. Anne, b. 1876, d. 1877 |
| 6. Irene | |

JESSE P. HORNER--b. Aug. 8, 1844, Perry County. (Eldest son of Russell W. Horner, d. 1883, and Martha A. Patterson, d. 1872.) In 1874 moved to Waverly. In 1861 enlisted in Confederate Army, captured at Ft. Donelson in 1863 and prisoner of war for six months; captured again at Franklin, Tenn., and prisoner of war for three months. Married December 1866 Mary C. Mays. Child: 1. Robert F.

WILLIAM R. HORNER--b. Feb. 20, 1848, Perry County, Tenn. Eldest of twelve children in family--six boys, six girls. (Son of John V. Horner, b. April 1, 1826, Hickman County, and Elizabeth Patterson.) Began medical studies at the age of thirty, studied Nashville University. Began practice at Big Richland Creek in Humphreys County on March 1, 1879. Married Nov. 25, 1869, Amanda F. Pace, b. March 23, 1851, Perry County. Children:

1. Lauretta M., b. Nov. 10, 1870
2. Margaret M., b. Jan. 24, 1873
3. John C. B. born Jan. 24, 1876 d. 1935, m. Mattie Turner, d. 1-27-1963
4. Charles R., b. July 13, 1878
5. Lelia, b. July 15, 1881
6. Jesse

George Morgan of the famed Grand Ole Opry is a great grandson of Dr. Horner. (Lettie, daughter of Dr. Horner, married Tom Morgan and was the mother of Zachariah Morgan, father of George Morgan.)

DAVID C. HUDSPETH--b. March 14, 1833, Maury County, Tenn. (Son of James Hudspeth

who died 1829 and Pollie Huff. James Hudspeth was a magistrate for Maury County.) David Hudspeth was reared by uncles George Hudspeth and William Hudspeth. He came to Humphreys County 1866. In 1861 he enlisted as private in 42 Regiment of Tenn. Infantry and served until 1864. Married August 28, 1870, D. Annie Owens. Children: 1. James O.; 2. David C.; 3. Minnie A.

REV. WILLIAM HUST--b. Oct. 7, 1828. (Son of William Hust, b. N. C., d. 1843, and Elizabeth Harris, b. Virginia, d. 1857.) Educated Masonic University at Clarksville, Tennessee, served as school teacher until outbreak of war. Licensed to preach by John W. Hanna in 1852. 1870 established mercantile business at Hustburgh, Humphreys County. Married 1853 Mary H. Hayliss, d. 1860, mother of two children. Married 1861 Mary J. Ivey. Children: 1. Arthur H., deceased in 1886; 2. Nannie R.

WILLIAM K. JACKSON--b. 1848, Humphreys County. (Son of Uriah Jackson, b. Tenn., living 1886 in Texas, and Margaret Clark, b. Tenn.) Married May 16, 1877 to Madora Montgomery. Children: 1. Maggie; 2. Alfred M.; 3. child died young.

THOMAS L. JACKSON--b. 1852, Humphreys County. (Son of Elijah Jackson, d. 1861, and Mary Plant, d. 1853.) married 1879 Lucy Neblett.

JOHN JOHNSON--b. May 12, 1846. (Third of a family of eleven children of William Johnson, b. 1816, and Jane Holland, b. 1823, Humphreys County.) Married 1869 Mary Croft. Lived on farm near McEwen in 1886. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. William F. | 4. Julia F. |
| 2. Miles H. | 5. Cora L. |
| 3. John H. | 6. Nora |

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON--b. June 12, 1851, Humphreys County. (Youngest of ten children of William Johnson and Jane Holland, b. 1816. Note differences in birthdates in this entry and the one immediately preceding. In 1850 her age was given as 32 years to the census enumerator. William Johnson's age given as 36 years in 1850.) He married April 17, 1870, Lydia Wallace. Lived on farm near McEwen. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. George | 4. Lizzie |
| 2. William E. | 5. Mary Ann |
| 3. Ida | 6. Willie, d. 1879 |

DANIEL B. JOHNSTON--b. Dec. 15, 1850, Simpson County, Kentucky. Attorney of Waverly in 1886. Reared Dyer County, Tenn., attended National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio; principal of Clifton Masonic Academy, Wayne County, Tennessee, for three years; principal of Union Seminary, Dyer County, Tenn., for two years. In 1878 enter Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., graduated 1879. Entered law practice with Capt. T. L. Lanier. In 1886 in practice for himself. Married October 1874 to Mattie J. Beard of Robertson County. Children: three sons, 2 dau.

WILLIAM CLINTON JONES--b. Oct. 17, 1835, Hickman County. (Son of Dennis G. Jones, b. N. C., came Hickman County 1820, d. March 14, 1849, and Martha M. Atkins, b. Stewart County, Tenn. Dennis G. Jones elected to Senate for two terms, served as captain in Colonel John W. Whitfield's regiment in Mexican War.) In 1875 came to Humphreys County. Enlisted as private in Company H, 11 Tennessee Infantry, rose to lieutenant, wounded at battle of Atlanta. Married March 7, 1867, Mary E. Walker. Children: 1. John D.; 2. Ann E.; 3. Hattie; 4. Mary m. _____ Perkins.

SAMUEL G. JONES--b. Nov. 28, 1840, Hickman County. (Son of Dennis G. Jones and Martha M. Atkins.) Educated Centerville Academy. Enlisted May 1, 1861, as private in Company H, 11 Tennessee Infantry Regiment; wounded at battle of Murfreesboro;

captured while home on furlough and imprisoned at Rock Island prison until the end of the war. In 1875 came to Humphreys County. Married May 15, 1870, Mary J. Webb. Represented Humphreys County in Lower House in 1889. Children:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. William N. | 4. Mattie E. B. |
| 2. John Grady, represented Humphreys County, as well as Perry and Wayne. | 5. Thomas H. |
| 3. Samuel G. | |

WILLIAM T. JONES--b. April 15, 1820, Davidson County. (Son of William Jones, who d. 1851, and Mary E. Winn, d. 1856. They were parents of nine children) He married June 16, 1850, Mary E. Ridings, daughter of George and Elizabeth Ridings. Two children: 1. George D. Jones, b. April 11, 1851, d. Dec. 7, 1851; and 2. James P. Jones, b. Feb. 25, 1853, m. Nov. 19, 1873, E. Sinks. Children of James P. Jones: 1. Florence W., b. April 28, 1875, d. Jan. 31, 1878; 2. Addie, b. April 5, 1877; 3. James P., b. May 7, 1879; 4. William, b. Jan. 31, 1882; 5. George B. born May 4, 1884.

JAMES M. JONES--b. July 13, 1850, Hickman County. (Son of Edmond Jones, gunsmith of Hickman County, d. 1864, and Mary Glenn Fowlkes. She was known as Polly Fowlkes, daughter of Gabriel Fowlkes and Jincy Hyde. She was sister of Marquis L. Fowlkes.) Settled in District 12 of Humphreys County. Married Sept. 23, 1872, Jessie Walker. She died Sept. 1881, mother of five children. Married 1882 Lou Duffle, who died Sept. 1884, mother of one child. Married June 1885 Maud Ladd.

Children by first marriage:

1. Alice L.
2. Cora, deceased in 1886
3. Annie L.
4. Mary L.
5. William E.

Child by second marriage:

1. Robert R.

WILLIAM D. KING--b. May 10, 1830, Mecklenburgh County, Virginia. (Son of Spencer J. King, who moved to Hickman County in 1838, d. Oct. 22, 1875, and Elizabeth Young, b. Virginia..) Came to Humphreys County and worked as clerk in store at Cuba Landing, April 1868 went into business for himself. Settled in District 13 at Buffalo. Enlisted in Company E, 34 Tennessee Infantry Regiment, served as third lieutenant, ordnance officer, and finally chief of magazine at Tullahoma. In his biography in the Hale-Merritt history his service is given as 11 Tennessee Regiment. Married July 28, 1872, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Young Britt. (She had two children by her first husband--Mary E. Britt and Thomas W. Pritt.) In 1887 he gave the land for the Buffalo Methodist Church. Children:

1. Willie D.
2. Martha F.
3. Walter D., b. 1879, m. 1901 Florence M. Allen

JOHN H. KNIGHT--b. Nov. 18, 1823, Perry County, Tenn. (One of nine children of Wade H. and Elizabeth Knight. Wade H. Knight, born in Christian County, Kentucky, (according to Goodspeed), in Tennessee (according to two census records), and in North Carolina (according to some of his descendants) came to Humphreys County in 1814, married Elizabeth Knight in 1818, served in War of 1812.) John H. Knight married Jan. 21, 1847, Jane H. Forrest, daughter of James and Sarah Forrest. He was captain of militia at age eighteen, and in 1861 enlisted in Capt. Frank Maney's light artillery, served until 1863, wounded at Tullahoma. Children:

1. William Samuel, b. Oct. 21, 1847, d. March 10, 1922, m. Margaret Ann Vaden who died May 19, 1926. They were parents of eight children.

JOHN H. KNIGHT (continued)

2. Martha J., b. Jan. 7, 1849, m. McElyer.
3. Elizabeth L. b. Feb. 16, 1851, d. Jan. 22, 1900, buried Parker Cemetery on Halls Creek. Married Charles Madden, b. Feb. 16, 1851, d. June 8, 1925. They were parents of seven children.
4. James H., born July 29, 1853
5. Mary E., b. June 17, 1860. She was twice married to brothers--Turners. Had five children by two marriages.

CAPTAIN THEODORE L. LANIER--b. March 1, 1841, Lincoln County, Missouri. (Son of Edward R. Lanier and Jane Luckett, both natives of Virginia, but moved to Missouri in 1835.) In 1861 enlisted as private and promoted to first lieutenant, Company C, 2 Missouri Infantry, wounded at Corinth, Miss., and Franklin, Tenn. At the last battle was severely wounded, receiving seven bullet wounds. Nursed by private family and afterward married daughter of this household--Laura Johnson, died Sept. 1883. In 1867 moved from Missouri to Franklin. In 1868 moved to Waverly where he engaged in active law practice. Married December 1884 Margaret H. Bradley of Williamson County. He was father of four daughters and one son by first marriage. His handsome home on West Main Street still standing in 1963.

COLONEL AUGUSTUS R. LANKFORD--b. 1823, Humphreys County. (Son of James Lankford, d. 1842, and Mary Rutherford, d. 1827.) Served as colonel of 38 Alabama Infantry, captured in 1862; exchanged, captured again in 1864 and in prison at Johnson's Island. Released by special order from President Lincoln and commanded his regiment until end of war. He also served his country in the Mexican War. Married 1865 to Mary Wyly, daughter of John and Theodosia Wyly. Mrs. Lankford was known as Auntie by the community. Her estate was settled May 8, 1928. Her home was the handsome colonial residence now occupied by Luff-Bowen Funeral Home.

SAMUEL A. LARKIN--b. March 27, 1851, Humphreys County. (One of seven children of James Larkin and Naomi Bowen, both born in Tennessee. James Larkin was an early settler of Dickson County. Both died October 20, 1862.) Reared by uncle B.S. Bowen of Humphreys County. Married Jan. 31, 1884 Nora Pickett of Humphreys County. In 1886 they had had one child that died at the age of nine months.

JAMES B. LATIMER--b. Dec. 23, 1856, Humphreys County. (Son of Albert Latimer and Mary J. Madden. Father d. Feb. 2, 1866; the mother d. Jan. 4, 1864.) Married Jan. 18, 1881, Amanda V. Parker, b. June 28, 1862. (She is buried in Parker Cemetery on Halls Creek, tombstone damaged, impossible to read death date.) In 1882 elected magistrate of District 11. Children in 1886: Erie, b. Dec. 5, 1881.

ROBERT A. LATIMER--b. May 27, 1825, Halls Creek, Humphreys County. (Son of Lynda L. Latimer, b. Feb. 28, 1778, and Mary Hamilton, b. June 13, 1792.) Served in the Confederate Army for eight months, seriously wounded in both thighs at Murfreesboro. Married March 29, 1876, Dosia A. Fortner, b. July 20, 1847, Richland Creek, daughter of William Fortner. Children:

1. George E., b. Nov. 17, 1877
2. William L., b. July 9, 1879
3. Alice N., b. Oct. 10, 1881

EDWIN T. LEWIS--b. April 7, 1849, Humphreys County. (Eldest of four children of John W. Lewis, b. Humphreys County on Sept. 12, 1812, son of John and Mary Lewis; and Frances Ellis.) Began the practice of medicine at the age of seventeen and spent several years studying medicine with the Indians. (It is not established if the foregoing statement refers to John W. Lewis or Edwin T. Lewis.) John W. Lewis died June 24, 1876. Edwin T. Lewis studied and graduated from the medical department at the University of Nashville, graduating 1873. In addition to his profession, Edwin T. Lewis in 1886 operated a store, a mill, a farm, a tobacco factory, and a shingle factory. In December 1875 he married Mary E. Whithurst,

EDWIN T. LEWIS (continued)

b. Stewart County. Sept. 24, 1855. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Walter E., b. May 22, 1877 | 3. John W., b. Feb. 4, 1881 |
| 2. Edwin W., b. Dec. 1, 1878 | 4. Mary C., b. July 24, 1883 |

JAMES A. LEWIS--b. April 22, 1837, Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of James Lewis, soldier in War of 1812, fought at battle of New Orleans, d. July 1837; and Ednie Toler, b. Jan. 15, 1802, N.C., and d. Jan. 17, 1884.) Enlisted May 1861 Company A, 11 Tennessee Regiment, served three years, six months; wounded. Married Dec. 20, 1865 to Sarah R. Ridings, b. Aug. 31, 1843, d. Jan. 23, 1886. Served eight years as magistrate of county. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Ralph T. | 5. Margaret E. |
| 2. George T. | 6. James B. |
| 3. Orlando E., deceased by 1886 | 7. Tolbert A. |
| 4. Emile E., deceased by 1886 | |

HENRY A. LINK--b. March 4, 1856, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Banks Link, born about 1822, and Eliza Martin, born about 1819. Birthdates from 1860 Census.) Married Sept. 1882 Laura Young of Humphreys County. Children in 1886: 1. Pearl; 2. Earnest G., d. 1884.

JAMES H. LONG--b. Nov. 24, 1831, Maury County, Tenn. (Third son of thirteen children of Joseph H. Long, b. 1805 in Virginia, and Elizabeth Rohey, b. 1807 in Milledgeville, Georgia.) Came to Humphreys County about 1837; taught few terms of school before he was twenty-one. Enlisted May 1861 in Company A, 11 Tennessee, fought at battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Married 1869 Sarah E. Dodson of Dickson County. Children: 1. James H.; 2. William T.; 3. Walter; 4. Sallie L.; 5. Viola.

JESSE LUTEN--b. March 8, 1828, Tumbling Creek, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of H. C. Luten, b. N. C., d. June 20, 1857; Elizabeth May, b. S.C. They came to Tennessee in 1790.) Enlisted Dec. 15, 1862, 10 Tennessee Regiment under Colonel Demoss, captured at Lookout Mountain, prisoner of war short time. Married on December 2, 1852, Sabrena C. White, b. Sept. 1830, d. March 1909, daughter of Whidbea White. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dorey W., b. May 10, 1856 | 4. John F., b. July 2, 1863 |
| 2. Manda E., b. Aug. 25, 1859 | 5. Mollie L., Nov. 19, 1868 |
| 3. Jefferson D., b. April 24, 1861 | 6. Hattie C., b. May 7, 1871 |
- married Effie Hawkins

JOHN L. MALCOMB--b. Oct. 31, 1834, Jennings County, Ind. (Son of Levin Malcomb, b. Maryland, d. 1835; and Elizabeth Osborn, b. Kentucky, d. 1844.) Came in 1854 to Humphreys County; engaged in merchandising, farming, and saw mills. Married on November 25, 1860, Almeda S. Stribling, native of Kentucky. Children: 1. Lula; 2. Ella G.; 3. John L.; 4. Howard F.; 5. Sammy G.; 6. Mattie R; 7. Bessie B.

ALFRED MALLARD--b. June 22, 1814, Bedford County, Tenn. (Son of John Mallard and Elizabeth Harris, both of Granville County, N.C. John Mallard came to Rutherford County, Tenn., served as sergeant in War of 1812; was killed Dec. 28, 1814, near New Orleans.) Came in 1854 to Humphreys County. Married December 3, 1832, Sallie Gregory, who had thirteen children, six of whom living in 1886. Married Jan. 14, 1879, to Mrs. Caroline P. Fowlkes (formerly Land of Perry County). Served as justice of the peace. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. William V. | 4. Eldrige S. |
| 2. Susan | 5. Thomas H. |
| 3. George W. | 6. Harriett m. Jesse Richard Fowlkes |

JAMES M. MARTIN--b. Sept. 18, 1835, Humphreys County. (Son of James H. Martin, born in Tennessee, d. 1853, soldier in War of 1812 and Seminole War, located about 1814 in Humphreys County; and Margaret Harmon, b. Virginia, d. 1840.) Undertaker and furniture dealer of Waverly; enlisted Company B, Maney's battalion of sharpshooters; later second lieutenant in 4th Tennessee Infantry. Married March 20, 1859 to Miss Mary A. O'Guin. In 1886 they were parents of ten children, eight of whom living.

WILLIAM R. MASSY--b. June 5, 1835. (Son of Herbert H. Massy and Nancy A. Yates, natives of Robertson County. Father d. May 10, 1881; mother died 1881.) Married 1857 Elizabeth Frields, d. March 9, 1881, mother of eight children, six living in 1886. Married August 13, 1882, Mrs. Sarah C. Moore. Children:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Lucy H. | 5. William H. |
| 2. James I. | 6. Zylphia L. |
| 3. Nancy A. | 7. Susan J. |
| 4. John R. | 8. Albert C. |

SAMUEL L. MAYS--b. Dec. 14, 1836, Davidson County, Tenn. (Son of Wright Mays, b. Tennessee, moved 1852 to Humphreys County, living in Texas in 1886 at age of 82; and Martha Pisrann or Pegram, b. Virginia.) Married Oct. 2, 1856, Sarah J. Mitchell, mother of seven children, d. Feb. 16, 1875. Married March 25, 1878, Elizabeth Reeves, mother of three children. Enlisted as private in 10 Tennessee Cavalry, wounded in left arm with the result of amputation.

Children by first marriage:

Children by second marriage:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Elizabeth | 1. Maggie B. |
| 2. James W. | 2. Futt |
| 3. Augustus H. | 3. Izora |
| 4. Samuel | |
| 5. Allen | |
| 6. Daisy B. | |
| 7. William | |

JAMES H. McADOO--b. June 17, 1823, Charlotte, Tenn. (Eldest child of John McAdoo, b. N.C., came to Dickson County about 1790, d. 1856; and Hannah Celia McNeilly, b. Tenn., d. 1866.) In 1865 purchased farm on Duck River in Humphreys County. In 1845 married Emily C. Box, who had six children, d. Dec. 1884. Married February 23, 1886, Elizabeth Metson of Humphreys County. Enlisted 1861 in a Nashville battery, serving as second lieutenant. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Rebecca, b. about 1846 (?) | 5. Robert J., b. about 1855 (see below) |
| 2. Margaret E., b. about 1848 | 6. William H., b. about 1859 |
| 3. John, b. about 1850, d. before 1886 | 7. Lizzie B., d. before 1886 |
| 4. Thomas M., born about 1852 | |

JOHN M. McADOO--b. April 3, 1833, Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of John McAdoo, born Guilford County, N.C. 1783, and Hannah C. McNeilly of Dickson County. Father was nephew of Samuel McAdoo, one of founders of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and also nephew of John McAdoo, captain in Revolutionary War. Father died at 84 years.) In 1856 elected chairman of county court; justice of peace for thirty years; in 1862 enlisted Company C, Maney's battalion, served as captain. Lived at McEwen after war.

ROBERT J. McADOO--b. Oct. 1, 1855, Humphreys County. (Son of James H. McAdoo and Emily Box.) Appointed Feb. 8, 1886, postmaster of Waverly. Married December 1884 Clatie Lockhart. In 1880 engaged in mercantile business in Waverly as a member of Harris, Rodgers and Company.

HUGH M. McADOO--b. November 24, 1838, Charlotte, Tenn. (son of John McAdoo and Hannah C. McNeilly.) Enlisted September 1861 Maney's battalion, captured at Fort Donelson, released, rose to rank of captain. Again captured Dec. 16, 1864, on Granny White Pike in Nashville and held prisoner at Johnson's Island until June 16, 1865. Read law with Morris and McNeilly, entered Cumberland University at Lebanon. In 1867 began law practice in Waverly; 1873 represented Humphreys and Lenton Counties in State Legislature, serving as speaker for two years. Married June 6, 1876 to Ella Burton. Children:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Hugh M. | 4. Porter |
| 2. Alfred H. | 5. Mary B. |
| 3. Bessie | |

MATTHEW McCAULEY--b. Jan. 7, 1808, Montgomery County, Tenn. (Son of John McCauley, b. Ireland, settled Montgomery County 1805, d. 1842; and Mary Moore, b. Virginia, d. 1826.) In 1856 moved to Humphreys County. Married 1829 Anna Dickson of Tenn. They were parents of eight children, all sons. Children:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Jordon | 5. George W. |
| 2. Wiley | 6. Matthew (see below) b. 1851 |
| 3. Joseph J. (see below) b. 1836 | 7. Robert A., killed during Civil War |
| 4. Richard (see below) b. 1838 | 8. Wilson, killed during Civil War. |

Anna Dickson McCauley died 1868 and in 1874 he married Elizabeth E. Mills. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Alice | 4. James |
| 2. William M. | 5. Louisa R. |
| 3. Henry B. | |

JOSEPH J. McCAULEY--b. Oct. 2, 1836, Montgomery County, Tenn. (Son of Matthew McCauley and Anna Dickson, d. Oct. 1868.) Enlisted December 1861 in Company K, 50 Tennessee Regiment as private, later served as first lieutenant, and in 1864 as captain. Wounded at Chickamauga, Franklin, and near Atlanta. In 1870 elected constable of District 3; magistrate of District 3; 1878 elected chairman of county court; January 1885 elected representative to State Legislature. Married 1868 Rebecca M. Batson, d. August 13, 1870, mother of one child. Married Dec. 5, 1871, Anna J. Larkins, mother of six children. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Anna M. (by first marriage) | 5. John H. |
| 2. Fanny M. | 6. Ruby |
| 3. Hugh A. | 7. Maggie B., d. Feb. 3, 1878 |
| 4. Susan B. | |

MATTHEW McCAULEY--b. Dec. 1851, Montgomery County, Tenn. (Son of Matthew McCauley and Anna Dickson.) Married Jennie L. Gould, daughter of Dr. P. F. Gould.

RICHARD McCAULEY--b. Sept. 24, 1836. (Son of Matthew McCauley and Anna Dickson.) Enlisted at 22 in Company I, 11th Tennessee Infantry, served as private, then as second lieutenant, fought at Rock Castle, Stone's River, and wounded at battle of Chickamauga, result being amputation of right leg below the knee. Married June 25, 1871, Elizabeth V. Moore. Children: 1. Ethel; 2. Lou Ellen; 3. Felix M.; 4. Alma B.; 5. Robert E., deceased 1886; 6. Walter D., deceased 1886; 7. L., dec.

WILLIAM T. McCRACKEN--b. Nov. 6, 1860, Madison County, Tenn. (Son of Robert McCracken and Caroline Williamson, natives of Tennessee, living 1886 Houston County.) In 1884 went into drug business with D. C. Rudolph, Jr. In 1886 in business for himself in Waverly.

NEELY DODSON McCRARY--b. Jan. 22, 1810, Georgia. (Son of Joseph McCrary, b. N.C., came 1816 Hickman County, Tenn, 1838 came to Humphreys County, d. 1846; and Mary Redding, b. S. C., d. 1850.) At age of 21 began trade of wagon-making. Married 1843 Susan Nall, d. 1860, mother of six children, two living in 1886. Married in 1862 Mary E. Murry, d. 1870, mother of six children, four living 1886; married 1870 Frances Gossett, d. Jan. 23, 1886, mother of five children, one deceased in 1886. Children by first marriage:

(Note: 1850 Census gives his birthplace as South Carolina instead of Georgia.)

1. Mary J., b. about 1841
2. Joseph, b. about 1844
3. Lafayette, b. about 1847, d. before 1886, m. Nannie Gossett

Children by second marriage:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Allen R. | 3. James D. |
| 2. William N., b. Dec. 4, 1863 | 4. Louis N. |

Children by third marriage:

1. John D., last surviving child, living in 1958 in Bold Springs, Humphreys Co.
2. Docia L.
3. Bartlett H.
4. Marcena E., m. 1901 Pleasant S. Corbitt, Sr. She died at 76, Aug. 11, 1958.

N. D. McCrary is remembered as the mechanic who made the first buggy with a wooden axle in the county. His estate was being settled in 1894.

WILLIAM H. McCUTCHEON--b. Feb. 4, 1833, Clarion County, Pa. (Son of William D. McCutcheon and Hannah Harkins of Pennsylvania.) Came to Tennessee in 1869 and was hotel manager in Dickson County. In 1873 came to Waverly where he had charge of the Nolan House. Married 1856 Anna M. Montgomery of Pennsylvania. They were parents of five children, only two of whom were living in 1886. Children:

1. Elizabeth, b. Pa., m. 1882 Thomas J. Alford
2. daughter, m. H. H. Harris

WILLIAM McINTOSH--b. Feb. 7, 1858, Stewart County, Tenn. (Son of Thomas McIntosh, b. Stewart County, d. July 23, 1874, and Angeline French, b. Stewart County.) He married Dec. 20, 1882 Mary Jones, daughter of Alexander Jones and Follie Turner, natives of Humphreys County. One child in 1886: Murtie E., b. May 9, 1884.

WILLIAM H. McKEEL--b. April 2, 1833, Maury County, Tenn. d. before 1886. (Son of James McKeel, b. N. C. and Edna Walker, b. N.C.) Married Nov. 10, 1855 to Laura Harder. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. James J. | 5. William T. |
| 2. Sarah J., m. George Daniel | 6. Dollie M. |
| 3. Robert H. | 7. Laura A. |
| 4. Harriet L. | 8. Mary H. |

GREEN H. McKEEL--b. Dec. 15, 1847, Maury County, Tenn. (Son of James McKeel, born June 23, 1802, N.C., and Edna Craig, b. Maury County. Served as magistrate of Maury County. Father d. 1880 Kentucky) In 1886 engaged in merchandising at Davidson Landing in Humphreys County. Married November 21, 1867, Malissa Lunn, born in Perry County on Dec. 17, 1847. Children:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. James E. | 4. Stella |
| 2. George R., m. Henrietta Cooley | 5. Lena |
| 3. Wiley | 6. Lizzie |

ROBERT C. McKELVEY--b. 1845 Humphreys County. (Son of Hugh McKelvey, b. on the Atlantic Ocean, d. 1864, and Lucy Childers, b. about 1804, d. 1884). Married November 1875 J. Link. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. David C. | 4. Robert E., d. April 15, 1961, buried |
| 2. Daniel H. | Union City, Tenn. |
| 3. William H. | 5. Mary, m. _____ Anderson |

GEORGE W. McMURRY--b. 1835, Tenn. (Son of William McMurry, d. 1851 in Tenn., and Mary Reed, d. 1841.) Prominent physician of Humphreys County. Married Oct. 17, 1862, Kessiah Knight, d. 1876. Married 1878 Ida Edwards. Children:

By first marriage:

1. Mary E., m. Thomas Meadow
2. William H.
3. Albert P.
4. Kittie (Catherine) married Alonzo Blount Simpson
5. one died in infancy

By second marriage:

1. Zula
2. Eula (Beulah) married John Anderson of Sycamore Landing.

ELEANS H. McNEIL--b. Dec. 24, 1810, Coffee County, Tenn. (Son of John McNeil, d. 1875, Pontotoc, Miss., at 94 years, and Judith Adams. John McNeil came to Tennessee in 1806.) Eleans McNeil came to Waverly April 17, 1837. In 1886 operated a dry goods store. Married Martha Lynn Alford, b. Georgia. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Elizabeth, b. 1850, m. W. A. Moore | 3. Anderson Ridley |
| 2. Mary Marinda, m. T. E. Traylor | 4. William Henry |

McNeil served as magistrate for six years. Ancestor of present sheriff of county.

WILLIAM H. MEADOW--b. Nov. 23, 1857, District 8, Humphreys County. (Son of Jacob E. Meadow, b. Williamson Co., Tenn., and Susan C. Crockett, b. Humphreys County, d. April 2, 1870.) Elected August 1855 county court clerk. Married March 16, 1876, Mary Ann Taylor of Humphreys County. In 1886 they were parents for two daughters and two sons.

JESSE MILLER--b. 1832, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of William Miller, b. N.C., d. 1856, and Rebecca Pierce, b. N. C., still living in 1886 at age of 91 years.) Married July 31, 1858, Josephine F. Rye, b. in Arkansas. Children:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dorsey E., b. July 2, 1869 | 5. Charles P., d. June 11, 1865 |
| 2. Josephine E., b. June 21, 1873 | 6. Henry A., d. May 23, 1874 |
| 3. Mary J., b. Jan. 28, 1880 | 7. Curtis P., d. May 10, 1883 |
| 4. William T., d. Nov. 31, 1862 | 8. infant, d. Dec. 23, 1877 |

GUSTAVUS H. MILLER--b. Feb. 16, 1852, Humphreys County. (Son of William F. Miller, b. Humphreys County, and Nancy Rogers, b. Humphreys County.) Attended Pisgah Academy in this county. Merchant in 1886. Married Jan. 17, 1876, Terie Shipp, mother of five children, four living in 1886. Children: 1. G. Earnest; 2. Erley; 3. Mabel; 4. Rex.

RANDOLPH MILLS--b. Jan. 10, 1820, Montgomery County, Tenn. (Son of Griffin Mills, b. N.C., settled in Montgomery County 1804, d. 1862, and Jane Watson, b. N.C., d. 1834.) In 1862 settled in Humphreys County. Married 1843, Rebecca L. Moore, b. Tenn. Justice of peace in Dickson County and Humphreys County. Children: 1. Elizabeth E.; 2. Lewis W.; 3. Sarah R.; 4. William J.; 5. Thomas H.

REV. JORDAN MOORE--b. Jan. 28, 1811, Virginia. (Son of Daniel Moore, b. N. C., early settler of Montgomery County, d. May 1865, and Tabitha Corbin, b. N.C., d. 1855) Age age of 22 years licensed to preach in Methodist Church. d. Jan. 2, 1887, buried Ebenezer Cemetery at Hustburg. Married Jan. 17, 1839 Sarah D. Vister, b. Alabama, d. Oct. 29, 1886, buried at Ebenezer. Children:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mary T. | 6. Bettie |
| 2. John D. | 7. Ellen L. |
| 3. Sallie A. | 8. Robert P. |
| 4. Martha L. | 9. Allace, twin |
| 5. Eunice C. | 10. Agnes, twin |

ZACHARIAH H. MORGAN--b. March 18, 1830, Stewart County, Tenn. (Son of Joseph Morgan born S. C. 1789 and Rebecca Harvey, b. Halifax County, N.C., in 1795. Settled first in Montgomery County; constable for three terms and sheriff for six years of Stewart County. Father d. June 1864; Mother d. Feb. 8, 1863.) Married July 28, 1853, to Luvisia Mathews, b. Aug. 22, 1832, Dickson County, d. Nov. 7, 1857. Married on December 29, 1872, Martha A. James, b. Williamson County, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1835. Father of eight children by first marriage, four of whom living in 1886. Children:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Caroline T. | 3. William M. |
| 2. James T. | 4. David |

ABRAHAM W. MURPHREE--b. Dec. 19, 1851, Hickman County, Tenn. (Son of William B. Murphree, b. Virginia, pioneer mechanic of Hickman County, settled there 1827, served as sheriff, d. Jan. 21, 1871; and Navina Flowers, b. Virginia.) Mechanic of Bakerville. Married Dec. 7, 1879, Susan Porch, d. Oct. 21, 1885. Children:

1. William A.; 2. Davis L.; 3. Lisshey G.

JAMES N. NOLAN--b. Sept. 6, 1840, Ireland. (Son of Murtha Nolan, b. Ireland, and Alicia Maher, b. Ireland. Emigrated in 1849 to America, settling first in Pennsylvania, then Kansas.) Organized in Lawrence, Kansas, First Kansas Battery, entered service as private, rose to second lieutenant. In December 1863 his battery was stationed at Waverly to guard the railroad. After the war he became railroad and express agent at Waverly; built Nolan House, a hotel near the railroad; 1881 elected to comptroller of State of Tennessee. Married three times. Second wife was Theodosia Anne Wyly, daughter of John Wyly. Married 1880 Mollie C. Blessing of Memphis.

Child by first marriage:

1. Alicia Wyly Nolan--inherited Wyly estates. Even to the present time she is conceded to be the most beautiful woman who ever lived in Humphreys County. She married James F. Fowlkes, son of Marquis L. Fowlkes. Mother of 10 children.

Children by second marriage:

1. William B. Nolan m. Aug. 1914 Dillie Whitfield. He died at 60 years of age.
2. Sarah, m. _____ Handworker of Memphis

ROBERT W. PAGE--b. Aug. 18, 1860, Hickman County. (Son of W. R. Pace, native of Hickman County, served as sheriff of that county; and Sallie Griner of Hickman Co.) Graduated February 1882 from Vanderbilt Medical College. Practiced medicine first in Perry County and in 1885 came to Humphreys County. Married Dec. 8, 1883, to Annie G. Crowell of Perry County. In 1886 they had one child: Genevieve.

SYLVESTER PACK--b. Aug. 29, 1858, Cheatham County. (Son of Thomas Pack, and Nancy J. Jones, both natives of Cheatham County.) In 1884 came to Bakerville; mechanic, later in partnership with W. F. Pack and Brothers. Married July 6, 1885, Ida Willie of Dickson County. In 1886 one child: Minnie E.

JUNIUS M. PALMER--son of John Palmer and Ellen Weaver. John Palmer attorney of Findlay, Ohio, d. 1876. Served in Federal Army as captain according to 1890 census of Union veterans. Lumber dealer of Humphreys County; m. Ellie S. Sanford. See p. 221 for children.

HENRY B. PARKER--b. June 20, 1854, Halls Creek, Humphreys County. (Son of Clark M. Parker, b. July 25, 1815, on White Oak Creek, Stewart County, now Houston County, and Matilda Summers, b. Sept. 17, 1823.) Married Sept. 13, 1877, Cardora M. Madden, b. Feb. 7, 1855, Big Richland Creek. Children:

1. Sydna B., b. July 20, 1878
2. Wilson L., b. Dec. 17, 1880

JOHN M. PATRICK--b. Feb. 17, 1842, Humphreys County. (Son of John B. Patrick, born near Natchez, Mississippi, d. Deer Creek, Humphreys County, March 4, 1853; and Mary Hudson, b. Sumner County, Jan. 4, 1812.) Enlisted October 9, 1861, Company A, 55 Tennessee Regiment under Capt. Sol Jones and served four years. Prisoner of war captured at Island No. 10 and imprisoned at Camps Douglas and Randall, Illinois. Exchanged at Vicksburg, wounded in right thigh at Atlanta, Georgia. Elected 1882 magistrate of Humphreys County. Married Dec. 24, 1866, Sarah E. Wiseman, born in Benton County, March 8, 1844. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mary E., b. Oct. 5, 1867 | 5. Louis, b. April 3, 1876 |
| 2. John J., b. Dec. 14, 1869 | 6. William W., b. Dec. 24, 1877 |
| 3. Emma E., b. Oct. 30, 1871 | 7. Ocia, b. Jan. 1, 1880 |
| 4. Essie E., b. April 15, 1874 | 8. Odie A., b. Feb. 21, 1882 |
| | 9. Carrie E., b. Dec. 17, 1883 |
| | 10. Loue J., b. Feb. 22, 1886 |

JOHN H. PORCH--b. Jan. 5, 1804, Davidson County, Tenn. (Son of William B. Forch and Matilda A. Temple.) Enlisted as private in Company A, 20 Tennessee Infantry, wounded at battle of Fishing Creek, discharged 1862. Farmer of District 4 and traveling agent for a Cincinnati commission house in 1886. Married 1871 to Ellen Stanfield, d. June 3, 1879, mother of three children. Married Oct. 7, 1881, Mary A. Norman, mother of three children.

Children by first marriage:

1. William A.
2. George C.
3. Peter T.

Children by second marriage:

1. Edward L.
2. John J.
3. Fannie E.

WILLIAM T. PORCH--b. Sept. 23, 1835, Davidson County, Tenn. (Son of William Booth Forch, b. Sussex County, Virginia, settled in Davidson County, moved in 1850 to Humphreys County to settle at Bakerville, served as constable and magistrate; and Matilda Ann Temple, daughter of Thomas B. Temple.) Enlisted in 1861 in Davidson County as private in Company A, 20 Tennessee Infantry, wounded at Shiloh, fought in Battle of Manassas, discharged April 26, 1865, Greensboro, N. C. Graduated from Nashville Medical College in 1869. Legan practice of medicine at Cuba Landing and later moved to Bakerville. Married Dec. 18, 1875, Nancy C. Shaw. In 1922 Dr. Forch filled in a Moore Questionnaire about his military service which is on file in the State Archives. Children:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Victoria P. | 4. Harriett |
| 2. Matilda E. | 5. John |
| 3. Hubert F. | |

L. F. PORCH--b. April 10, 1845, Davidson County. (Son of William Booth Forch and Matilda Ann Temple.) Settled in District 12 of Humphreys County. Married on Aug. 13, 1864, Sarah Shaw. Parents of seven children, five living in 1886.

Children of L. F. Porch:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. James D. | 4. William B. |
| 2. Herbert T. | 5. Emma |
| 3. Beulah B. | |

SPENCER PICKARD--b. Sept. 5, 1826, N. C. (Eldest child of the thirteen children of Green Fickard, b. N. C., d. 1854, settled 1826 Hickman County; and Mary Chambliss, b. 1806, d. 1876, daughter of Jesse Chambliss of N. C.) In 1886 had served for fourteen years as justice of the peace of Humphreys County. Married 1846 Narcissa Twilla, mother of seven children, three living in 1886, d. 1881. Married second time to Julia A. Brown. Children by first marriage:

1. William G.
2. Alfred B.
3. Elias M.

WILLIAM GREEN PICKARD--b. May 27, 1849, Giles County, Tenn. (Son of Spencer Pickard and Narcissa Twilla.) In 1886 had served as constable of Humphreys County for four years. Married Jan. 1, 1877 to Mrs. Phebus, who was mother of three children by a former marriage, viz: Allen Phebus, R. E. Lee Phebus, and Mary E. Phebus. Children:

1. Walker Y. Pickard
2. George L. Pickard
3. Righty

JOHN C. PICKETT--b. 1821. (Son of John Pickett, b. Ireland, pioneer settler of Dickson County, Tenn; and Rebecca Collier.) Came 1855 to Humphreys County. Married Feb. 4, 1855, M. E. Estes, still living in 1886 at 58 years. John C. Pickett died April 28, 1881. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mary J. | 4. Martha S., d. before 1886 |
| 2. Rebecca Ann, d. before 1886 | 5. E. L. |
| 3. James D. | 6. William H. |

WILLIAM H. PLANT--b. Dec. 7, 1814, Cave Spring, Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of John Plant, b. N. C., d. 1862, came to Humphreys County in 1819; and Mary Thompson, o. N. C., killed by lightning in 1830.) Married Feb. 18, 1835, Rebecca J. Tomlinson born in Tennessee. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. John H. | 7. Irene S. |
| 2. Elizabeth, d. before 1886 | 8. Millard F. |
| 3. Hugh T., d. before 1886 | 9. Mary E. |
| 4. Thomas G., | 10. Jefferson G. |
| 5. Sarah A. | 11. Samuel W. |
| 6. Georgia A. | |

NELSON B. PULLEN--b. Oct. 28, 1809, Virginia. (Son of Archibald Pullen, b. Virginia came 1810 to Davidson County, d. Sept. 1849, and Mary Carter, b. Virginia, d. August 1851.) Came in March 1837 to Humphreys County. Married Jan. 12, 1837, Sarah Johnson, daughter of Susan Johnson, d. July 30, 1846. Married Jan. 14, 1851, Sarah E. Wilson, native of Hickman County. Served as magistrate for six years of District 9. Children:

By first marriage:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mary S. | 4. Virginia C. |
| 2. James L. | 5. Christopher C. |
| 3. William C. | |

Children of Nelson B. Pullen by second marriage:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. infant, died | 5. Thomas S., d. 1860 |
| 2. Sarah Ann, m. James Gunn | 6. Henry H |
| 3. Sophia B., m. William Murphree | 7. Ladocia, d. 1863 |
| 4. John E. | 8. Florence A. |

JESSE P. REEVES--b. Feb. 1, 1849, Hickman County, Tenn. (Son of Moulton Reeves and Martha Ferry, both born Hickman County.) Came to Humphreys County about 1870 and operated livery stable in 1886. Married 1870 Mollie G. Nelson of Humphreys County, who died July 16, 1876, leaving three children--one son, two daughters.

ANDREW J. RICHARDSON--b. March 24, 1843, Dickson County, Tenn. (One of eleven children of Bartholomew Richardson, b. Dickson County, Sept. 24, 1812, d. Apr. 15, 1866; and Susan Patterson, b. Dickson County, d. Nov. 25, 1872.) Enlisted December 1862 in Company E, 11 Tennessee Regiment, wounded July 22, 1864, surrendered in 1865 at Greensboro, N. C. Married Dec. 26, 1869, Mary E. Burgie, b. May 18, 1850, Dickson County, d. June 29, 1881. Married August 19, 1883, Philah Burgie, b. Dickson Co.

Children:

1. Joseph B., b. June 14, 1873
2. Minnie M., b. April 15, 1877
3. Andrew M., b. Jan. 29, 1879
4. Wylie F., b. Feb. 6, 1886

EDWARD W. RIDINGS--b. Jan. 4, 1867, White Oak Creek, Humphreys County. (Son of Dr. George D. Ridings, b. Bolivar, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1832, d. Sept. 5, 1884.) Studying medicine in 1886.

DR. GEORGE D. RIDINGS--b. Sept. 4, 1832, Bolivar, Tenn. d. Sept. 5, 1884. (Son of George Ridings, b. N. C., moved to Humphreys County in 1838, d. Jan. 18, 1860; and Elizabeth Turner, b. N. C., d. August 19, 1878.) In 1861 enlisted in Company A 11 Tennessee Regiment, served four years. Graduated from medical department of the University of Nashville in 1870. Married Sarena S. Balthrop, b. Sept. 11, 1846, Dickson County. Children: Edward W. Ridings, see above.

HEREL V. ROGERS--b. April 12, 1823, Carroll County, Tenn. (Son of Pleasant Rogers and Sarah Spicer. Father died 1845; mother died about 1828 or 1829.) Married about 1852 to Margaret E. Wells, d. 1872, mother of four children. He married June 1881 Emma N. Pybess, mother of two children. Children:

By first marriage

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Blount | 3. Hugh |
| 2. Emma | 4. Spicer |

By second marriage:

1. Lucille
2. Pybase
3. Paulina

JESSE E. ROGERS--b. 1815, Humphreys County. (Son of William Rogers and Cynthia Jones. Father died 1821, mother died 1860.) Married Rebecca Luten on May 19, 1842, mother of eight children, d. June 29, 1872. Married April 3, 1881, Mary Summers, mother of one child in 1886. Children:

By first marriage:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Hester A., m. Jake Beasley | 5. George M. |
| 2. William F. b. 1852 | 6. S. Allen |
| 3. Isaac N. | 7. died young |
| 4. James J. | 8. died young |

Child by second marriage: 1. Lena J.

DAVID C. RUDOLPH--b. March 23, 1824, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Elijah Rudolph, b. Feb. 16, 1794, d. Nov. 10, 1870, married 1814 Susan Stewart, d. 1876.) In 1854 established general blacksmithing and woodworking business at Waverly. He married 1849 Mary E. McCracken, born Tennessee. Children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Margaret, m. D. C. Carnell | 3. David C., b. 1862, m. Cecil Hopkins |
| 2. Joseph C., b. 1857, m. Minnie Beatrice Hooper | 4. child, d. before 1886. |

DAVID C. RUDOLPH, JR.--b. Feb. 9, 1862, Waverly, Tenn., d. Sept. 4, 1894. (Son of above David C. Rudolph and Mary E. McCracken.) Buried Wyly Cemetery. He married Feb. 14, 1893, Nora Cecil Hopkins, b. Jan. 11, 1871, d. May 14, 1917. No children. He was druggist of Waverly, first entering business for himself in 1879.

FRANCIS M. RUSHTON--b. May 17, 1857, Perry County, Tenn. (Son of John G. Rushton and Mary E. Dates, natives of Hickman County.). On April 9, 1883, came to this county and in 1884 established a general mercantile business. In 1886 was living in District 13. Married Dec. 24, 1876, Martha E. Duffer. Children: 1. Mary I.; 2. Thomas W.; 3. Emma N.

ROBERT W. SANDERS--b. May 1, 1840, Humphreys County. (Son of James Sanders and Elizabeth Easley, natives of Tennessee. James Sanders was an early settler of this county and d. 1856. Elizabeth Easley Sanders still living in 1886 at 70 years and living with a son D. S. Sanders.) In 1861 Robert Sanders enlisted in Company A, 11th Tennessee Regiment, serving as private. Married 1865 Eliza J. Peeler, born in Humphreys County. In 1886 he had served as magistrate for nine years for District 9. Children: 1. Martha A.; 2. Alice A.; 3. Ida E.

ROBERT A. SCHOLES--b. Jan. 19, 1827, Humphreys County. (Son of Allen Scholes, born N. C. 1812, d. 1867, and Mary Browning.) Married 1851 Amanda Summers, b. Aug. 5, 1834, Davidson County, d. Feb. 18, 1883.) Children:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Clarence O., b. 1853 | 7. Lucy, b. 1864 |
| 2. Christopher C., b. 1855 | 8. Robert L., b. 1867 |
| 3. Raymond, b. 1856 | 9. Dassa A., twin, d. before 1886 |
| 4. Charles E., b. 1858 | 10. Dassey T., twin, b. 1869, d. by 1886 |
| 5. Samuel H., b. 1860 | 11. Maurice, b. 1872 |
| 6. Nathaniel F., b. 1862 | 12. Rosa E., b. 1874 |

AMMON D. SEARS--b. July 8, 1857, Williamson County, Tenn. (Son of William R. Sears, b. N. C., came Williamson County 1855, later moved to Davidson County, d. Feb. 19, 1873, and Caroline Woodward, b. Virginia, d. 1880.) In 1886 member of board of aldermen of Waverly and a stove and tinware dealer. Married 1878 Mary E. Lockhart, native of Stewart County. In 1886 had one child: 1. Clatie E.

ROBERT T. SHANNON--b. May 5, 1860, Perry County, Tenn. (Son of Joseph J. Shannon, b. Humphreys County, and Nancy Young, b. Perry County.) Educated at Cloverdale Academy in Dickson County, studied law at Cumberland University, graduated 1884, first practiced law in Perry County, then Humphreys County.

WILLIAM SHARP--b. July 19, 1827, Swan Creek, Hickman County, Tenn. (Son of Samuel Sharp and Millie Hayfield, natives of Kentucky.) Married Feb. 10, 1848, Catherine Depriest. In 1874 came to Humphreys County. Children:

1. Nancy T., b. Jan. 28, 1850
2. Newton L., b. March 20, 1856
3. Martha A., b. Feb. 24, 1858
4. George W., b. March 24, 1860

DR. JOHN E. SHIPP--b. March 23, 1825, Hickman County, Tenn. (Son of William Shipp, b. Pendleton Court House, N. C., located at Shipp's Bend, Hickman County, d. 1871, and Bethenia Griner, d. 1876.) Educated at Centerville Male Academy, graduated from Louisville Medical College 1847. Married Jan. 13, 1850, Minerva J. Fowler, d. Feb. 28, 1857, mother of two children. Married second wife Mrs. Sarah E. Riddle (mother of one child by her first marriage--James H. Riddle), mother of six children by marriage to Dr. Shipp. Children:

By first marriage:

1. William S.
2. Terrie A., m. Gustavus H. Miller

By second marriage:

1. Sarah J., died at 95 years of age.
2. Joseph Robert
3. John E., died before 1886
4. Leonard Lee married Dec. 31, 1902 Amy Gertrude Foster, d. March 25, 1959
5. Martha L.
6. Minnie S.

WILLIAM A. SHORT--b. 1832, Williamson County, Tenn. (Son of William Short and Judith Atkinson, both born in Virginia. Father died 1879. Mother still living in 1886.) Married 1857 Mary J. Hobbs, d. 1868, mother of two children. Married 1877 Sallie E. Harris. Served 1862 to 1865 in Company F, 10 Tennessee Cavalry. Children by first marriage: 1. Eugenie G., m. Thomas McAdoo. 2. child died before 1886.

ALEX D. SIMPSON--b. April 28, 1847, Gibson County, Indiana. (Son of Samuel Simpson born April 9, 1808, Wilson County, Tenn., d. Feb. 14, 1877; and Evalina Colwell, b. April 24, 1818, Shelbyville, Tenn.) Moved 1855 to Dickson County, then to this county, where he was in 1886 a manufacturer and dealer in lumber.

DR. WILLIAM M. SLAYDEN--b. April 11, 1834, Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of Hartwell Slayden, reared in Maury County, moved to Dickson County, d. 1850; and Jane May, born in Tennessee and living in 1886 in Dickson.) Studied medicine with Dr. W. H. Daniel, graduated 1858 from Nashville Medical College, practiced in Humphreys County since 1858. In 1861 enlisted in Company C, 11th Tennessee Regiment as private and promoted 1862 to first lieutenant, in 1864 assistant surgeon of 11th Tennessee. In 1867 married Amanda Fitzellen White, daughter of Whidbea White. Children:

1. James H.
2. Mary
3. William W.
4. John Alvin, d. Dec. 12, 1962 at 87 yrs., m. Violetta Weems
5. Lucian W., m. Martha Eve Jones, d. Aug. 27, 1957

WALTER N. SLOAN--b. Jan. 1, 1863. (Son of James L. Sloan, b. Nashville, Tennessee, and Sarah W. Corbitt, b. Nashville.) Educated at Linden Academy in Perry County and McTyre Institute of McKenzie, Tenn. In August 1883 came to Waverly and established Times-Journal of which he was editor and owner in 1886. Married February 3, 1884, Sarah Bear of Dickson County, who was born in Ohio. One child in 1886: Jessie H.

NEWTON C. STANFIELD--b. March 8, 1854, Hickman County, Tenn. (Son of McC. Stanfield, b. 1823 in N. C., came to Williamson County; and Mary D. King, born in N. C.) First settled on Buffalo River in Humphreys County; 1870 settled on Big Richland Creek in District 15. Married June 13, 1875, Sarah J. Norman. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Edgar L., b. Nov. 22, 1877 | 3. Buford C., b. June 30, 1882 |
| 2. Mary E., b. Feb. 25, 1880 | 4. William T., b. Jan. 7, 1885 |

JESSE V. STRIBLING--b. April 8, 1838, Kentucky. (One of seven children of Pleasant Stribling and Zerelda Dehoney, natives of Indiana and Kentucky. He died Aug. 1885, she d. March 3, 1883.) Was magistrate for six years of District 3. Married on November 25, 1863, Mary S. Yarbrough. Children:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Willie M. | 5. Mattie L. |
| 2. Luttie L. | 6. Sallie A. |
| 3. Lydia Z. | 7. Pleasant S., deceased in 1886 |
| 4. John M. | |

JOHN THOMPSON SULLIVAN--b. Sept. 8, 1833. (Son of John Lindsey Sullivan, born in Pennsylvania in 1795. He was a mechanic and built first cupola in Nashville; he was an iron moulder, went to Cumberland Furnace in Dickson County where he married Arrena Thompson, b. Franklin County, Virginia, in 1811. Her name is also spelled Aarena.) Operated tanyard on Turkey Creek. Married Mary Jane Hooper, daughter of Nimrod Chauncey Hooper of this county, in 1866. He died Nov. 3, 1896. She died Dec. 7, 1898. Children:

1. Dr. Claude Chauncey, b. Feb. 14, 1867, d. June 22, 1930, Nashville, Tennessee.
2. John Elmer, b. Jan. 18, 1869, d. June 29, 1929, m. Ada Latitia Foster
3. Harriette Eula, b. Feb. 23, 1871, d. April 7, 1918, m. Isaac Lawson Spence
4. Leslie Alexander, b. Nov. 22, 1877, d. March 24, 1959 in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN--b. Oct. 6, 1849, Humphreys County. (Son of John Lindsey Sullivan and Arrena Thompson.) In 1886 leading merchant of Oakville. At the age of twenty-one he began clerking in dry goods store in Waverly; later employed in Fowlkes dry goods store in Oakville; in 1885 entered business for himself. He was married Sallie Hooper in 1871.

JAMES F. SUMMERS--b. July 20, 1818, N. C. (Eldest son of Green B. Summers, who located early on White Oak Creek, d. Jan. 14, 1846, and Rebecca F. Wilson, b. N.C. 1793, d. Aug. 25, 1835.) Elected first lieutenant when quite young to assist in Indian wars in Florida. Married November 17, 1823, Tennessee P. Outlaw. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Margaret C. | 8. Charley P. |
| 2. William A., died before 1886 | 9. Emily J. |
| 3. Harriet A. | 10. Missouri T. |
| 4. James H. | 11. Tennessee P. |
| 5. Rebecca J., died before 1886 | 12. Martha C. |
| 6. Sarah W. | 13. Minnie L. |
| 7. Mary W., died before 1886 | |

BEN W. SWIFT--b. July 29, 1818. (Son of Absalom Swift, d. 1878, and Mary Yates, died 1861. Absalom Swift was a shoe-maker by trade.) Married Sept. 16, 1847, to Olive Sink, mother of nine children, five living in 1886, d. Sept. 16, 1879; he married Nov. 22, 1881, Mrs. E. L. Carlton, mother of four children, two living in 1886. Children:

By first marriage:

1. Thomas D.
2. Parmelia, m. Charles Bothorff
3. Fannie F.
4. Charles B.
5. Virginia L., m. W. A. Hopkins

By second marriage:

1. Samuel T.
2. William M.

THOMAS D. SWIFT--b. March 14, 1855, Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of Benjamin W. Swift born in Montgomery County, Tenn., July 29, 1818, engaged in mercantile business on White Oak Creek until 1861, and Olive C. Sinks.) Married Feb. 5, 1878 Victoria A. Edwards. Children:

Children of Thomas D. Swift:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nina E., b. Jan. 18, 1879 | 4. William W. b. Sept. 16, 1885 |
| 2. Alvin L., b. Jan. 28, 1880, d. Sept. 28, 1884 | 5. Arthur |
| 3. Mamie H., b. April 7, 1883 | |

GEORGE T. TALLY--b. March 13, 1850, Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of William Tally, b. Georgia 1810, came 1816 Bedford County, Tenn., d. July 28, 1871, and Lucy Birmingham b. 1822 Marshall County, Tenn., and died Jan. 26, 1878.) Married August 2, 1872, Mellie E. Bolton, b. Humphreys County on Feb. 6, 1847. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. John H. | 4. Claud E. |
| 2. Albert L. | 5. Milt R. |
| 3. Charles L. | |

DORSEY B. THOMAS--b. 1823, Tennessee. (Son of William Thomas, b. Virginia, d. 1841, and Eliza Bars, b. Virginia, d. 1858.) In 1886 was representing Humphreys County in State Senate. Married 1863 Lucy Robinson, mother of seven children, six of whom were living in 1886. He died June 5, 1897. She died Feb. 10, 1905. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Robinson | 4. John R. |
| 2. Mary A. married J. L. Nelson | 5. Atha |
| 3. Dorsey B. | 6. Edward W. |

HOWELL THOMAS, JR.--b. Dec. 15, 1844, South Wales. (Third of five children of Howell Thomas, Sr., b. 1816, and Ann King, b. 1816. He was member of the Independent Party of Wales.) Became blacksmith at age of fifteen. In 1865 emigrated to Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, moved to Moberly, Missouri, Little Rock, Arkansas, and in 1874 settled in McEwen where he practiced his trade. Married Feb. 14, 1875, Mrs. Mary McClain of Humphreys County.

ROBERT G. TOLAND--b. 1826, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Jonathan Toland, d. 1857, and Annie Brown, b. S. C., d. 1875.) Enlisted in Company F, 10 Tennessee Cavalry, served six months. Married March 1857 J. Taylor, mother of twelve children, ten of whom were living in 1886. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Victoria, m. Robert Bowen | 6. James M. |
| 2. Phoebe A. | 7. Amelia A. |
| 3. Louisa, m. John Tanklery | 8. Albert D. |
| 4. Wilmot | 9. Walter |
| 5. George D. | |

FELIX L. TOTTY--b. 1844, Hickman County, Tenn. (Son of William H. Totty, d. 1868, and Eliza Simmons, d. 1857.) Enlisted Company G, 10 Tennessee, served three years. Married 1872 to Narcissa Taylor. Children:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Annie L. | 4. Mary L. |
| 2. Emma G. | 5. Maggie F. |
| 3. Edie G. | |

THOMAS B. TRAYLOR--b. Oct. 30, 1841, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Hiram B. Traylor, b. Georgia, and Martha N. Adams, b. Virginia.) Studied under Robert G. Ingersoll, who taught in Waverly one year. Enlisted 1861 in Company A, 11 Tennessee Infantry, served one year, promoted to lieutenant. In 1862 he joined Forrest's cavalry, served as private with this group until end of war. Married 1868 Adda McNeill of Humphreys County. In 1876 elected magistrate of District 6, chairman of county court in that year, 1878 elected clerk of circuit court. In 1886 he was the father of five children--three sons, two daughters.

WILLIAM S. TRAYLOR--b. Sept. 1, 1848 (son of Hiram B. Traylor and Martha B. Adams); enlisted 1862 in Captain Alonzo Napier's company of independent scouts, afterwards 10th Tennessee Cavalry, served as private. Served as constable of District 7 for over three years; 1884 appointed deputy sheriff. Married 1867 Lou C. Nelson of Humphreys County. Children: one son, one daughter.

HENRY HUNTER TRINKLE--b. July 25, 1819, Anderson County, Tenn. (Son of Henry Trinkle, b. 1782, Virginia, soldier in War of 1812, d. 1832; and Katherine Hornburger, b. 1784, Virginia, d. 1847.) Lived in Indiana; employed at Cumberland Iron Works, Stewart County, Tennessee for two years; married 1844 Tabitha Milam, who died Nov. 14, 1871, mother of two children; married March 3, 1874, Nannie Ellis. Children by first marriage: 1. William H., b. March 15, 1853; 2. died as infant.

MITCHELL TROTTER--b. 1814. (Son of Isham Trotter, b. Virginia, d. 1827, and Elizabeth Whitehead, b. Virginia, d. 1879.) Married 1833 Nancy McCauley, d. 1882; married 1883 to Mrs. Mary K. Duff, daughter of Kimbrough Jones. Children:

By first marriage:

1. Mary E., m. R. B. Loggins
2. James M.
3. died before 1886
4. died before 1886

BENJAMIN TROTTER--b. Nov. 13, 1836, Barton's Creek, Montgomery County, Tenn. (Son of Richard Trotter, b. Oct. 20, 1810, d. May 14, 1876; and Rebecca Moore, b. Oct. 26, 1812, d. May 3, 1882.) Enlisted in 1863 in 10th Tennessee Cavalry, fought at Thompson's Station, imprisoned for six weeks at Clarksville by 83 Illinois. Married Dec. 16, 1857, Nancy E. Bunnell. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Angie D., b. Dec. 24, 1858 | 5. Susan A., b. Oct. 25, 1871 |
| 2. James F., b. June 14, 1862 | 6. Zalu, b. Nov. 3, 1874, d. March 20, 1877 |
| 3. George E., b. Jan. 22, 1865 | 7. Martha E., b. Aug. 22, 1857 |
| 4. Charles W., b. Aug. 22, 1867 | |

ROBERT T. TURNER--b. May 4, 1821, Big Richland Creek, Humphreys County. (Son of William or Wiley Turner, b. 1796, N. C., d. 1860, and Mariah P. Thompson, b. 1801, d. 1872.) Married Oct. 28, 1847, Catherine H. Box, b. May 20, 1830, d. Feb. 10, 1865, mother of six children. Married Oct. 8, 1868, Ailey A. Edwards Cowan, born Jan. 21, 1835, d. April 16, 1874, mother of five children. Married July 13, 1879, Feriby A. Collier, b. June 27, 1842. Children:

By first marriage:

1. Willie A., b. Jan. 24, 1849, d. Feb. 28, 1849
2. Martha M., b. April 15, 1850, married 1867, Etheldred Boone of Houston County.
3. John H., b. Nov. 18, 1853
4. Robert M., b. Nov. 5, 1856, d. May 23, 1884
5. Susan M., b. May 21, 1859, married Jess Gwin
6. William A., b. Aug. 16, 1861

By second marriage:

1. Ford G., b. March 16, 1871, m. Docia Carter
 2. Mariah Floyd, b. March 16, 1871, m. Huce Hemby
- (three other children died unnamed in infancy.)

By third marriage:

1. Frances A., b. June 27, 1880
2. daughter born dead

JOHN THOMPSON TURNER--b. Dec. 14, 1824. (Son of Wiley or Willie Turner and Mariah Thompson) Enlisted in Company F, 10 Tennessee Cavalry, serving as private. Married Sept. 27, 1855, to Susan E. Box. Children:

1. Allen B., never married, deceased by 1886
2. Emma Mariah married William J. Wright
3. Susan L., married Cole C. Hobbs
4. John W., never married, deceased by 1886
5. Moses R., never married
6. Nancy J., married W. B. Richardson
7. Hugh J., died in infancy
8. Lonnie, died in infancy
9. Aubry, died in infancy
10. Lucien, died at age 16.
11. Henry Ruben, married 1. C. Mills, and 2. Anna West. No children

RICHARD D. TURNER--b. Sept. 19, 1806, Dickson County, Tenn. (Son of George Turner, b. Halifax, Virginia, d. 1862, Baptist minister, his father served in Revolutionary war; and Sarah Adams, b. Halifax County, Virginia.) Married 1824 Sallie Finch, native of Virginia, d. Aug. 25, 1860, mother of 14 children. Married Dec. 26, 1860 Mrs. William Tubb (Mary J. White), d. Aug. 14, 1878, mother of 3 children. He married third time on Feb. 3, 1879, Mrs. David Robertson (Mary M. Gillmore.) In 1886 Mr. Turner was in his eightieth year and had about 180 grandchildren, and about eighty great-grandchildren. Children by two marriages:

By first marriage:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Nancy, b. 1825 | 10. Isaac, b. 1839 |
| 2. Hannah, b. 1826 | 11. James R., b. 1841 |
| 3. Rithie, b. 1827 | 12. Martha S., b. 1842 |
| 4. Susan, b. 1829 | 13. William H. M., b. 1844 |
| 5. Elizabeth, b. 1830 | 14. Richard D., b. 1847 |
| 6. Caroline, b. 1832, d. in 1860's | |
| 7. Mary A., b. 1833 | |
| 8. Howard W., b. 1835 | |
| 9. George, b. 1837 | |

Note: Mary Jane White, daughter of Whidbea White.

By second marriage:

1. David, b. 1862
2. Elisha M., b. 1864
3. Francis M., b. 1867

HOWARD W. TURNER--b. Sept. 22, 1835 (Son of Richard D. Turner and Sarah Finch.) In 1861 enlisted in Captain Frank Maney's artillery; captured at fall of Ft. Donelson. Married Dec. 19, 1858, Elizabeth C. Norman, b. Dickson County, Tenn. on Sept. 1, 1842. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Richard D., b. Sept. 1, 1860 | 7. Maggie L., b. July 10, 1874 |
| 2. James H., b. Aug. 9, 1862 | 8. Maud B., b. Dec. 4, 1877 |
| 3. Mary J., b. Sept. 1, 1864 | 9. John E., b. April 12, 1880 |
| 4. Velaria V., b. June 3, 1867 | 10. Willie F., b. April 3, 1882 |
| 5. Samuel E., b. Nov. 28, 1869 | |
| 6. Finney W., b. Nov. 15, 1871 | |

WILLIAM F. USSERY--b. Aug. 15, 1821, Davidson County, Tenn. (One of 12 children of Masten Ussery, b. N. C., d. 1869; and Elizabeth Fowler.) Married 1841 Sarah A. Osborn, b. Jan. 16, 1824, Davidson County, Tenn., d. April 1, 1863, mother of five children. Married May 26, 1864, Nancy R. Faucett, b. Dec. 13, 1822, Davidson Co.

Children of William F. Ussery:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. William T., b. Jan. 14, 1843 | 4. Eliza J., b. Feb. 20, 1861 |
| 2. Mary E., b. Oct. 30, 1849 | 5. Martha A., b. Feb. 1, 1863 |
| 3. Elijah M., b. Jan. 14, 1857 | |

JOSEPH A. VADEN--b. Jan. 16, 1834, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Archibald M. Vaden, married Aug. 8, 1827 in Maury County, Tenn., to Eliza L. P. Long. He died November 1885. She died 1879 at age of 83 years.) In 1869 settled on his farm in Big Bottom, District 3. Married 1856 to Martha Shain, b. Tenn., d. 1867, mother of six children. Married Aug. 25, 1868, Martha Elizabeth Hassell, b. in Tennessee.

Children by first marriage:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. William H. | 4. Archie M. |
| 2. Eliza H. | 5. Margarette F. |
| 3. Thomas J. | 6. George |

Children by second marriage:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Mary E. | 5. John F. |
| 2. Emily | 6. Lillie M. |
| 3. David L. | |
| 4. Newton A., d. at 77 yrs in 1954, married Mary Annie Long | |

DAVID G. VANHOOK--b. Aug. 21, 1856, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Samuel Vanhook, b. Dickson County, Tenn., d. in 1865 at Rock Island army prison; and Nancy D. Primm, b. Williamson County, Tenn., d. 1880.) Married Dec. 28, 1877, to Lizzie Roberts. Children: 1. Lelia M. 2. Dorsey B.

GABRIEL M. WAGGONER--b. Feb. 10, 1832. (Son of Daniel Waggoner, b. S., C., d. 1839; and Catharine Massey, b. S. C., d. 1866.) Married 1853, Nancy Box, b. in Humphreys County. Children:

1. Allen W.
2. Susan
3. Martin Franklin, b. 1859, d. March 28, 1952
married Mattie Matthews, d. 1910
4. James
5. Minnie

GEORGE W. WAGGONER--b. Feb. 15, 1829. (Son of Martin A. Waggoner, b. March 2, 1805, d. Nov. 25, 1880; and Holland L. Massey, b. April 22, 1804, d. Oct. 19, 1871, both natives of S. C. They had two children.) Married Dec. 15, 1858, Laura E. Box, died Dec. 31, 1882. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Martin A. | 5. Henry M. |
| 2. John C. | 6. George W. |
| 3. George N., died before 1886 | 7. Putman G. |
| 4. Mason B. | |

ALLEN WALKER. M.D.--b. in Hickman County. (Son of Pleasant Walker, county court judge of Hickman County, d. 1870; and Linie Warren.) Graduated from Nashville Medical College and began practice in Humphreys County in 1860. d. June 6, 1885. Married April 26, 1866, Annie Addison, daughter of Thomas Addison and Mary Palmer, natives of South Carolina. Children:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. Allen | 4. Sine |
| 2. Annis | 5. Thomas |
| 3. James | |

JOHN C. WALLACE--b. June 8, 1840, Johnson County, Tenn. (Second son in family of nine of Reuben Wallace, b. N. C., about 1820, and Elizabeth Stuart, b. N. C.) In 1851 moved with parents to Ozark County, Missouri, 1854 returned to Dickson County, Tenn., 1859 moved to Hurricane Creek in Humphreys County. Enlisted 1862 in Co. C, Money's Battalion, served 6 months; 1872 elected constable; 1874 appointed deputy sheriff; married Nov. 11, 1859, Ann Johnson of Humphreys County. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. John M. | 6. Martha J. |
| 2. William R. | 7. Nancy C. |
| 3. Walter M. | 8. Mary E. |
| 4. Hugh T. | 9. Victoria |
| 5. Daniel R. | |

ZACHARIAH WARREN--b. Oct. 22, 1817, Tenn. (Son of Henry Warren, b. Virginia, early settler of Cannon County, Tenn., d. 1837; and Elizabeth Tassy, b. S.C., d. 1865.) First settled on White Oak Creek in this county; moved to Big Bottom in 1859. He married 1843 Mary Trovis, d. 1849, mother of five children, two of them deceased by 1836. Married 1850 Eliza Cleghorn, born in Humphreys County. Children:

By first marriage:

1. Milas T.
2. Andrew J.
3. Synthia E.
4. child died before 1886
5. child died before 1886

By second marriage:

1. Josephine
2. John
3. Ann
4. Laura D.
5. Zachariah
6. Norah
7. child died before 1886

RUFUS L. WARREN--b. Jan. 8, 1847. (Son of Egbert M. Warren, b. Nov. 20, 1820, a Methodist Minister; and Martha W. Parker.) Married Dec. 30, 1880, Jennie C. Davidson, died Oct. 24, 1881.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM IZMA WHITE--b. Jan. 29, 1832, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Whidbea White and Mary Carey Yates) Age 21 began merchandising in Waverly, remaining for eight years. 1861 enlisted in Company A, 10th Tennessee Infantry, served as second lieutenant, and in 1862 made captain of that company. Engaged in mercantile business after war at Waverly and Fowler's Landing. Married Oct. 27, 1867, Latitia Fowlkes. Children:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Eugene C. | 5. Myrtie A. |
| 2. Lillie M. | 6. John, died before 1886 |
| 3. Willie W. | 7. Carlisle, died before 1886 |
| 4. Mattie L. | 8. Tishia L., died in infancy. |

In 1922 Captain White filled out Moore Questionnaire on his activities before and during the Civil War.

JAMES KNOX FOLK WHITE--b. Jan. 2, 1847, Waverly, Tenn. d. 1898. Waverly merchant. (Son of Whidbea White and Mary Carey Yates.) Served in Confederate Army. In 1876 elected sheriff of county; March 1, 1886, formed partnership with Hugh L. Rogers in business. Married October 1873, Fannie Tubb, d. July 4, 1879, leaving three children. He made a second marriage. Children:

1. Nellie
2. Ed
3. Clarence

DR. HENRY W. WHITFIELD--b. July 3, 1830, Hickman County, Tenn. (Son of Thomas J. Whitfield, b. 1806, d. 1873, Perry County, Tenn. Thomas J. Whitfield was elected colonel of Davidson County militia and afterward elected brigadier general. Married Eliza Nolen.) Studied medicine at Memphis Medical College. Returned 1849 to this county to begin his practiced until 1856. Enrolled in Nashville Medical University and graduated March 1857. Began practice at Bakerville after graduation. He was married 1851 to Nancy C. Porch. Children in 1886:

1. Annie
2. John D.

JOHN D. WHITFIELD--b. Dec. 29, 1857, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Dr. Henry W. Whitfield and Nancy Porch.) Farmer of District 12. Married Dec. 18, 1878, to Mollie B. Fowlkes. Children in 1886:

1. Annie W.
2. Fannie M.
3. Belle C.

JOHN D. WILLHITE--b. 1855, White County, Tenn. (Son of William Willhite, b. Tenn; and Mary McGiboney, b. Tenn., d. 1880.) Served as magistrate for his district for four years. Married Cynthia Bell. Children: 1. Josie Bell. 2. died young

JOHN F. WRIGHT--b. Dec. 1, 1830, Robertson County, Tenn. (Son of William Wright, b. 1812, N.C., died about 70 years of age, married 1825 Nancy McKinney. They were parents of eight children, only two of whom living in 1886.) In 1886 was a merchant of McEwen; married March 7, 1850, Virginia A. Coleman, b. July 1, 1829, Amelia County, Virginia. They were parents of five sons and two daughters.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT--b. Jan. 14, 1859. (Son of John F. Wright and Virginia Coleman.) Began merchandising in 1879 in McEwen. Educated at Edgewood Academy in Dickson Co.

WILLIAM WYATT--b. Oct. 1, 1840, Houston County, Tenn. (He was son of William Carroll Wyatt and Harriet A. O'Guin, both natives of Tennessee.) Enlisted May 3, 1861, Company I, 11th Tennessee Regiment as private; promoted to second lieutenant; resigned due to ill health; enlisted in Company K, 10 Tennessee Cavalry; was captured while on recruiting service in Humphreys County and was prisoner of war for 11 months at Rock Island, Illinois. In 1868 he established first business at Bakerville and was in business here for 46 years. He served as postmaster for Bakerville for 40 years. He ran weekly newspaper Bakerville Review from 1896 to 1909. He served as magistrate for District 12 for six years. He was defeated in November 1884 for representative by J. J. McCauley. Married April 3, 1872, to Chasey J. Martin, d. May 11, 1873, leaving one child John, who died at sixteen years. He married Mary Izora Stanfield, born Sawdust, Maury County. Their children:

1. Florence
2. Frederick
3. Hugh W.
4. Mary A.
5. Chester A.
6. Robert
7. Helen married Gray Cavender. She postmistress at Bakerville in 1963.

FRANCIS REMINGTON WYATT--b. Nov. 5, 1853, near Dallas, Texas. (Son of William Carroll Wyatt and Harriett O'Guin.) He was candidate for sheriff in 1886. Moved later to Dyer County, Tenn. Married Maggie Whitfield. Children:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Eudora A. | 3. Thomas C. | 5. Frank |
| 2. Edward R. | 4. Otis | |

JAMES J. WYLY--b. 1824, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of Thomas K. Wyly and Hester McSwine. He died 1857. She died 1871.) Married 1847 Eliza J. McFarland. Children:

1. Thomas K., b. about 1848
2. Margaret E., b. about 1849, m. Robert H. Napier
3. Missa, b. about 1852, married J. M. Shelton
4. James J., b. about 1858
5. Christopher K.

There were four other children, died before 1886.

JOHN WYLY--b. Jan. 5, 1801 in Georgia. d. 1877, buried Wyly Cemetery. Brother of Thomas K. Wyly. Son of Harris Wyly and Artimissa Taylor. Merchant at Waverly and Reynoldsburg. Owned all the property that is now New Johnsonville, Tennessee. Married Sept. 6, 1832, Theodosia Russellb. July 2, 1815, Blount County, Tennessee, daughter of David Russell and Mary White, natives of Virginia. Children:

1. Mary W., b. 1843, m. 1865, Colonel Augustus R. Lankford. No children. She died about 1928. Estate settled May 8, 1928.
2. David E., died before 1886
3. Thomas S., died at 7 years
4. Harris K., b. 1844, d. 1885. Married Poca _____. Said to have been murdered by a band of hired assassins.
5. Theodosia Anne, b. about 1848, married James N. Nolan.

SAMUEL YARBROUGH--b. Jan. 20, 1823, Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn. (One of nine children of George Yarbrough, b. N. C., d. 1846, and Rhoda S. Suter, b. S.C., d. 1853.) Married April 1, 1847, Elizabeth J. Trotter, d. 1859, mother of five children, only two living in 1886. Married 1859; Amanda I. Foiner, b. in Humphreys County, d. 1872, mother of two children. Married 1873 Sarah A. Brigham, born in Humphreys County. Children:

Children by first marriage:

1. Mary S., b. about 1848 (also called Susan; married Jesse Vawter Stribling.)
2. Martha A., b. about 1851, m. Feb. 7, 1866, Robert P. Alexander

Children by second marriage:

1. James W., b. about 1861, died before 1886
2. Lenna I. or Lemira, b. about 1864

CAPTAIN ISAAC P. YOUNG--b. June 27, 1838, Humphreys County, Tenn. (Son of James D. Young and Antoinette Pavatt.) Enlisted 1861, Company I, 11 Tenn. Regiment, served as private; elected captain. Took part in battle of Stone's River, Chickamauga, and Atlanta. Located 1885 on Tumbling Creek. Married Dec. 24, 1865, America Edwards, daughter of Sarah White and John Edwards. Children:

1. John D.
2. James A.
3. Jesse G.
4. Isaac C.
5. Sallie Pearl, d. at 76 years in 1955, m. Dr. J. A. Surg, d. 1945.
6. William H., lived St. Louis in 1955
7. Lillie L., married H. M. May

CHAPTER XXXVI

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIES

The biographical sketches in this chapter were received too late to be included in the other chapters.

JOHN FRANCIS PORCH, JR.--born July 5, 1901, at Bakerville, Tennessee. He is the son of John Francis Porch, Sr., and Sallie Gould Scott, who moved to Waverly in 1907. He attended the Waverly city schools and Waverly High School. As a young boy he farmed at Bakerville during the summer vacation months, and also worked in the post office during the summer months, before and after school hours, and worked in grocery store for his father. He was employed by Tom C. Miller Grocery when he got out of school, and on October 1, 1920, went to work for the Citizens Bank as bookkeeper and janitor. At the present writing he has been with the bank about forty-three years, having served as Teller, Assistant Cashier, Cashier, Cashier and Vice-President, and President. He kept the job as janitor until he became President of the bank. He presently holds title as Humphreys County Key Banker. He is a member of the Church of Christ at Waverly, member of the Waverly Lodge No. 304, F&A.M., having served as Tyler, Junior and Senior Deacons, Junior and Senior Wardens, Secretary and Treasurer, and Worshipful Master. For many years he held a certificate of proficiency from the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Exchange Club of Waverly, serving as a member of the Board of Control, and Chairman of Big Brothers Committee. In 1963 he was selected as the Man of the Year by the Exchange Club.

He was a member of the Waverly City Board of Aldermen for two terms, being on the street and finance committees; served as secretary of the county wide commercial club; served as secretary of the Humphreys County Fair Association, presently serving as the treasurer of the Fair Association; past secretary of Group 6 of Tennessee Bankers Association; served as Humphreys County chairman for U. S. Treasury Bond sales and now holds the position as city chairman. He holds the U. S. Treasury War Finance Award for Patriotic Service, 1941-1945, and also holds twenty-year service award.

Mr. Porch was married June 10, 1925, to Augusta Hart Finch.

Mr. Porch has had a wide and varied career. For many years he sold fruits and vegetables in Waverly as the representative of the Owen Tankersley Company of Nashville. He was also instrumental, along with Dr. J. C. Armstrong, in securing the Nautilus Hospital for the county.

His staff at the bank includes: John Banks Link, vice-president; John D. Whitfield, cashier; Nathaniel Wheeler, assisant cashier; Catherine Pirtle, assistant cashier; Reuben Spann, assistant cashier; Dona Anderson, Josephine Shaver, Margaret Patrick, bookkeepers; and Louise Rochelle, proof-machine operator.

QUINTON M. SMITH--born about 1893 in Humphreys County, son of Edward Smith and Nancy Miller. (Nancy Miller was the daughter of William Miller and Betsy Rogers, daughter of Isam Rogers.) He retired in 1958 as president of Middle Tennessee State College at Murfreesboro. He was educated at the University of Tennessee and Peabody College. He studied law in a Chattanooga law office and was qualified to take the Tennessee bar examination. In 1918 he enlisted in the navy and was discharged with the rank of ensign. He married (1) in 1919 to Esmeralda Robinson; and (2) to Laura Simmons. He had an outstanding teaching career and in September 1938 became president of Middle Tennessee State College. Children:

1. Quinton M. Smith, Jr., (son by first marriage), who was a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Navy medical corps in 1958.
 2. Nancy Jean Smith, daughter by second marriage.
 3. Bill Smith, son by second marriage.
- (Nashville Banner, March 12, 1958.)

RUEDER PARKER--born in Lauderdale County, Alabama, the son of Oliver Parker, deceased, and Lou Parker, 79 years old in 1963. He had one brother and six sisters. He finished high school at Lexington, Alabama, at the age of fifteen. He was graduated from Florence State College and served in the U. S. Marine Corps during World War II. He entered law school at Cumberland University, following his discharge, and taught school at Castle Heights Military School while he attended the university. He entered law practice at Linden, Perry County. He was elected attorney general of the 9th circuit in 1950, and in 1957 was appointed attorney general of the 21st circuit, which included Humphreys, Houston, Dickson, Stewart, and Cheatham Counties. He married Eunice Newton of Lexington, Alabama. Their children:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Clay Parker | 4. Mary Parker |
| 2. Maymie Parker | 5. Eleanor Parker |
| 3. Martha Parker | 6. Margaret Parker |

(Information from Nashville Tennessean, May 3, 1958; Mrs. L. B. Hunt, Florence, Ala.)

DR. DORSEY THOMAS GOULD--died November 12, 1953, at the age of 82 years. He was the son of Foster Gould and Sally Binns. He was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1901, and served as house surgeon of the Nashville General Hospital for several years. He was also associated with an infirmary at Lawrenceburg. He enlisted in the army in 1918 and served as captain; he was one of thirty physicians chosen for special brain and plastic surgery training at Washington University in St. Louis. He practiced in Humphreys County for several years. He married Annie Parks. He was buried at Wyly Cemetery. (Nashville Tennessean, November 12, 1953.)

GEORGE GORDON GOULD--son of Dr. Putnam E. Gould and Hester Young. He was a resident of Denver and was on the board of directors of the Humphreys County Bank at Denver. He married Ella Montgomery of Hickman County. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Gordon, lived in Lafayette, Ind. | 5. Putnam, lived in St. Louis |
| 2. Fred, lived in Lafayette, Ind. | 6. Hester, lives in Lafayette, Indiana |
| 3. Jake, lived in Chicago | 7. Grigsby, died as a young boy. |
| 4. Montgomery, lived in St. Louis | |

DR. EDWARD YOUNG NAPIER--served Humphreys County as a physician for many years. He married Ella Nelson. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. La Niece, moved to California | 4. Edward Young, Jr., deceased. Dentist of Nashville. |
| 2. Ida Lou, moved to California | 5. William Wills, married Anne Hooper. Lives in Waverly. |
| 3. Elizabeth, m. Frey Draughon of Florida | |

CLAIBORNE WARD HODGES--served as sergeant in the 38th Field Artillery battalion during the Korean War. He captured 112 communists during this war, for which he was decorated. His grandfather in Waverly was V. V. Jackson. (Tennessean, June 15, 1951.)

CHARLES MCHENRY--further information about the mysterious teacher in Humphreys County was published in the Nashville Tennessean Magazine, no date, as follows:

L. J. Browning of Charlotte, Tennessee, commenting on the 60-year-old Hickman County mystery raised in the November 15 Magazine about the identity of Charles McHenry, writes that in January, 1885, when he enrolled as a pupil in Shiloh academy on Hurricane creek in Humphreys County, Charles McHenry was principal.

"He was the finest teacher I ever knew," says Browning. "He was a great historian and a master mathematician. I was informed by the citizens in that community that McHenry came whence nobody knew about the year 1883 or 84 and opened a school composed of young men and girls. About the last of April, 1885, he gave a two-weeks' vacation that he might attend the exhibition then in progress

in New Orleans. At the end of two weeks he failed to return. A few weeks later he returned with the excuse that he left Memphis on a boat and for safe-keeping he deposited his money in the boat's safe and that while at anchor the boat sank. The boat was finally raised, and he claimed his money and returned.

During his stay at Shiloh, he boarded with Billie Pullen, and I have been informed that he told Pullen he had a past history that he wanted to tell but that he never revealed his secret. Charles McHenry could have been the assassin of James A. Garfield.

JOHN P. COWEN--children:

1. Mamie Cowen married Dr. Milton C. Carnell
2. Ethel Cowen married Malcolm Russell Gray
3. William B. Cowen married Martha Luten
4. Harris Cowen married Jessie Webb, daughter of Black Webb
5. Essie married Purcell Cowardin

DORSEY COWEN--early merchant of Waverly. He married Margaret E. McCracken and they were the parents of ten children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John P. Cowen, eldest, born Nov. 14, 1857, married Sallie Harris. 2. Woolsey Cowen, associated with his brother in J. P. Cowen and Company. His children were: Oswald, Douglas, (married Edith Hooper), Marguerite, Landis, Woolsey D., and Virginia. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Jennie married Battle R. Thomas 4. Eva Cowen married (1) Salmon, and (2) Layman, both Presbyterian ministers. Lived in Evansville, Indiana. No children. <p>No information on other children.</p> |
|---|---|

JESSIE WEBB COWEN--daughter of Black Webb. She married Harris Cowen, son of John P. Cowen. Mrs. Cowen is an artist of ability who lives in Waverly in 1963.

WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER--born April 19, 1804, married Sara C. Nunnally, b. Feb. 8, 1809. He was a resident of Hickman County but many of his descendants have lived in Humphreys County and have played an important part in the county's history. Children:

1. Lilbourne W. Foster, b. Dec. 28, 1824, d. July 14, 1855, married Laura Hall b. Oct. 26, 1834, d. March 28, 1876. Among their children was William Thomas Foster (b. Jan. 23, 1854) who married his cousin Laura Josephine Foster. Lilbourne W. Foster lived in Gray's Bend community of Hickman County. His grandson Owen Foster (died June 1951 in California) served as caretaker for famous Pinewood for a time, later married the mother of Phil Harris of radio fame.
2. Marion Lafayette Foster, born Sept. 4, 1826, died Jan. 1, 1887, married Martha Lamira Gray, b. Oct. 26, 1834, d. March 28, 1876. They were the parents of:
 1. Laura Josephine Foster, b. March 31, 1858, d. Jan. 1, 1896, married cousin William Thomas Foster, b. Jan. 23, 1854. They were the parents of:
 1. Mary Alice Foster, b. March 15, 1864, d. March 4, 1943, married Dr. Thomas Woodson Cash, b. Oct. 1, 1845, d. April 2, 1912. They were the parents of Annie Laura Cash Whitson of Dickson, Tennessee.
 3. Martha Louisa B. Foster, b. Jan. 22, 1830, married Marquis L. Fowlkes.
 4. Mary E. W. Foster, b. Nov. 2, 1831, married Robert M. Whitson. Children:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samuel Whitson 2. Sara Whitson 3. Marshall Whitson 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. William Whitson 5. Argyle Whitson
---	---
 5. Lavisa Josephine Foster, b. Oct. 16, 1833, married (1) John Easley, d. July 23, 1853; (2) Benjamin Scott. She had daughter Johnny E. Easley.

6. William Benjamin Foster, b. April 30, 1836, married Cora Nelson. Believed to have married in Humphreys County.
7. Marshall Dodson Foster, b. Dec. 2, 1838, married Malissa Brown. Moved to this county and settled.
8. Jackson Van Buren Foster, b. Jan. 25, 1841, d. March 10, 1852.
9. Louida (or Louridee) Foster, b. Feb. 5, 1846, d. Jan. 30, 1853.

THOMSON FOWLKES--Revolutionary Soldier of Virginia. Many descendants in this county. He was born May 3, 1751, Lunenburg County, Virginia; died after 1791. He married Elizabeth Robinson, born 1752. He died in Lunenburg County. Children:

1. Gabriel Fowlkes, v. April 21, 1777, Virginia. He married March 27, 1806, to Jincy Hyde. He died Hickman County, Dec. 18, 1867. His wife was born July 11, 1770, in North Carolina, died Oct. 23, 1855, Hickman County. Children included:
 1. Richard Whitman Fowlkes, b. April 11, 1824, Hickman County, died Bakerville March 20, 1872. He married as his second wife Caroline Land, b. Nov. 27, 1838, North Carolina. She died Greenfield, Tennessee, Nov. 12, 1904.
 2. Marquis Lafayette Fowlkes, b. March 11, 1826, d. April 13, 1889. Married (1) Martha Foster; (2) Victoria Martin.
 3. Gabriel Blount Fowlkes, b. March 17, 1814, d. Feb. 15, 1878. No further information.
 4. No further information on other children at this writing.
2. Nancy Fowlkes, born Oct. 18, 1775, married _____ Osborne.
3. Nathaniel Fowlkes, b. Oct. 22, 1778, married Ann Osborne Barnes on Oct. 26, 1801. He married (2) _____ Wynne.
4. Thompson Fowlkes, b. June 6, 1780, married (1) Elizabeth Phillips, Feb. 24, 1804; (2) Priscilla Hyde on Nov. 15, 1806, sister of Gabriel Fowlkes's wife Jincy.
5. Sarah, b. March 8, 1782, married George Malone.
6. John G. Fowlkes, b. Jan. 5, 1784, married Jean Wood Dec. 26, 1805.
7. Henry, b. Jan. 3, 1786, died young.
8. Joseph Fowlkes, b. Dec. 25, 1787
9. Elizabeth Fowlkes, b. April 7, 1790
10. Nathan Fowlkes, b. Feb. 25, 1792, died in Tennessee.

Thompson Fowlkes served as private of Virginia during Revolutionary War. Other sources state that he served as an officer in battles of Yorktown and Cowpens. (Information from DAR Papers No. 462127, and Tennessee DAR Roster.)

THE REVEREND BEN T. BAGGETT--has served as minister of historic Ebenezer Church for seven years. He was named Rural Minister of the Year by the Progressive Farmer magazine and Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. He was cited by the magazine for holding together and building the church during economic hardships caused by changing agricultural trends. He was credited, in his citation, for helping organize the New Johnsonville Methodist Church. (News-Democrat, July 10, 1963.)

CARL WALLACE--serves as business manager of the News-Democrat and is company commander of Company D, 230 Engineers, National Guard. The News-Democrat continues to be a prize-winning newspaper as it again received the UT-TFA Press Award in 1963. He is married and Mrs. Wallace serves as the secretary for the Humphreys County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

ELLIS WEBB--serves as county court clerk of Humphreys County and was recently elected as the Commander of the American Legion Post 34. Officers who will serve with him during his tenure are: Van Slayden, vice commander; Larry D. Ayres, second vice-commander; Alfred Thomas Hughey, third vice-commander; R. P. White, post service officer; and Almond Knight, adjutant, who was re-elected for the tenth year. (Information from June 1963, News-Democrat.)

FOOTNOTES

CHAPTER I

¹Soil Survey of Humphreys County, Tennessee, United States Department of Agriculture, Series: 1936, No. 26, Issued December 1946, p. 4. (The area was 450 square miles in 1902, according to information in Waverly Sentinel.)

²Soil Survey, p. 2.

³Goodspeed Publishing Company, History of Tennessee...with an Historical Sketch of Humphreys...(and other) counties (Nashville, 1886), p. 868.

⁴Soil Survey, p. 2

⁵Robert Ewing Corlew, A History of Dickson County, Tennessee, (Nashville, 1956), p. 16.

⁶Ibid., p. 16.

⁷Goodspeed, 901.

⁸Goodspeed, 874.

⁹Ibid., 874.

¹⁰Ibid., 875.

¹¹Tennessee Historical Markers, (Nashville, 1958). 168; John Trotwood Moore, Tennessee, The Volunteer State, 1769-1923, (Nashville, 1923), II, 152.

¹²Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928; Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

¹³Humphreys County Taxables for 1812, State Archives.

¹⁴Humphreys County Deed Book A

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Tennessee Historical Magazine, VIII, (1924-1925), pp. 77-78.

¹⁷W. Jerome D. Spence and David L. Spence, History of Hickman County, Tenn., (Nashville, 1900).

¹⁸Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

¹⁹Goodspeed, 869.

²⁰Ibid., 869.

²¹Ibid., 976.

CHAPTER II

¹Will T. Hale and Dixon L. Merritt, A History of Tennessee and Tennesseans, I, 11.

²Corlew, 12.

³Hale and Merritt, I, 8.

⁴Ibid., I, 8.

⁵Goodspeed, 55.

⁶Ibid., 871.

⁷Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928:

⁸Goodspeed, 870.

⁹Waverly News-Democrat, April 24, 1963.

¹⁰Hale and Merritt, I, 10.

¹¹James Malone, The Chickasaw Nation, (Louisville, Kentucky, 1922).

¹²Donald Davidson, The Tennessee, The Old River; Frontier to Secession, (New York, 1946), 41.

¹³S. C. Williams, Beginnings of West Tennessee: In the Land of the Chickasaws, 1541-1841 (Johnson City, Tennessee, 1930), 97.

¹⁴Corlew, 12.

¹⁵Goodspeed, 100.

¹⁶Soil Survey, 82, quoting S. C. Williams, Early Travels in the Tennessee Country, 1540-1800 (Johnson City, 1928).

¹⁷J. G. M. Ramsey, The Annals of Tennessee to the End of the Eighteenth Century, (Charleston, 1853).

¹⁸Nashville Tennessean, n.d.; Corlew, 11.

¹⁹Nashville Tennessean, n.d.

²⁰Ramsey, Annals.

²¹Ibid.

²²Notes on Chickasaws and early settlers compiled from: Malone, The Chickasaw Nation; Williams, West Tennessee; Davidson, The Tennessee; Thomas F. Mathews, General James Robertson, Father of Tennessee, (Nashville, 1934).

²³Goodspeed, 732. (Elsewhere the site of this massacre is given in the county of Robertson.)

²⁴Mathews, Robertson.

²⁵Goodspeed, 139.

²⁶Hale and Merritt, I, 123.

²⁷Ibid., 124.

²⁸Spence, Hickman.

²⁹Hale and Merritt, I, 124.

³⁰Spence, Hickman; Goodspeed, 140.

³¹Spence, Hickman.

³²Spence, Hickman; Goodspeed, 140.

³³Goodspeed, 140.

³⁴Spence, Hickman.

³⁵Ibid.

³⁶Humphreys County Deed Book A.

³⁷Spence, Hickman; Ramsey, Annals; Nashville Tennessean, May 5, 1963.

³⁸Nashville Tennessean, May 5, 1963.

³⁹Spence, Hickman; Ramsey, Annals.

⁴⁰Nashville Tennessean, May 5, 1963.

⁴¹Spence, Hickman; Ramsey, Annals.

⁴²Humphreys County Deed Book A, 253; Goodspeed, 869.

⁴³Deed Book A; Goodspeed, 869.

⁴⁴Goodspeed, 869.

⁴⁵Index to Revolutionary War Pension Applications and Bounty Land Warrant Files, A-S, National Archives, Microfilm, No. 312. Hereinafter cited merely as Index.

⁴⁶Deed Book A

CHAPTER III

⁴⁷Lists of North Carolina Land Grants in Tennessee, 1778-1791, microcopy No. 68, National Archives, hereinafter cited as Land Grants.

⁴⁸Ibid.

⁴⁹Goodspeed, 869

⁵⁰Ibid.

⁵¹Ibid.

⁵²Land Grants; Deed Book A.

⁵³Goodspeed, 869

⁵⁴Index.

⁵⁵Goodspeed, 869.

⁵⁶Index.

⁵⁷Deed Book A, 193.

⁵⁸Goodspeed, 869.

⁵⁹Land Grants.

⁶⁰Goodspeed, 869.

⁶¹Land Grants.

⁶²Index.

⁶³⁻⁶⁹Deed Book A.

⁷⁰Deed Book A.

⁷¹Index.

⁷²⁻⁸⁵Deed Book A.

⁸⁶Index.

⁸⁷⁻⁹⁷Deed Book A.

⁹⁸Land Grants.

⁹⁹Deed Book A.

¹⁰⁰Land Grants.

¹⁰¹Index.

¹⁰²Deed Book A, 194.

¹⁰³Land Grants. In question as to this being a military grant.

¹⁰⁴Land Grants. In question as to this being a military grant.

¹⁰⁵Land Grants. In question as to this being a military grant.

¹⁰⁶Index.

¹⁰⁷Land Grants. Military grant?

¹⁰⁸Land Grants. Military grant?

¹⁰⁹Land Grants.

¹¹⁰Goodspeed, 896.

¹¹¹Stewart County Deed Book.

¹¹²Land Grants.

¹¹³Land Grants. In question as to this being a military grant.

¹¹⁴Land Grants. In question as to this being a military grant.

¹¹⁵Land Grants. In question as to this being a military grant.

¹¹⁶Land Grants. In question as to this being a military grant.

¹¹⁷Tennessee Land Grants, Book F, 336.

¹¹⁸Deed Book A, 65.

¹¹⁹Deed Book A, 92.

¹²⁰Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 20, 1955.

¹²¹Goodspeed, 896.

¹²²Deed Book A.

¹Goodspeed, 869.

²Hale-Merritt, IV, 1097.

³Lucas Family Data.

⁴Goodspeed, 869.

⁵Goodspeed, 103.

⁶Deed Book A.

⁷Tennessee Historical Markers.

⁸Goodspeed, 103.

⁹Nashville Banner, Apr. 1, 1928; Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

¹⁰Goodspeed, 870, 871.

¹¹Ibid., 870.

¹²Ibid., 100.

¹³Goodspeed, 869; 1850 Census.

¹⁴Goodspeed, 870.

¹⁵Ibid., 870.

¹⁶Ibid., 869.

¹⁷Ibid., 870.

¹⁸Ibid., 870.

¹⁹Worth S. Ray, Tennessee Cousins, 1950.

²⁰Goodspeed, 869.

²¹Goodspeed, 872. Name will be found as Massing in many early records.

²²Deed Book A.

²³Goodspeed, 870. Sentinel, Apr. 17, 1902.

²⁴Goodspeed, 870.

²⁵Deed Book A.

²⁶Goodspeed, 871; Hale-Merritt, I, 798.

²⁷Goodspeed, 871.

²⁸Nina Leftwich, Two Hundred Years at Muscle Shoals, Being an Authentic History of Colbert County, 1700-1900, Tusculum, 1935

²⁹Goodspeed, 871.

³⁰Ibid., 871.

³¹Ibid., 870. Martin Hardin of this list is believed to be the same as Martin Hardin of Maury County. Drury Morgan, 640 acres, was also on this list; believed to be the same as the military land grant.

³²Goodspeed, 869.

³³Ibid., 869.

³⁴William Bruce Turner, Early History of The Turner Family, Nashville, 1960, 14.

³⁵McLeod Johnson, A History of Henry Co., Tennessee, 1958, 10.

³⁶⁻³⁹Deed Book A.

⁴⁰Goodspeed, 869.

⁴¹⁻⁵²Deed Book A.

⁵³Deed Book A, 54.

⁵⁴Deed Book A, 197.

⁵⁵Stewart County Tax List, 1808, State Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

⁵⁶Stewart County Tax List, 1809. William Brachen, William Brather, William Brasher, believed to be same man.

⁵⁷Stewart County Tax List, 1809. State Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

- ⁵⁸Stewart County Tax List, 1809.
⁵⁹Stewart County Tax List, 1808;
 Goodspeed, 893.

CHAPTER IV

- ¹Goodspeed, 870.
²Deed Book A; Banner, April 1, 1928.
 Also Acts of 1809, Chapter 20.
³Banner, April 1, 1928; Scrap Book of John F. Shannon, clipping about old Reynoldsburg by J. Ben Fuqua. Hereinafter this article cited as Fuqua.
⁴Hale-Merritt, 733; Spence, Hickman.
⁵Fuqua.
⁶Hale-Merritt, 733.
⁷Hale-Merritt, 733.
⁸Spence, Hickman.
⁹Fuqua.
¹⁰Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain, undated clipping from Commercial Appeal.
¹¹Goodspeed, 875.
¹²Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain, undated clipping from Commercial Appeal.
¹³Deed Book A.
¹⁴Deed Book A.
¹⁵Deed Book A.
¹⁶Deed Book A.
¹⁷Deed Book B.
¹⁸Tennessee Gazeteer, Easton Morris, published 1834.
¹⁹Nashville Tennessean, undated clipping of December 1961.
²⁰⁻²³Fuqua.
²⁴Nashville Tennessean, no date.
²⁵Fuqua.
²⁶Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain, undated clipping from Commercial Appeal, quoting James Phelan.
²⁷Fuqua.
²⁸Democrat-Sentinel, Aug. 30, 1934.
²⁹Fuqua.
³⁰Nashville Banner, March 17, 1958.
³¹Fuqua.
³²Nashville Banner, March 17, 1958.
³³Spence, Hickman; Fuqua. Date also given as 1833 and by Fuqua as 1835.
³⁴Fuqua.
³⁵Spence, Hickman.
³⁶Deed Book E, 110.
³⁷Democrat-Sentinel, Aug. 30, 1934.
³⁸Ibid.
³⁹⁻⁴⁰Fuqua.
⁴¹Fuqua.
⁴²Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain, undated 1961 Tennessean clipping. Location of this spring is also given as one-half mile from Reynoldsburg.
⁴³⁻⁴⁶Fuqua.
⁴⁷Nashville Banner, March 17, 1958.
⁴⁸Statement to writer made April 12, 1963, by Bela McCaleb of Waverly, Tenn.
⁴⁹Waverly Sentinel, Sept. 14, 1916.
⁵⁰Fuqua.
⁵¹Moore, II, 141.
⁵²Fuqua.
⁵³Goodspeed, 875.
⁵⁴Maud Craig Mathews, Lineage and Traditions of the Family of John Springs III, Foote & Davies Co., Atlanta, 1921.
⁵⁵Tennessee DAR Roster, 328.
⁵⁶Mathews, John Springs III.
⁵⁷DAR Roster, 328, 329.
⁵⁸Index; Deed Book A.
⁵⁹Deed Book A.
⁶⁰Deed Book A.
⁶¹Index.
⁶²Lincoln, N.C., Book E, 186-195; Humphreys County Deed Book D, 271-279.
⁶³Ibid.
⁶⁴Pension Roll, Senate Document, 1st Session, 23rd Congress.
⁶⁵Humphreys County Minute Book, 1840; Wills and Inventories, 1840.
⁶⁶1850 Census.
⁶⁷Goodspeed, 1287; Zella Armstrong, Some Tennessee Heroes of The Revolution, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1933.
⁶⁸Wyly Family Data; Goodspeed, 1287.
⁶⁹Goodspeed, 1337.
⁷⁰Goodspeed, 1237.
⁷¹Waverly-Johnsonville News, Apr. 25, 1952.
⁷²Fuqua.
⁷³Fuqua.
⁷⁴Fuqua.
⁷⁵Democrat-Sentinel, Aug. 30, 1934.
⁷⁶Justice of the Peace Records found in Manuscript Section of State Archives under Humphreys County. Hereinafter cited as J.P. Records.
⁷⁷Fuqua.
⁷⁸Fuqua.
⁷⁹Fuqua.
⁸⁰Waverly-Johnsonville News, Apr. 25, 1952.
⁸¹1850 Census.
⁸²Goodspeed, 1287. Death date is also found as being 1858.
⁸³Emma Inman Williams, Historic Madison, Jackson, Tenn., 1946, 468.
⁸⁴Williams, Madison, 485, quoting diary of John Rogers, 323.
⁸⁵Ibid., 27.
⁸⁶Ibid., 531; Williams, West Tennessee, 169.
⁸⁷Williams, Madison, 390.
⁸⁸Genealogical Helper, December 1961.
⁸⁹Fuqua.

CHAPTER V

CHAPTER VI

¹1832 Map of Tennessee, State Archives.

²Moore, I, 857-858.

³Ibid.

⁴Spence, Hickman. Some authorities persist that Waverly was so named as these novels were the favorite reading matter of Parry W. Humphreys.

⁵Goodspeed, 875; Goodspeed, also, on p. 804 says: At the time the commissioner selected Waverly for the new county seat, where the town now stands was an open field embracing forty acres, which was owned by Gowan Childers and Christopher Waggoner, the former owning the northeast ten acres and the latter the balance. In the summer of 1836 the above gentlemen donated the entire forty-acre tract without reserve to the county, and in the following fall the town was surveyed and laid out in town lots by Isaac Little, a surveyor. Some time during December of the same year the lots were sold to the highest bidder, all being thus disposed of except one, which was donated or deeded to Gowan Childers, on which to erect a residence. (David Childers is generally accepted as the man who gave the land for the city of Waverly. Gowan Childers was his son.)

⁶Goodspeed, 875; Tennessee Blue Book.

⁷Goodspeed, 876; Banner, Apr. 1, 1928.

⁸Goodspeed, 876.

⁹Goodspeed, 884.

¹⁰Goodspeed, 884.

¹¹Goodspeed, 884.

¹²Goodspeed, 884.

¹³Goodspeed, 885.

¹⁴Goodspeed, 885.

¹⁵Waverly-Johnsonville News, May 7, 1954

¹⁶Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

¹⁷Goodspeed, 877. Nashville Banner of April 1, 1928, states constructed 1877 at cost of \$11,000.

¹⁸Goodspeed, 877; or Panley.

¹⁹Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

²⁰Ibid.

²¹Waverly-Johnsonville News, July 5, 1952.

²²Goodspeed, 876, 877.

²³Mildred Sullivan Gambill, With Pen In Hand-Humphreys County, Tennessee, 1954, (unpublished), hereinafter cited Gambill; undated News-Democrat article written by Joe Fowlkes, Jr., Waverly, Tennessee.

²⁴Undated News-Democrat article by Joe Fowlkes, Jr., Waverly, Tennessee.

¹Gambill, 1.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., 2; Wills and Inventories of Humphreys County, 1838-1844, Part 2, WPA Copy, State Library, 630.

⁴Corlew, 157.

⁵Gambill, 2.

⁶Inscription from monument in McEwen. His birthdate was not known.

⁷Gambill, 2.

⁸Gambill, 2.

⁹Gambill, 3.

¹⁰Gambill, 4.

¹¹Gambill, 4; 1860 Census.

¹²Gambill, 4.

¹³Gambill, 4. Goodspeed states that the land was originally owned by John Welch.

¹⁴Gambill, 5.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Goodspeed, 889.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Gambill, 2.

²¹Goodspeed, 889.

²²Gambill, 5.

²³Goodspeed, 889.

²⁴Goodspeed, 889.

²⁵Goodspeed, 1217.

²⁶Goodspeed, 889.

²⁷Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

²⁸Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902;

Hale-Merritt, IV, 1075.

²⁹Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

³⁰Hale-Merritt, IV, 1075.

³¹Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

³²Ibid.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Gambill, 5.

³⁶Gambill, 6.

³⁷³⁸Ibid.

⁴¹⁴³Gambill, 7.

⁴⁴Democrat-Sentinel, March 29, 1934.

⁴⁵Gambill, 7.

⁴⁶News-Democrat, May 8, 1963.

⁴⁷News-Democrat, Sept. 5, 1958.

⁴⁸News-Democrat, March 27, 1963.

⁴⁹Soil Survey, 6.

⁵⁰News-Democrat, May 1, 1963.

⁵¹Gambill, 35.

⁵²Gambill, 35.

⁵³Williams, Madison, 310.

⁵⁴Gambill, 3.

⁵⁵Williams, Madison, 309.

⁵⁶Gambill, 3. Waverly Sentinel, Apr. 17, 1902 states founded 1850's by Orengo.

⁵⁷Gambill, 35.

⁵⁸Gambill, 35.

⁵⁹Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902, gives his birthplace as Italy. 1860 Census gives his birthplace as Ireland.

⁶⁰Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

⁶¹Ibid., and Gambill, 35.

Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

⁶³Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902, quoting The Bible.

⁶⁴Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

⁶⁵Ibid.

⁶⁶Gambill, 35.

CHAPTER VII

¹Nashville Banner, Mar. 19, 1958.

²John Watson Morton, The Artillery of Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry, 1909.

³Banner, March 19, 1958; Goodspeed, 888.

⁴Goodspeed, 888; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion, U.S. Printing Office.

⁵Goodspeed, 888.

⁶Goodspeed, 888; Banner, Mar. 19, 1958.

⁷Robert Selph Henry, the Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, 369.

⁸Official Records, XXIII, No. 126.

⁹Ibid., No. 13, No. 78.

¹⁰Johnson, Henry County.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Fuqua.

¹³Nashville Banner, March 19, 1958.

¹⁴Goodspeed, 888.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Nashville Banner, March 19, 1958; Scrap Book of John F. Shannon.

¹⁷Nashville Banner, March 19, 1958.

¹⁸March 19, 1958, Banner.

¹⁹Goodspeed, 888.

²⁰Undated article by Robert G. Wyatt on Johnsonville.

²¹Soil Survey, 7.

²²Nashville Tennessean, Aug. 12, 1954.

²³Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain, undated clipping.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Undated article by Robert G. Wyatt on Johnsonville.

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Nashville Banner, Feb. 9, 1957.

²⁹Undated Wyatt article.

³⁰1890 Census of Union Veterans.

³¹⁻³⁵Undated Wyatt article.

³⁶Nashville Banner, March 21, 1958.

³⁷Humphreys County Democrat-Waverly Sentinel, April 22, 1920.

³⁸Undated Wyatt article.

³⁹⁻⁴²Nashville Banner, March 21, 1958.

⁴³This hill is also called Fort Hill and not to be confused with Fort Hill of Waverly.

⁴⁴Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 20, 1955.

⁴⁵Goodspeed, 1287.

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷Waverly-Johnsonville News, Apr. 25, 1952.

⁴⁸Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 20, 1955.

⁴⁹Waverly-Johnsonville News, April 25, 1952.

⁵⁰⁻⁵⁵Ibid.

⁵⁶Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 20, 1955.

⁵⁷Waverly-Johnsonville News, Apr. 25, 1952.

⁵⁸Ibid.

⁵⁹Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 20, 1955.

⁶⁰Nashville Banner, March 21, 1958.

⁶¹Nashville Tennessean, Apr. 29, 1962

⁶²Ibid.

⁶³Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 20, 1955; and April 29, 1962.

⁶⁴Dickson County Herald, Apr. 18, 1963.

⁶⁵Nashville Tennessean, Apr. 29, 1962.

⁶⁶Ibid.

⁶⁷Ibid.

⁶⁸News-Democrat, April 3, 1963.

⁶⁹Family sources state that the original and correct spelling is Waddill, but modern usage has developed the spelling into Waddell, which has been used throughout, with the exception of this mention. Names of present day families in each community were found from a survey made of mail boxes, telephone numbers, and perusal of personals in News-Democrat for six months in 1963. Hereinafter this will be cited 1963 Survey.

CHAPTER VIII

¹Goodspeed, 890. Present population of Bakerville from survey made in 1963 by Robert G. Wyatt of Bakerville.

²Goodspeed, 890.

³Bakerville Article by Robert G. Wyatt, undated.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Cullen T. Carter, History of Methodist Churches and Institutions In Middle Tennessee, 1787-1956; 1956.

⁶Goodspeed, 890.

⁷Goodspeed, 890; and Wyatt article on Bakerville, hereinafter cited Wyatt Article.

⁸Wyatt Article.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Goodspeed, 890.

¹¹Wyatt Article.

¹²Goodspeed, 890.

¹³Wyatt Article; Nashville Banner, Dec. 26, 1952.

¹⁴Wyatt Article.

¹⁵Undated Echoes from Cherry Bottom,
February 5, _____.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹News-Democrat, April 17, 1963.

²⁰⁻²³Undated Echoes from Cherry
Bottom Article, Feb. 5, _____.

²⁴Democrat-Sentinel, April 22, 1920.

²⁵1963 Survey.

²⁶Wyatt Article; Nashville Banner,
Dec. 26, 1952.

²⁷1963 Survey.

²⁸Goodspeed states 18,000 acres.

²⁹Goodspeed, 874.

³⁰Banner, March 20, 1958.

³¹Ibid.

³²Democrat-Sentinel, April 22, 1920.

³³Nashville Banner, March 20, 1958.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

³⁶Confederate pension records in State
Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

³⁷Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

³⁸Democrat-Sentinel, April 22, 1920.

³⁹1963 Survey.

⁴⁰Goodspeed, 890.

⁴¹Article on Buffalo in Gambill manu-
script, Only Owens was grandfather of
Jim Frank Daniel of Waverly.

⁴²Ibid.

⁴³Ibid.; Democrat-Sentinel, August 23,
1934.

⁴⁴Article on Buffalo in Gambill book.

⁴⁵Ibid.

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷Carter, History of Methodist, etc.

⁴⁸Article on Buffalo.

⁴⁹Ibid.

⁵⁰Ibid.

⁵¹Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.

⁵²1926 Election Returns of Humphreys
County in writer's possession. Herein-
after cited 1926 Returns.

⁵³1963 Survey.

⁵⁴Goodspeed, 890.

⁵⁵Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

⁵⁶Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.

⁵⁷1926 Returns.

⁵⁸Undated (1963) Nashville Tennessean
article by Elmer Hinton.

⁵⁹1963 Survey.

⁶⁰News-Democrat, May 8, 1963.

⁶¹Goodspeed, 890; 1926 Returns.

⁶²Article on Cuba Landing by Robert G.
Wyatt in Gambill, With Pen In Hand. Cited
Wyatt, Cuba Landing, hereinafter.

⁶³Wyatt, Cuba Landing.

⁶⁴Undated Echoes from Cherry Bottom
Article by Robert G. Wyatt.

⁶⁵Wyatt, Cuba Landing.

⁶⁶Ibid.

⁶⁷Ibid.

⁶⁸Democrat-Sentinel, April 22, 1920.

⁶⁹1926 Returns.

⁷⁰Goodspeed, 890.

⁷¹State of V. A. Rushing to Mildred
Sullivan Gambill.

⁷²Hale-Merritt, IV, 1175, 1179.

⁷³Family source.

⁷⁴Ibid.

⁷⁵Waverly Sentinel, Aug. 13, 1908.

⁷⁶Statement of Mrs. Mildred Sullivan
Gambill to writer.

⁷⁷Personal information given to writer
in April 1963 by unidentified resident of
Denver, Tennessee.

⁷⁸Common legend often repeated in county.

⁷⁹1963 Survey.

⁸⁰1963 Survey.

⁸¹Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.

⁸²1963 Survey.

⁸³Ibid.

⁸⁴Goodspeed, 1284.

⁸⁵Undated Echoes from Cherry Bottom
Article by Robert G. Wyatt.

⁸⁶Nashville Tennessean, April 29, 1962.

⁸⁷1963 Survey.

⁸⁸Ibid.

⁸⁹Ibid.

⁹⁰Undated Robert Wyatt article on the
Malcomb Ferry--some times Malcolm.

⁹¹Humphreys County Deeds, 1884.

⁹²Undated Robert Wyatt article on Honey
Point.

⁹³Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.

⁹⁴1926 Returns.

⁹⁵Spence, Hickman County.

⁹⁶Goodspeed, 1230.

⁹⁷Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

⁹⁸Ibid.

⁹⁹Undated News-Democrat clipping in
Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain.

¹⁰⁰Ibid.

¹⁰¹Ibid.

¹⁰²Photograph, dated, in possession of
the writer.

¹⁰³Goodspeed, 890.

¹⁰⁴Democrat-Sentinel, April 22, 1920.

¹⁰⁵Ibid.

¹⁰⁶1926 Returns.

¹⁰⁷1963 Survey.

¹⁰⁸News Democrat-May 15, 1963.

¹⁰⁹Goodspeed, 890.

¹¹⁰Goodspeed, 1233.

¹¹¹Undated Echoes from Cherry Bottom
Column by Robert G. Wyatt.

- ¹¹² Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.
- ¹¹³ 1926 Returns.
- ¹¹⁴ News-Democrat, Feb. 27, 1963.
- ¹¹⁵ 1963 Survey.
- ¹¹⁶ Carter, History of Methodist, etc.
- ¹¹⁷ Goodspeed, 1261.
- ¹¹⁸ Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.
- ¹¹⁹ 1963 Survey.
- ¹²⁰ News-Democrat, April 10, 1963.
- ¹²¹ Common legend often repeated in the county.
- ¹²² Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.
- ¹²³ 1963 Survey.
- ¹²⁴ Goodspeed, 890.
- ¹²⁵ 1963 Survey.
- ¹²⁶ News-Democrat, April 3, 1963.
- ¹²⁷ Goodspeed, 890.
- ¹²⁸ 1949 clipping from Waverly paper about Harris White Hooper.
- ¹²⁹ Article on Sycamore Landing by Robert G. Wyatt in Gambill manuscript.
- ¹³⁰ Ibid.
- ¹³¹ 1949 clipping about H.W. Hooper.
- ¹³² Ibid.
- ¹³³ Wyatt, Sycamore Landing.
- ¹³⁴ Undated article on Sycamore Landing.
- ¹³⁵ Ibid.
- ¹³⁶ Ibid.
- ¹³⁷ Wyatt, Sycamore Landing; and undated article on Sycamore Landing.
- ¹³⁸ Wyatt, Sycamore Landing
- ¹³⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁴⁰ Soil Survey, 7.
- ¹⁴¹ 1963 Survey.
- ¹⁴² Goodspeed, 890.
- ¹⁴³ Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.
- ¹⁴⁴ 1926 Returns.
- ¹⁴⁵ Soil Survey, 7.
- ¹⁴⁶ Columbia Daily Herald, Feb. 21, 1958.
- ¹⁴⁷ Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.
- ¹⁴⁸ Revolutionary Pension S-3310.
- ¹⁴⁹ Goodspeed, 873.
- ¹⁵⁰ 1963 Returns.
- ¹⁵¹ Turner, The Turner Family, 18.
- ¹⁵² Democrat-Sentinel, Apr. 22, 1920.
- ¹⁵³ 1926 Election Returns.
- ¹⁵⁴ News-Democrat, April 17, 1963.
- ¹⁵⁵ Turner, Turner Family, 44.
- ¹⁵⁶ Ibid., 45.
- ¹⁵⁷ Ibid., 45.
- ¹⁵⁸ Ibid., 46.
- ¹⁵⁹ Ibid., 47, quoting history of the church written by Mrs. W. L. Garber.
- ¹⁶⁰ Ibid., 46, 47.
- ¹⁶¹ 1963 Survey.
- ¹⁶² Goodspeed, 890.
- ¹⁶³ 1963 Survey.

CHAPTER IX

- ¹ Soil Survey, 4.
- ² Undated News-Democrat clipping.
- ³ Soil Survey, 82.
- ⁴ Ibid., 82.
- ⁵ Williams, Madison, 228.
- ⁶ Goodspeed, 873.
- ⁷ Ibid., 873.
- ⁸ Soil Survey, 7.
- ⁹ J.P. Records.
- ¹⁰ Soil Survey, 7; Goodspeed, 872.
- ¹¹ Goodspeed, 868.
- ¹² Goodspeed, 872.
- ¹³ Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928; Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.
- ¹⁴ Goodspeed, 872.
- ¹⁵ Soil Survey, 7.
- ¹⁶ Goodspeed, 873.
- ¹⁷ Ibid., 873.
- ¹⁸ Mathews, Robertson.
- ¹⁹ Goodspeed, 873.
- ²⁰ Ibid., 873.
- ²¹ Turner, Turner Family, 32.
- ²² Goodspeed, 885.
- ²³ Soil Survey, 82, quoting Killebrew.
- ²⁴ Ibid., 82.
- ²⁵⁻²⁹ Ibid., 82.
- ³⁰ Ibid., 84.
- ³¹ Ibid., 84.
- ³² Ibid., 85.
- ³³ Ibid., 84.
- ³⁴ Nashville Banner, Dec. 2, 1958.
- ³⁵ Nashville Tennessean, April 29, 1962.
- ³⁶ Goodspeed, 241.
- ³⁷ Goodspeed, 241.
- ³⁸ Nashville Tennessean, April 29, 1962.
- ³⁹ Ibid.
- ⁴⁰ Ibid.
- ⁴¹ Soil Survey, 9.
- ⁴² Soil Survey, 2.
- ⁴³ Soil Survey, 4.

CHAPTER X

- ¹ Goodspeed, 921.
- ² Corlew, 24.
- ³ Goodspeed, 868.
- ⁴ Humphreys Court Minutes for 1832.
- ⁵ Goodspeed, 1230; Turner, 31.
- ⁶ Gambill, Fair Chance Furnace Article; Turner, 31.
- ⁷ Turner, 31; Hamer, Tennessee, A History, 1672-1932, 1933.
- ⁸ Gambill, Fair Chance Furnace article.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Spence, Hickman County.
- ¹¹ Ibid.; Tenn. Historical Markers, 149.
- ¹² Tennessee Historical Markers, 150.

¹³Turner, 33.

¹⁴Ibid., 32.

¹⁵Ibid.

CHAPTER XI

¹TVA Quadrangle Maps of 1950.

²1832 Tennessee Map, State Archives.

³Corlew, 64.

⁴Dickson County Herald. No date.

⁵Court Minutes for 1845.

⁶Court Minutes for 1846, 254.

⁷Ibid., 258.

⁸Corlew, 63.

⁹Williams, Madison, 129.

¹⁰Morris Tennessee Gazetteer of 1833.

¹¹Johnson, Henry County.

¹²Williams, Madison, 131.

¹³Gambill, With Pen in Hand.

¹⁴Robert G. Wyatt Article on Costello Barfield. No date.

¹⁵Williams, Madison, 131.

¹⁶Ibid., 132.

¹⁷Johnson, Henry County.

¹⁸Williams, Madison, 131.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰J.P. Records 1809-1827.

²¹Turner, 16.

²²Johnson, Henry County, 89A, quoting Captain Dinkins.

²³Spence, Hickman County.

²⁴J.P. Records.

²⁵Benton County Minute Book.

²⁶Humphreys Court Minutes, 1840.

²⁷Ibid., 1850.

²⁸Davidson, Tennessee, 201.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Malone, Chickasaw Nation.

³²Davidson, 207, 208.

³³Ibid., 209.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Ibid., 214.

³⁶Ibid., 165; no events recorded for stretch along Humphreys County on river.

³⁷John Berrien Lindsley, Military Annals of Tennessee.

³⁸Henry, Forrest, 375.

³⁹Scrap Book of John F. Shannon, article written by Dr. Daniel on Perry County.

⁴⁰Davidson, 237, 238.

⁴¹Ibid., 238.

⁴²Ibid., 239.

⁴³J.P. Records, 1809-1827.

⁴⁴Davidson, 250.

⁴⁵J. P. Records.

⁴⁶Davidson, 250, 251.

⁴⁷Hale-Merritt, I, 190.

⁴⁸1850 Census of Humphreys County.

⁴⁹1870 Census of Humphreys County.

⁵⁰News-Democrat, June 20, 1958. (Robert and Rhea sometimes given as Robert Rhea.)

⁵¹Ibid.

⁵²Ibid.

⁵³Ibid.

⁵⁴Undated article on Johnsonville by Robert G. Wyatt. There is another record that this happened at the Danville Railroad Bridge instead of at Johnsonville.

⁵⁵News-Democrat, June 20, 1958.

⁵⁶Ibid.

⁵⁷Ibid.; article by Robert G. Wyatt on steamboats, no date.

⁵⁸TVA Quadrangle Maps. Last two landings are in Perry County but have close ties with Humphreys County.

⁵⁹⁻⁶³Spence, Hickman County.

⁶⁴Nashville Banner, April 9, 1953.

⁶⁵TVA Quadrangle Maps.

⁶⁶Williams, Madison, 482, quoting 317-318 of original diary.

⁶⁷Ibid., 482-483.

CHAPTER XII

¹Index; 1835 Pension List; Pension Roll Senate Document, 1st Session 23rd Congress.

²Mrs. Carl McGhee, Tennessee War Pensioners and Other Petitions Received. This is the 1835 Pension listed, hereinafter cited 1835 Pensions.

³1835 Pensions; Index.

⁴Goodspeed, 869; Humphreys County Minute Books; 1850 Census.

⁵1835 Pensions; Index.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Pension Application S3310.

⁸Index.

⁹Pension Application S3310.

¹⁰Index.

¹¹1835 Pensions.

¹²Pension Records of Revolutionary War, Census of Pensioners 1841, Blair & Rives; cited as 1841 Pensions hereinafter. (This Alexander Anderson often confused with man of same name drawing pension in Stewart Co.)

¹³1835 Pensions; 1841 Pensions; and pensioners listed in John Trotwood Moore, Tennessee The Volunteer State, I.)

¹⁴1841 Pensions; Moore, I.

¹⁵Hale-Merritt, VII, 2170.

¹⁶Pension Application W155.

¹⁷Goodspeed, 869.

¹⁸Tennessee DAR Roster.

¹⁹Goodspeed, 869; some question as to his service.

²⁰1850 Census of Humphreys County.

- ²¹Index; 1835 Pensions.
- ²²Ibid.
- ²³1850 Census.
- ²⁴Pension application S4483.
- ²⁵Index; 1835 Pensions.
- ²⁶Hale-Merritt, VII, 2169; King's Mountain Men.
- ²⁷Hale-Merritt, VII, 2169.
- ²⁸1835 Pensions.
- ²⁹Ibid.
- ³⁰Humphreys Co. Court Minutes, 1838.
- ³¹Index; 1835 Pensions; 1841 Pensions.
- ³²1835 Pensions.
- ³³1841 Pensions.
- ³⁴1835 Pensions.
- ³⁵1841 Pensions.
- ³⁶1835 Pensions.
- ³⁷Goodspeed, 869.
- ³⁸Tennessee DAR Roster.
- ³⁹Williams, Madison, 100.
- ⁴⁰Ibid., 100.
- ⁴¹Ibid., 101.
- ⁴²Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, Record of the Commissions of Officers in the Tennessee Militia, 1810-1811.
- ⁴³Ibid.
- ⁴⁴Ibid.
- ⁴⁵Ibid.
- ⁴⁶1812 Taxables of Humphreys County.
- ⁴⁷Hale-Merritt, I, 244.
- ⁴⁸Ibid.
- ⁴⁹Ibid., 252.
- ⁵⁰Ibid., 255.
- ⁵¹List compiled from Goodspeed, 881; Soldiers of the War of 1812 Buried in Tennessee; War of 1812 Pensioners; 1835 Pensions.
- ⁵²Goodspeed, 881.
- ⁵³Ibid.
- ⁵⁴Goodspeed, 1250.
- ⁵⁵E. B. Crisman, D.D., Our Old Men, I, St. Louis, 1877.
- ⁵⁶Ibid.; Shiloh Graveyard is in Carroll County, Tennessee.

CHAPTER XIII

- ¹1836 Tax List of Humphreys County, State Archives.
- ²Moore Questionnaires in Manuscript Division, State Archives, 1922.
- ³Goodspeed, 1278.
- ⁴Goodspeed, 1266.
- ⁵Goodspeed, 1258.
- ⁶Goodspeed, 1272.
- ⁷Corlew, 70-81.
- ⁸Ibid.
- ⁹Deed Book A, 1.
- ¹⁰Deed Book A, 45.

- ¹¹Deed Book A.
- ¹²Moore Questionnaires, State Archives.
- ¹³Court Minutes of 1837.
- ¹⁴Court Minutes of 1839.
- ¹⁵1850 Census.
- ¹⁶Williams, Madison, 208.
- ¹⁷Official Records 7, 698-700, 711, 719, 737, 744-745.
- ¹⁸Ibid.
- ¹⁹Moore Questionnaires.
- ²⁰Gambill.
- ²¹Legend often repeated in county.
- ²²1836 Tax List of Humphreys County.
- ²³1838, 1839 Tax Lists of Humphreys Co.

CHAPTER XIV

- ¹J. P. Records, 1809-1827; State Archives
- ²Ibid.
- ³Ibid.
- ⁴Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain, article by Hal Butler, True Magazine, entitled When Mississippi Flowed Backward. No date.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶Ibid.
- ⁷Goodspeed, 872.
- ⁸Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain. No date.
- ⁹Goodspeed, 980.
- ¹⁰TVA and U. S. Geological Survey Maps, 1936, Ruskin Quadrangle.
- ¹¹J. P. Records
- ¹²Spence, Hickman County.
- ¹³⁻³³J. P. Records, 1809-1827.
- ³⁴Cumberland Almanac, Nashville, Tennessee, 1829.
- ³⁵Surname almost illegible.
- ³⁶Surname very dim.
- ³⁷First name illegible.
- ³⁸First name illegible.
- ³⁹Surname almost illegible.
- ⁴⁰Could be Fewbush.
- ⁴¹⁻⁴²Surname dim.
- ⁴³1812 Taxables of Humphreys County in State Archives. Spelling is as it appears on this list.

CHAPTER XV

- ¹Goodspeed, 1208.
- ²J. P. Records, 1831, State Archives.
- ³Ibid.
- ⁴Deed Books of Humphreys County.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶Ibid.
- ⁷Spence, Hickman County.
- ⁸Ibid.
- ⁹Deed Books of Humphreys County.
- ¹⁰J. P. Records
- ¹¹Spence, Hickman County.

- ¹²Spence, Hickman County.
- ¹³Court Minutes of Humphreys County.
- ¹⁴Ibid.
- ¹⁵Court Minutes; Deed Books.
- ¹⁶Ibid.
- ¹⁷1837 Tax List of Humphreys County.
- ¹⁸1838 Tax List of Humphreys County.
- ¹⁹²²Ibid.
- ²²Tennessee Land Grants, card file, State Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.
- ²³Court Minutes 1839.
- ²⁴Ibid.
- ²⁵Ibid.
- ²⁶1830 Census (unpublished).
- ²⁷Cumberland Almanac, Nashville, Tennessee - as see for 1830 and 1831.
- ²⁸Ibid.
- ²⁹Ibid.
- ³⁰Goodspeed, 885.
- ³¹Court Minutes of Humphreys County, WPA Copy, State Library and Archives.
- ³²³⁵Ibid.
- ³⁶1841 Court Minutes of Humphreys Co.
- ³⁷Land Grant No. 17139.
- ³⁸Land Grant No. 17143.
- ³⁹Goodspeed, 876.
- ⁴⁰⁴⁴1842 Court Minutes of Humphreys County, State Library.
- ⁴⁵Court Minutes of Humphreys County. The name Carnell is found as Ceamall all through the early records of county.
- ⁴⁶Goodspeed, 876.
- ⁴⁷1842 Court Minutes of Humphreys Co.
- ⁴⁸Ibid.
- ⁴⁹Goodspeed, 876.
- ⁵⁰⁵⁶Ibid.
- ⁵⁷1847 Court Minutes of Humphreys Co.
- ⁵⁸⁶⁰1847 Court Minutes.
- ⁶¹Land Grant No. 20067.
- ⁶²1840 Census (unpublished).
- ⁶³Districts approximated from information in Goodspeed.
- ⁶⁴1926 Returns; Map of Humphreys County in office of county agent, Waverly.

CHAPTER XVI

- ¹1850 Census.
- ²⁹Ibid.
- ¹⁰1850 Census; this is in disagreement with the Goodspeed list of sheriffs as found in Appendix of this book.
- ¹¹¹⁵1850 Census.
- ¹⁶1850 Court Minutes of Humphreys Co.
- ¹⁷Ibid.
- ¹⁸Ibid.; 1850 Census.
- ¹⁹²¹Court Minutes of Humphreys Co.
- ²²Land Grants Nos. 23273 and 24717.
- ²³1853 Court Minutes of Humphreys Co.

- ²⁴Spence, Hickman County.
- ²⁵Goodspeed, 876.
- ²⁶List of Humphreys County legislators compiled by Dan. Robison of State Archives.

CHAPTER XVII

- ¹Hamer and Moore.
- ²1860 Census (unpublished).
- ³Ibid.
- ⁴Morton, Forrest.
- ⁵¹1860 Census (unpublished).
- ⁹Goodspeed, 885.
- ¹⁰¹⁵1860 Census (unpublished).
- ¹⁶Goodspeed, 531; or date is also found as May 6, 1867.
- ¹⁷Ray, Tennessee Cousins.
- ¹⁸Corlew, 102.
- ¹⁹Ibid., 103.
- ²⁰Moore Questionnaire of W. I. White.
- ²¹Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain.
- ²²From List of Confederate troops of Humphreys County prepared by T. A. Wigginton, Civil War Centennial Commission.
- ²³Lindsley, Military Annals.
- ²⁴Goodspeed, 882; Lindsley, Military Annals; List of T. A. Wigginton.
- ²⁵Ibid.; Hale-Merritt; John Trotwood Moore, Tennessee the Volunteer State.
- ²⁶Goodspeed, 882. Also given as second company instead of first.
- ²⁷Goodspeed, 573.
- ²⁸Goodspeed; Wigginton List.
- ²⁹Lindsley, Military Annals.
- ³⁰Lindsley; Goodspeed.
- ³¹Goodspeed, 590.
- ³²Goodspeed, 882; Wigginton List.
- ³³Ibid.
- ³⁴Family tradition. They were scouts. Some disagreement among the family members as to the manner of their death.
- ³⁵Wigginton List.
- ³⁶Ibid.
- ³⁷Henry, Forrest, 40.
- ³⁸Official Records IV, 457, 459-462.
- ³⁹Ibid., VII, 698-700, 711, 719, 737, 744-745; Henry, Forrest, 49; Stanley Horn, The Army of Tennessee, 76.
- ⁴⁰Horn, Army of Tennessee, 80.
- ⁴¹Johnson, Henry County.
- ⁴²Henry, Forrest, 49; Horn, Army of Tennessee, 81.
- ⁴³Horn, Tennessee, 82.
- ⁴⁴Henry, Forrest, 49.
- ⁴⁵Henry, Forrest, 50.
- ⁴⁶Johnson, Henry County.
- ⁴⁷Ibid.
- ⁴⁸Ibid.
- ⁴⁹Horn, 97.
- ⁵⁰Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain.

- ⁵¹Statement of the late Charles Brooks Triplett to his niece Laura K. Hopkins.
- ⁵²Goodspeed, 882.
- ⁵³Goodspeed, 883.
- ⁵⁴Official Records.
- ⁵⁵Ibid.
- ⁵⁶Common legend often repeated in the county.
- ⁵⁷Waverly-Johnsonville News, Apr. 25, 1952.
- ⁵⁸Family records of Mildred S. Gambill.
- ⁵⁹Goodspeed, 883.
- ⁶⁰Statement of Carlos Beecham to the writer in November 1954.
- ⁶¹Confederate Pension Record 3588.
- ⁶²Moore Questionnaire of W. I. White.
- ⁶³Undated article by Robert G. Wyatt; Lindsley, Military Annals.
- ⁶⁴Goodspeed, 1218.
- ⁶⁵Information from Walker Love, State Archives, descendant of Edmund Barnes. The name will also be found Edward Barnes.
- ⁶⁶Tombstone inscriptions.
- ⁶⁷Official Records.
- ⁶⁸Much evidence to indicate that he lived in Humphreys County.
- ⁶⁹Nashville Banner, Oct. 14, 1955.
- ⁷⁰Bromfield Ridley, Battles and Sketches of the Civil War.
- ⁷¹Hale-Merritt, I, 646.
- ⁷²Lloyd Lewis, Sherman, Fighting Prophet, 1932, 249-250.
- ⁷³Official Records.
- ⁷⁴Corlew, 105.
- ⁷⁵Johnson, Henry County, 109, 111.
- ⁷⁶Ridley, Battles and Sketches.
- ⁷⁷Official Records, Vol. 45, Part 2, 971, 1041, 1128.
- ⁷⁸Spence, Hickman County.
- ⁷⁹Goodspeed, Sketch of Perry County, published 1886, 786.
- ⁸⁰Goodspeed, Perry County, 787.
- ⁸¹Goodspeed, 883.
- ⁸²Ibid.
- ⁸³Goodspeed, 883; Walker Love.
- ⁸⁴Goodspeed, 883.
- ⁸⁵Ibid.
- ⁸⁶Ibid., 884.
- ⁸⁷Ibid., 990.
- ⁸⁸Ibid., 990; 913.
- ⁸⁹Ibid., 990.
- ⁹⁰Hale-Merritt, IV, 1046.
- ⁹¹Letter of William H. Knight of Waverly in writer's possession.
- ⁹²Nashville Banner, Oct. 14, 1955; Ridley, Battles and Sketches.
- ⁹³Ridley, Battles and Sketches.
- ⁹⁴Nashville Banner, Oct. 14, 1955; Ridley, Battles and Sketches.
- ⁹⁵Nashville Banner, Oct. 14, 1955.
- ⁹⁶Ridley, Battles and Sketches.
- ⁹⁷Ibid.; Nashville Banner, Oct. 15, 1955, Oct. 17, 1955.
- ⁹⁸Ridley, Battles and Sketches.
- ⁹⁹Ibid.
- ¹⁰⁰Information supplied by Mrs. Mildred Sullivan Gambill of Waverly.
- ¹⁰¹Ibid.
- ¹⁰²County tradition and local legend.

CHAPTER XVIII

- ¹Official Records, No. 78, 13.
- ²Henry, Forrest, 369.
- ³Nashville Banner, Oct. 14, 1955.
- ⁴Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain.
- ⁵Democrat-Sentinel, Aug. 16, 1934.
- ⁶Compiled from Horn, Army of Tennessee; Henry, Forrest; Johnson, Henry County; Morton, Forrest; Official Records; John Allan Wyeth, Life of General N. B. Forrest, 1899; Samuel R. Watkins, Company Aytch, 1882; Ridley, Battles and Sketches; Lindsley, Military Annals of Tennessee; Andrew Nelson Lytle, Bedford Forrest and his Critter Company, 1931; miscellaneous newspapers.
- ⁷Ibid.
- ⁸Official Records, Navy, 26; Official Records, 109; Official Records, 79; Henry; Morton, Forrest; Johnson, Henry County. Captain Dinkins gives the honor to Tom Gracey, Captain, 3rd Kentucky.
- ⁹Compilation listed above.
- ¹⁰Henry, Forrest, 373.
- ¹¹Johnson, Henry County, 89B.
- ¹²Ibid.
- ¹³Henry, Forrest, 375.
- ¹⁴Johnson, Henry County, 89B.
- ¹⁵Ibid., 89C.
- ¹⁶Morton, Forrest.
- ¹⁷Henry, Forrest, 375.
- ¹⁸Johnson, Henry County, 89C.
- ¹⁹Henry, Forrest, 375; date also given as November 2.
- ²⁰Ibid., 376.
- ²¹Morton, Forrest.
- ²²Henry, Forrest, 377.
- ²³Ibid.
- ²⁴Democrat-Sentinel, August 16, 1934.
- ²⁵Undated article by Robert G. Wyatt.
- ²⁶Official Records, Serial No. 126, XXIII.
- ²⁷Johnson, Henry County, 89D.
- ²⁸Henry, Forrest, 377.
- ²⁹Ibid., 375-377.
- ³⁰Johnson, Henry County, 89D.
- ³¹Henry, Forrest, 377.
- ³²Ibid.
- ³³Johnson, Henry County, 89E.

- ³⁴⁻³⁶Henry, Forrest, 377.
³⁷Ibid., 378.
³⁸Undated article about Johnsonville
 by Robert G. Wyatt.
³⁹Ibid.
⁴⁰Carter, History of Methodist, etc.
⁴¹Nashville Banner, March 19, 1958.
⁴²Legend often repeated in county.
⁴³Johnson, Henry County 89E.
⁴⁴Ibid.
⁴⁵Henry, Forrest, 380.
⁴⁶Undated article by Robert G. Wyatt.
⁴⁷Henry, Forrest, 378.
⁴⁸Ibid., 381.
⁴⁹Goodspeed, Perry County, 786.
⁵⁰Goodspeed, 509.
⁵¹Notes in Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain

CHAPTER XIX

- ¹Lindsley, Military Annals.
²Ibid.
³Goodspeed, 1227.
⁴Ibid., 1213.
⁵Ibid., 1217.
⁶Ibid., 1245.
⁷Ibid., 1282.
⁸Ibid., 1229.
⁹Ibid., 1243.
¹⁰Ibid., 1240.
¹¹Ibid., 1279.
¹²Ibid., 1246.
¹³Ibid., 1237.
¹⁴Pension record of John H. Knight in
 State Archives states that Russell King
 was wounded with Knight.
¹⁵Pension record of John H. Knight in
 State Archives states that C. S. Parker
 was wounded with Knight.
¹⁶Hale-Merritt, IV, 1169.
¹⁷Goodspeed, 1219.
¹⁸⁻²⁰Lindsley, Military Annals.
²¹Moore Questionnaire.
²²Lindsley, Military Annals.
²³Ibid.
²⁴Goodspeed, 1209.
²⁵Lindsley, Military Annals.
²⁶Ibid.
²⁷Spence, Hickman County.
²⁸Compiled from Lindsley, Military
 Annals; Goodspeed, 1205-1288; family
 records.
²⁹Compiled from Goodspeed, Lindsley,
 Hale-Merritt, pension records, and 1890
 Census of Union Veterans of Humphreys Co.
³⁰A. B. Hooper, Moore Questionnaire.
³¹Spence, Hickman County, 508.
³²Letter of T. A. Wigginton, March 5,
 1963; Official Records 45, Part 2, 971,
 1041, 1128,

CHAPTER XX

- ¹W. I. White and W. T. Porch, Moore
 Questionnaire.
²Hale-Merritt, I, 692.
³Ibid., 795.
⁴Folmsbee, Corlew, and Mitchell, History
 of Tennessee, 1960.
⁵Corlew, 109.
⁶Stanley Horn, Invisible Empire, The
 Story of the Ku Klux Klan, 1939.
⁷Goodspeed, 879.
⁸Ibid., 885.
⁹Ibid.
¹⁰Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.
¹¹Goodspeed, 876.
¹²Ibid., 879.
¹³Ibid.
¹⁴Ibid.
¹⁵Tennessee Historical Markers, 11.
¹⁶Ibid.
¹⁷1870 Census (unpublished); Goodspeed,
 1256.
¹⁸Indiana, A Guide to the State, WPA,
 300; 1870 Census (unpublished); Timothy
 Hopkins, John Hopkins and Some of His Des-
 cendants, 524.
¹⁹⁻³¹1870 Census (unpublished).
³²Goodspeed, 879; local legend.
³³Goodspeed, 982.
³⁴Ibid.
³⁵Ibid.
³⁶Ibid., 879.
³⁷⁻⁴¹Ibid.
⁴²Ibid., 880.
⁴³Ibid.
⁴⁴Ibid., 877.
⁴⁵Ibid., 877; Waverly Sentinel, Apr. 17,
 1902; Gambill, With Pen In Hand. Sum of
 \$4,000 also given.

CHAPTER XXI

- ¹Gambill, With Pen In Hand.
²Goodspeed, 885.
³Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.
⁴⁻⁹Goodspeed, 880.
¹⁰Goodspeed, 877.
¹¹Ibid., 877-878.
¹²Ibid., 872-873.
¹³Ibid., 1221.
¹⁴Ibid., 1217, 1220, 1246.
¹⁵Ibid., 1217.
¹⁶Ibid., 1232, 1240, 1263, 1232, 1215,
 1281, 886.
¹⁷Ibid., 886.
¹⁸Ibid., 1220, 1251, 1260, 1226, 1233.
¹⁹Ibid., 1246, 886.
²⁰Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.

- ²¹Goodspeed, 1247.
- ²²Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.
- ²³Goodspeed, 887.
- ²⁴Court minutes of 1885, January 17.
- ²⁵Goodspeed, 888.
- ²⁶Goodspeed, 1217, 1218.
- ²⁷Ibid., 1273; Sentinel, April 17, 1902.
- ²⁸Goodspeed, 1248.
- ²⁹Corlew, 127-128.

CHAPTER XXII

- ¹Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.
- ²Tombstone inscriptions; Turner, 37; Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.
- ³Tombstone inscriptions; common legend often repeated in county.
- ⁴Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶Democrat-Sentinel, March 12, 1953; Pension record of John H. Knight.
- ⁷Scrap Book of John F. Shannon.

CHAPTER XXIII

- ¹Hopkins, 522; Waverly Sentinel, Jan. 9, 1900.
- ²News-Democrat, January 1963.
- ³Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.
- ⁴Waverly Sentinel, May 22, 1902. This property belongs in 1963 to H. C. Capps.
- ⁵⁻¹⁰Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.
- ¹¹Waverly High School brochure for 1907-1908 school year.
- ¹²Ibid.
- ¹³Letter of George G. Gibbons of Tuscon, Arizona, 1956.
- ²⁰Ibid.
- ²¹Waverly High School brochure.
- ²²Tennessean clipping, Oct. 21, _____.
- ²³Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.
- ²⁴Waverly Sentinel Supplement, 1907.
- ²⁵Waverly Sentinel, March 7, 1907.
- ²⁶Ibid.
- ²⁷Ibid.
- ²⁸Waverly Sentinel, Aug. 13, 1908.
- ²⁹Ibid.
- ³⁰Ibid.
- ³¹Ibid.
- ³²Nashville Tennessean, October 21, _____.
- ³³Waverly Sentinel, Aug. 13, 1908.
- ³⁴Ibid.
- ³⁵Hale-Merritt, IV, 1175.
- ³⁶Waverly Sentinel, Aug. 13, 1908.
- ³⁷Ibid.
- ³⁸Ibid.
- ³⁹⁻⁴³Ibid.
- ⁴⁴Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.
- ⁴⁵Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain.

- ⁴⁶Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.
- ⁴⁷Waverly-Johnsonville News, May 7, 1954.
- ⁴⁸Ibid.
- ⁴⁹Ibid.
- ⁵⁰Log in possession of Mildred S. Gambill.
- ⁵¹Date given as 1912 in Nashville Banner of April 1, 1928; date given as 1914 in undated clipping from Waverly paper in a write-up of Harris White Hooper.
- ⁵²Hale-Merritt, IV, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1186.

CHAPTER XXIV

- ¹Waverly Sentinel, Sept. 14, 1916.
- ²Ibid.
- ³Waverly Sentinel, Sept. 6, 1916.
- ⁴Waverly Sentinel, Sept. 14, 1916.
- ⁵⁻¹²Ibid.
- ¹³Corlew, 194.
- ¹⁴Buddy Edition published by News-Democrat on March 17, 1963. Hereinafter cited as 1963 Buddy Edition.
- ¹⁵Ibid.
- ¹⁶Waverly Sentinel, December 1919; Waverly-Johnsonville News, Aug. 13, 1954.
- ¹⁷Waverly-Johnsonville News, Aug. 13, 1954.
- ¹⁸1963 Buddy Edition.
- ¹⁹⁻²⁹Ibid.

CHAPTER XXV

- ¹Democrat-Sentinel, April 22, 1920.
- ²⁻⁶Ibid.
- ⁷Circuit Court Minutes of August 1921; undated newspaper clipping.
- ⁸⁻¹²Democrat-Sentinel, July 29, 1926.
- ¹³⁻²⁶Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.
- ²⁷Waverly-Johnsonville News, Sept. 5, 1958.
- ²⁸Democrat-Sentinel, March 29, 1934.
- ²⁹⁻³³Ibid.
- ³⁴Democrat-Sentinel, Aug. 16, 1934.
- ³⁵Ibid.
- ³⁶Democrat-Sentinel, Aug. 30, 1934.
- ³⁷Ibid.

CHAPTER XXVI

- ¹1963 Buddy Edition.
- ²Nashville Tennessean, Oct. 14, 1945.
- ³Undated Tennessean clipping.
- ⁴P. V. H. Weems, The Weems Family; Nashville Tennessean, April 11, 1945.

CHAPTER XXVII

- ¹Nashville Tennessean, April 29, 1962.
- ²Ibid., Feb. 20, 1955.
- ³Real Police Magazine, 18.

*Columbia Daily Herald, Feb. 21, 1958;
Real Police Stories Magazine, 18.

⁵Ibid.

⁶1956 letter from city recorder.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Nashville Tennessean, Dec. 31, 1961.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Waverly-Johnsonville News, October 15, 1954.

¹¹Gambill, With Pen In Hand.

¹²Nashville Tennessean, Mar. 17, 1962.

¹³Ibid.

CHAPTER XXVIII

¹Goodspeed, 891.

²⁻⁵Ibid.

⁶Waverly Sentinel, Apr. 17, 1902.

⁷Goodspeed, 891.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid., 1209.

¹⁰Ibid., 892.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Humphreys County Wills and Inventories, 1838-1844, Part 2, 548-549.

¹³Weems, 42.

¹⁴Corlew, 160.

¹⁵Waverly Sentinel, Apr. 17, 1902.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Moore Questionnaire.

¹⁸Soil Survey, 6; TVA maps.

¹⁹Goodspeed, 892; Waverly Sentinel Apr. 17, 1902; Gambill, With Pen In Hand.

²⁰News-Democrat, April 17, 1963.

²¹Ibid.

²²Ibid., April 8, 1963.

²³Ibid., April 1, 1963.

²⁴March 1963 clipping from the News-Democrat.

CHAPTER XXIX

¹Carter, History of Methodist, etc.

²Stewart County Minutes.

³Goodspeed, 893.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Goodspeed, Benton County, 845.

⁶Goodspeed, 893.

⁷Crisman, Our Old Men.

⁸Williams, Madison, 136.

⁹Crisman, Our Old Men.

¹⁰Goodspeed, 893.

¹¹Mathews, John Springs III.

¹²Johnson, Henry County, 182.

¹³Carter, History of Methodist, etc.

¹⁴Goodspeed, 893.

¹⁵⁻¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid., 894.

¹⁹Gambill, With Pen In Hand.

²⁰Various clippings from 1952, 1953, 1956 Waverly-Johnsonville News of the church directory of the county; Gambill, With Pen In Hand; Spence, Hickman County.

²¹News-Democrat Feb. 22, 1957; Gambill, With Pen In Hand.

²²1956 clipping from Waverly paper.

²³Democrat-Sentinel, Feb. 20, 1947;

Humphreys County Deed Book H, 418.

²⁴Democrat-Sentinel, Feb. 20, 1947.

²⁵Ibid.

²⁶Gambill, 36.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Waverly-Johnsonville News, July 10, 1953; Gambill, With Pen In Hand.

²⁹1956 Church Directory from Waverly newspaper.

³⁰Carter; History of Methodists, etc.

³¹Ibid.

³²Ibid.; News-Democrat, March 16, 1956.

³³⁻⁴⁶Carter, History of Methodists, etc.

⁴⁷Waverly Sentinel, March 24, 1904.

⁴⁸Dickson County Herald clipping. No date.

CHAPTER XXX

¹Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.

²Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

³Moore Questionnaire of W. I. White.

⁴Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

⁵Henry, Forrest, 109.

⁶Encyclopedia Britannica.

⁷Common legend in the county.

⁸Statement to this writer.

⁹Gambill, 26-29.

¹⁰Democrat-Sentinel, Aug. 23, 1934.

¹¹Jonathan Daniels, The Devil's Backbone, 1962; Davidson, Tennessee; Robert Coates, The Outlaw Years.

¹²Spence, Hickman County.

¹³Williams, Madison, 146, 147.

¹⁴Daniels, Devil's Backbone; Davidson, Tennessee, 221, 223.

¹⁵Williams, Madison, 187.

¹⁶Hale-Merritt, 798.

¹⁷Article by Almond Knight of Waverly.

¹⁸News-Democrat, March 2, 1960.

¹⁹Ibid., Feb. 24, 1960.

²⁰Ibid., March 2, 1960.

²¹Who's Who, 540.

²²Nashville Tennessean clipping. No date.

²³Nashville Tennessean, Oct. 1, 1931.

²⁴News-Democrat, Sept. 12, 1958.

²⁵Ibid.

²⁶Memphis Press Scimitar, Sept. 19, 1958.

²⁷Nashville Tennessean, May 5, 1963.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹News-Democrat, June 26, 1963.

CHAPTER XXXI

Information from TVA Quadrangle maps and U. S. Geological maps.

¹Deed Book II, 572.

CHAPTER XXXII

¹Duncan Hines, Adventures in Good Eating, 285.

²Goodspeed, 884.

³Ibid.

⁴Scrap Book of Iris H. McClain.

⁵Gambill.

⁶Goodspeed, 886; 1218.

⁷Goodspeed, 886, 1218.

⁸Ibid., 886, 1270.

⁹Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902; Hale-Merritt, IV, 1148.

¹⁰Hale-Merritt, IV, 1046.

¹¹Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.

¹²Mastheads of these papers.

¹³Masthead of News-Democrat.

¹⁴News-Democrat, May 29, 1963.

¹⁵Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.

¹⁶Waverly Sentinel, April 17, 1902.

¹⁷Ibid., August 13, 1908.

¹⁸Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.

¹⁹Ibid.; Waverly Sentinel, Aug. 13, 1908.

²⁰Hale-Merritt, IV, 1178.

²¹Letterhead of Bank, 1963.

²²News-Democrat, May 1, 1963.

²³Goodspeed, 884.

CHAPTER XXXIII

¹News-Democrat, May 1, 1963; May 15, 1963.

²News-Democrat 1963 clipping. No date.

³Tennessee Blue Book.

⁴News-Democrat clipping of March 1963.

⁵News-Democrat, June 27, 1962; June 20, 1962.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Various 1963 clippings from News-Democrat. No dates.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰History of Home Demonstration Agency in Humphreys County, prepared by Miss Jennie Beth Stokes for Gambill, With Pen In Hand.

¹¹News-Democrat, April 3, 1963; May 8, 1963; April 24, 1963.

¹²Nashville Banner, April 1, 1928.

¹³News-Democrat, Feb. 4, 1963.

¹⁴News-Democrat clipping of March 1963.

¹⁵News-Democrat, Feb. 13, 1963; April 10, 1963; April 17, 1963; May 1, 1963;

May 8, 1963.

¹⁶News-Democrat, April 1963.

¹⁷Nashville Tennessean, April 1963.

CHAPTER XXXIV

References for the biographical section will be found at the end of each biography.

Note: Mrs. Durward Ross of McEwen did the research on the chapter on McEwen in the Gambill manuscript WITH PEN IN HAND-- HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Material from this chapter was used freely in this work.

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Waverly-Johnsonville News

Waverly Sentinel

County Records

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Carroll County--Wills and Inventories, Court Minutes.

Davidson County--Marriage Records

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Miscellaneous other sources listed in footnotes.

APPENDICESPopulation

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
1810	1,511	1900	13,398
1820	4,667	1910	13,908
1830	6,187	1920	13,482
1840	5,195	1930	12,039
1850	6,422	1940	12,421
1860	9,096	1950	11,030
1870	9,326	1960	11,511
1880	11,379		
1890	11,720		

Area

The area of the county is considered to be 555 square miles. There are disagreements with this figure. The other areas, and the sources, are:

420 square miles	History of Tennessee, John Trotwood Moore, p.857-858
559 square miles	1961-1962 Tennessee Blue Book
555 square miles	History of Dickson County, Robert Corlew, p. 226
555 square miles	Soil Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1946
420 square miles	Counties of Tennessee, Austin P. Foster, 1923
450 square miles	Waverly <u>Sentinel</u> , April 17, 1902
375 square miles	History of Tennessee, Goodspeed, 1886, p. 874

This variation could be the result of the indefinite boundaries that still exist in some parts of the county between this county and Houston, Dickson, Hickman and Perry.

Public OfficialsCounty Judges:

The office of county judge was created in 1902. Before that time a county chairman was elected on an annual basis from among the members of the county court.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
J. M. Moody	1903 - 1916	J. R. Morris	1933 - 1934
J. B. Bell	1916 - 1918	J. E. Tubb	1934 - 1942
J. R. Morris	1918 - 1926	Mack C. Simpson	1942 - 1950
J. F. Daniel	1926 - 1927	W. Lunn McKeel	1950
Clarence W. Turner	1927 - 1934	present incumbent	

J. F. Daniel resigned as county judge and Clarence W. Turner was appointed to fill the remainder of his term. He was reelected in 1928 to a six year term and resigned January 2, 1933, to run for Congress.

County Court Chairmen

The fire of 1898 destroyed most of the county records and the names of the early chairmen have been lost. Robert Jarman is the first chairman that can be ascertained as he signed the 1812 tax list for the county.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
H. B. Traylor	1842	No chairman from January 1863 to July 1865	
William Carland	1843	J. S. Spann	1865
Whidbea White	1844 - 1846	G. L. Nelson	1866 - 1867
James Yeates	1847	J. M. McAdoo	1868
A. Warren	1848 - 1852	George M. Tubb	1869 - 1876
James Yeates	1853 - 1854	T. D. Traylor	1877 - 1878
Whidbea White	1855 - 1858	J. J. McCauley	1879 - 1884
J. M. McAdoo	1859	J. M. McAdoo	1885
C. E. Harris	1860 - 1861	G. P. McCann	1886 - 1891
J. D. Forsee	1862	J. M. McAdoo	1891 - 1903
C. E. Harris	1863		

Register

The records of the register are the most intact records of the county. Although the fire of 1898 destroyed most of the county records, these were saved.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
Hugh Dickson	1810 - 1818	Henry H. Harris	1878 - 1882
John Thompson May	1818 - 1826	John P. Cowen	1882 - 1886
John C. Morrison	1826 - 1835	James P. White	1886 - 1898
Norman Morrison	1835	G. W. Buchanan	1898 - 1902
Henry H. Marable	1835 - 1836	John W. Knight	1902 - 1914
Urbane Harris	1836 - 1844	W. R. Warden	1914 - 1934
H. B. Traylor	1844 - 1848	Johnnie Cotham	1934 - 1938
R. McCrary	1848 - 1852	W. E. Hand	1938 - 1946
D. A. Massey	1852 - 1856	William L. Madden	1946 - 1950
G. M. Rogers	1856 - 1866	Anne P. Westbrook	1950
John H. Anderson	1866 - 1878	present incumbent	

Clerks and Masters

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
David R. Owen	1852 - 1874	E. G. Collier	1925 - 1931
A. C. Stockard, M.G.	1886	John F. Shannon	1933 - 1937
W. W. S. Harris	1898	J. R. Morris	1937 - 1947
J. Ben Fuqua	1898 - 1920	Roy Carter	1947
Joe C. Shannon	1920 - 1921	Dymple Shannon Simpson	1947
J. Ben Fuqua	1921 - 1925	present incumbent	

Trustees

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
E. S. Ellis	1898 - 1900	Grover Williams	1922 - 1932
Jim Forrest	1900 - 1904	R. Parker White	1932 - 1942
R. C. Carnell	1904 - 1908	George M. Cook	1942 - 1948
J. F. Daniel	1908 - 1920	Edward C. Nix	1948 - 1962
A. L. Allison	1920 - 1922	W. J. Pickard	1963
		present incumbent	

Tax Assessors

Robert Corlew	S. E. Hurt	Harris H. Hooper	C. L. Petty
G. W. Etheridge	Dorsey O'Guin	Harris C. Hooper, Jr.	Ralph Hooper

Sheriffs

There is not complete listing of sheriffs of Humphreys County before 1836. The following names of sheriffs that served during that period as gathered from deed books in the register's office:

David H. Burton, first mentioned in 1811 records

John Lain, served as sheriff in period 1814 - 1822, exact dates unknown

James Lankford, served as deputy sheriff in 1826

Mitchell Childress, served as sheriff in 1829

Sheriff Childress, sheriff in 1837

Sheriff Jones, sheriff in 1839

James Foresee, listed as high sheriff on 1850 Census which disagrees with the list given below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
B. B. Spicer	1836 - 1842	J. Hiram Hall	1902 - 1904
Lemuel McCollum	1842 - 1844	Ben F. O'Barr	1904 - 1910
B. B. Spicer	1844 - 1848	Sam Stockard, d. in office	1910 - 1913
Edward Cowen	1848 - 1850	J. L. Smith	1913 - 1920
B. B. Spicer	1850 - 1856	W. B. Bryant	1920 - 1922
J. P. Forsee	1856 - 1858	J. L. Smith	1922 - 1928
B. B. Spicer	1858 - 1860	Walter McNeil	1928 - 1934
M. M. Massey	1860 - 1868	J. S. Westbrook	1934 - 1938
R. W. Cooley	1868 - 1870	Frank James	1938 - 1942
M. M. Box	1870 - 1874	Ralph Hooper	1942 - 1946
W. A. Short	1874 - 1876	Bliss Lodson	1946 - 1946
James P. White	1876 - 1880	Trent Westbrook	1946 - 1952
D. D. Collier	1880 - 1886	Lawrence Bradley	1952 - 1954
J. Hiram Hall	1886 - 1892	J. C. Carter	1954 - 1960
J. B. Hall	1892 - 1898	Herschel M. Bone	1960 - 1962
George F. Fentress	1898 - 1902	M. Lurton McNeil	incumbent 1963

Sheriff Bone was seriously injured in line of duty during his term as sheriff.

County Court Clerks

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
Dorsey P. Hudson	1810 - 1836	W. H. Meadow	1885 - 1890
James Teas	1836 - 1840	John E. Pullen	1890 - 1902
Coleman E. Harris	1840 - 1852	Daniel H. Goodrich	1902 - 1922
Levi McCollum	1852 - 1860	W. L. Cude	1922 - 1930
W. W. Hobbs	1860 - 1863	J. S. Raney	1930 - 1936
no clerks Jan. 1863 to July 1865		Mrs. J. S. Raney	1936 - 1938
Levi McCollum	1865 - 1866	Barney Williams	1938 - 1946
W. W. Hobbs ⁺	1866 - 1871	R. H. McCrary	1946 - 1952
G. M. Rogers	1871 - 1885	Ellis Webb, incumbent	1952

+ resigned to accept office of comptroller of state, elected by General Assembly then in session.

State Officers

Humphreys County has furnished three comptrollers for the state: W. W. Hobbs, P. F. Pickard, and James Nolan. It has also furnished two speakers of the Senate: Lorsey Thomas and H. M. McAdoo.

Circuit Court Clerks

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
John N. Little	1860 - 1861	J. A. Slayden	1902 - 1910
William P. R. Batson	1861 - 1862	Albert Binkley	1910 - 1930
John N. Little	1865 - 1868	L. C. Bohanan	1930 - 1942
William P. R. Batson	1868 - 1870	John Rushton	1942 - 1946
H. M. Little	1870 - 1873	J. F. Daniel	1946 - 1954
G. L. Harris	1873 - 1878	L. C. Bohanan	1954 - 1962
T. B. Traylor	1878 - 1886	Clay Twilla, incumbent	1962
	1886 - 1890		
J. R. Fowlkes	1890 - 1902		

Circuit Court Judges

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
Parry W. Humphreys	1809 - 1813	Joe C. Stark	1878 - 1886
Bennett Searcy	1813 - 1818	A. H. Munford	1886 - 1902
Parry W. Humphreys	1818 - 1836	B. D. Bell	1902 - 1909
Mortimer A. Martin	1836 - 1850	Robert L. Peck	1909
Cave Johnson	1850 - 1851	W. L. Cook	1909 - 1923
W. W. Pepper	1851 - 1861	J. D. G. Morton	1923 - 1937
Henry Cooper	1865 - 1867	Dancey Fort	1937 - 1952
John Phillips	1867 - 1870	William P. Puryear	1952
James E. Rice	1870 - 1878	Joe H. Spencer	1957

Humphreys County was in the 5th Judicial Circuit until 1834 when it was placed in the 7th Judicial Circuit. In 1870 the county became part of the 10th Judicial Circuit and changed to the 9th Judicial Circuit about 1903. When the 21st Judicial Circuit was created Humphreys County became part of this circuit which also includes Houston, Stewart, Dickson, and Cheatham Counties.

Surveyors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
N. T. Tubb	1856 - 1860	Hamilton Tubb	1906 - 1914
Levi McCollum	1860 - 1876	Valentine Patterson	1914 - 1918
Charlie Ball	1876 - 1890	E. G. Collier	1918 - 1926
D. D. Collier	1890 - 1894	T. O. Perkins	1926 - 1929
Isaac Crockett	1894 - 1898	John A. Lehman	1929 - 1944
D. D. Collier	1898 - 1906	Sam Long, incumbent	1944

Dr. John Brown also served as county surveyor for this county. He had also served Stewart County in the same capacity.

Senators in Legislature

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
James B. Reynolds	1811, 1812	William Curl	1821, 1822+
John Shelby	1815	Henry H. Brown	1823
John H. Marable	1817	James R. McMeans	1825
William L. Brown	1819	Duncan McIver	1827
William L. Brown+	1820	Jarred S. Allen	1829

+ extra session

Senators (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
Cullen Andrews	1831, 1833	J. A. Clement	1897
James Gray +	1835, 1836	W. R. Luten	1889
John P. Hardwick	1837, 1839,	Clarence W. Turner	1901, 1903
John P. Hardwick	1841	W. A. Bell	1903, 1905
Jacob Voorheis	1843, 1845	W. T. Thomas	1907
Thomas Shaw	1847, 1849	Clarence W. Turner	1909, 1911
Stephen C. Pavatt	1851	J. A. Clement	1913, 1915
A. P. Hall	1853, 1855	N. N. Nichols	1917
S. L. Ross	1857	J. W. Rice	1919
J. E. Mickley	1859	E. G. Collier	1921
William P. Morris	1861	W. O. Hake	1923
The War Years	1863	J. M. Spencer	1925, 1931
Thomas A. Muse	1865	S. C. Lewis	1927
David Wilson	1867	Frank S. Hall	1929
Dorsey B. Thomas	1869	Newell A. Link	1933
no record	1871	Clint B. Jones	1935
W. A. Moody	1872, 1873	N. H. Eubank	1937
Mitchell Trotter	1875	Leon F. Stone	1939
H. M. McAdoo	1877	Frazier Riggins	1941
Vernon F. Bibb	1879, 1881	John W. Anderson	1943
Vernon F. Bibb	1883	S. E. Hunt	1945
Dorsey B. Thomas	1885	W. H. Wiseman	1947
Jacob Leech	1887	Frazier Riggins	1949
J. D. Sensing	1889	Jack Saunders	1951
George M. Tubb	1891	Wayne H. Sensing	1953
James Jeffries	1895	Joe H. Spencer	1955

House representatives

James Fentress	1811, 1812	David Brewer	1867
Robert Jarman	1815	J. H. Harris	1869
Peter Kendall+	1817, 1819	Ichabod Farmer	1871
Peter Kendall	1820	H. H. McAdoo	1872, 1873
David Crockett	1823	N. C. Parrish	1875
Duncan McIver	1825	R. J. Lawrence	1877
John Graham	1827	John M. Driver	1879, 1881
James Gray	1829, 1831	D. B. Thomas	1883
Stephen C. Pavatt	1833	J. J. McCauley	1885
extra session, 1835, in question as to		A. B. Brown	1887
whom served: William Williams, Jared S.		S. G. Jones	1889
Allen, or Lewis T. Spence		T. G. Wyatt	1891
Alex Coleman	1839	Battle R. Thomas	1893
Henry H. Marable	1841	John H. Cole	1895
James Wylly	1843	L. Caton	1897
R. Yeates	1845	J. G. Jones	1899
James Wylly	1847	J. M. Hunt	1901, 1903
Sylvester Adams	1849	J. B. Fuqua	1903, 1905
Joel M. Simpson	1851	A. H. Wiggs	1907
H. P. Lucas	1853	Jesse Sparks	1909
B. B. Gilbert	1855	E. G. Collier	1911, 1913
James E. Mickley	1857	Obed D. DePriest	1915, 1917
J. W. Davidson	1859	Thomas O. Simpson	1919
J. N. Little	1861	J. H. Buchanan	1921
The war	1863	J. Kent Sparks	1923
Dorsey B. Thomas and		Walton Whitwell	1925
David Brewer	1865		

House representatives (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Served</u>
Bunn P. Murphree	1927	John W. Anderson	1945
Guy M. Warren	1929	W. M. Conder	1947
Sam Daniel	1931	Pleas Doyle	1949
J. P. DePriest	1933	Tom Larkins	1951
John W. Anderson	1935, 1937	Durward G. Ross	1953
Pleas Doyle	1939, 1941	Tom Larkins	1955
Hamilton H. Parks	1943		

House and Senate Members from Humphreys County

<u>Name</u>	<u>Chamber</u>	<u>Session</u>	<u>Year</u>
Adams, Sylvester	House	28th G. A.	1849
Anderson, John W.	House	69th G. A.	1935
	House	70th G. A.	1937
	Senate	73rd G. A.	1943
	House	74th G. A.	1945
Brown, A. B.	House	45th G. A.	1887
Buchanan, J. H.	House	62nd G. A.	1921
Coleman, Alexander	House	23rd G. A.	1839
Collier, Elvis Gray	House	57th G. A.	1911
	House	58th G. A.	1913
	Senate	62nd G. A.	1921
Driver, John M.	House	41st G. A.	1879
	House	42nd G. A.	1881
Fuqua, J. Ben	House	53rd G. A.	1903
	House	54th G. A.	1905
Harris, J. W.	House	36th G. A.	1869
Jarman, Robert	House	11th G. A.	1815
	House	14th G. A.	1821
Jones, Clint	Senate	69th G. A.	1935
Jones, J. Grady	House	51st G. A.	1899
Forbes, Samuel C.	House	46th G. A.	1889
Larkin, Tom	House	77th G. A.	1951
Little, John N.	House	34th G. A.	1861
Lucas, Hugh Ross	House	30th G. A.	1853
McAdoo, Hugh M.	House	38th G. A.	1873
	Senate	40th G. A.	1877
McCauley, Joseph J.	House	44th G. A.	1885
Marable, Henry H.	House	24th G. A.	1841
	House	34th G. A.	1865
Mickley, James E.	House	32nd G. A.	1857
	Senate	33rd G. A.	1859
Murphree, B. P.	House	65th G. A.	1927
Parks, Hamilton H.	House	73rd G. A.	1943
Parrish, N. C.	House	39th G. A.	1875
Pavatt, Stephen C.	House	20th G. A.	1833
	House	21st G. A.	1835
	Senate	29th G. A.	1851
Ross, Durward	House	78th G. A.	1953
Saunders, Jack	Senate	77th G. A.	1951
Simpson, Joel M.	House	29th G. A.	1851
Simpson, Thomas O.	House	61st G. A.	1919
Thomas, Battle R.	House	48th G. A.	1893
Thomas, Dorsey B.	House	34th G. A.	1865

House and Senate Members from Humphreys County (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Chamber</u>	<u>Session</u>	<u>Year</u>
Thomas, Dorsey B.	Senate	36th G. A.	1869
	House	43rd G. A.	1883
	Senate	44th G. A.	1885
Trotter, Mitchell	Senate	39th G. A.	1875
Tubb, George M.	Senate	47th G. A.	1891
Turner, Clarence W.	Senate	52nd G. A.	1901
	Senate	56th G. A.	1909
	Senate	57th G. A.	1911
Warren, Guy M.	House	66th G. A.	1929
Wyatt, T. C.	House	47th G. A.	1891
	Senate	48th G. A.	1893

(This list furnished through the courtesy of Dan M. Robison, State Library & Archives.)

Wealth in the County, 1860

This list taken from the 1860 Census of the county--these are estimated values as given to the enumerator for that year. The spelling is as it appears on the census. This list includes all of those whose real estate was estimated at \$4,000 and above; a sampling of those below this figure is also included.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Personal</u>
Anderson Lashlee	\$ 20,000	\$ 13,502
John Lindsey Sullivan	8,000	8,300
G. B. Collier	5,000	3,150
Mariah Turner	3,000	4,800
Nancy Patson	2,000	16,250
N. F. Lucas	8,000	16,215
C. C. Holmes	4,000	8,050
John Barfield	8,000	40,703
Coleman E. Harris	11,160	10,514
P. F. Gould	8,000	4,527
Abner Dickson	5,000	2,195
Matthew McCauley	8,000	5,795
A. H. Caldwell	11,160	18,299
John Young	5,000	
Allen Box	8,000	50,705
Alexander Gwin	9,000	17,725
Martin Waggoner	3,000	11,805
Wright Mays	6,000	2,972
D. M. Simpson	4,000	8,170
S. M. Byrn, minister	11,000	1,700
N. W. Byrn	11,000	1,651
E. H. McNeil	3,000	7,212
William Hickman	7,000	160
Matilda Holland	4,000	3,500
Daniel Foressee	6,000	14,200
W. D. Doughton	5,000	1,174
Jacob Toland	4,000	3,018
William Brigham	4,500	7,453
M. L. Fulks (Fowlkes)	20,000	30,412
Henry H. Marable	6,000	30,266
E. Cowen, grocer	7,500	3,000

Wealth in the County, 1860, (continued)

John Wyly	\$ 6,000	\$ 25,670
D. W. White	5,500	4,175
B. S. Bowen	4,500	2,078
G. W. Rives (or Reeves)	8,000	11,728
J. S. Spain	6,000	1,300
N. D. McCreary	10,000	9,970
Sarah Biffle	3,000	7,600
D. B. Beach	5,000	15,807
W. J. Wright	2,900	11,000
John Taylor	4,500	20,685
Mary Long	3,600	9,137
Mason Box	10,000	5,400
William Few	5,000	8,300
William Price	5,000	21,110
W. M. Odonelly	8,000	13,675
James Blackwell	5,000	2,790
Elijah Jenkins	5,000	3,195
S. G. Jones	4,000	7,572
Margaret McCasland	2,500	29,267
Willie Saunders	50,000	13,240
J. J. Wyly	128,000	120,000
B. B. Spicer	10,000	36,661
Samuel Woolridge	4,000	11,759
William Robins	4,000	7,818
Hester Wyly	22,000	33,370
T. B. Gorin	12,000	3,389
Noble Ladd	3,000	10,886
E. Waggoner	3,500	18,362
Mitchell Trotter	20,000	8,290

Wealth in the County, 1870Real Estate

Arrena Sullivan	\$ 5,000
David Talley	2,500
Casimus Nesbitt	6,000
James McKeel	2,500
Maria P. Turner	4,000
Thomas G. McKelvey	5,000
Ely Hooper	3,000
Absalom Hooper	2,000
Horace Lashlee	4,000
James Lashlee	2,500
Oscar Lashlee	4,000
Hugh B. Snider	2,000
James A. Cook	3,000
Allen Box	10,000
Robert T. Turner	3,000
Eliza E. Adams	3,500
C. E. Harris	4,000
Antoinette Young	3,000
Keziah Lucas	5,000
Eliza Lucas	4,000
Peyton S. Goodwin	2,000
Ovill W. Harris	3,000
Sarah E. Smith	2,000

Real Estate

Hester Wyly	\$ 35,000
Thomas K. Wyly	20,000
Albert G. Shelton	2,000
Moses O. Box	2,000
Samuel F. Gould	2,000
Amzi Warren	4,000
Jessie Miller	4,000
George W. Waggoner	4,000
Zachariah Warren	4,000
John Maberry	2,400
James C. Lewis	3,000
Samuel Yarbrough	3,000
Berry S. Bowen	5,000
Joseph A. Vaden	5,000
Gabriel A. Jones	2,000
Abraham Gossett	2,500
John Gossett--personal value	15,000
Samuel Crockett	4,000
William Hust	9,000
James G. Jones	4,000
Louisa Brown	5,000
Zadoc Owens	4,000
Josiah L. Yarbrough	3,000

John Colwell	2,000	Sinthia Martin	4,000
Henry C. Bumpas	2,000	Madison M. Massey	4,500
John T. Turner	4,920	William P. Ladd	3,000
Jordan Moore	6,000	Malinda Dredde	7,000
Matthew McCauley	10,000	Henry Whitfield	6,000
Joseph J. McCauley	4,000	Marcus L. Fowlkes	25,000
Richmond McCauley	4,000	Lorena Higler	3,000
Jordan McCauley	4,000	Sampson Sikes	3,000
Elender Epperson	6,000	Henry D. Gant	3,000
William D. King	8,000	Peter Bone	3,000
Mary A. Garrett	4,000	Joseph Murray	4,000
Nicholas A. Parrish	10,000	William C. Wyatt	4,000
Burwell Spicer	20,000	Gabriel Waggoner	3,400
John Wyly	60,000	James S. Russell	4,700
Harrell P. Carney	5,400	Samuel Mays	3,000
Willis C. Willie	3,000	Isaac P. Young	3,000
Leonard Phebus	5,000	James Pullen	3,000
Only Owens	3,000	Hannah Harris	5,000
James M. Daniel	4,000	Francis Roberts	3,000
William H. McKeel	3,000	George Fowlkes	4,000
Peter Van Kulen	3,000	John Taylor	3,000
Squire D. Owens	6,000	Diathy M. Brigham	4,000
John T. Smith	3,000	Ferry Brown	4,000
Martha A. Smith	3,000	Philip May	3,000
William O'Guinn	4,000	Robert Bond	5,500
Thomas B. Twilla	3,000	Lueco Hayley	3,000
Small W. Owens	4,500	Dempsey May	3,000
William Edwards	5,000	George Holland	6,000
Benjamin W. Swift	7,500	Stephen Allen	4,000
James Nolen	3,000	Caroline Clark	3,000
Charles H. Ball	3,000	Edward Previtt	4,000
Richard Spencer	3,400	Jacob Toland	4,000
Henry Crockett	4,200	Jeremiah Phebus	8,000
Sarah Crockett	4,000	Cornelias D. White	5,000
William M. C. Doniley	4,000	Harvey M. Hunter	3,000
Mary A. Shannon	4,000	Andrew J. Rogers	4,000
Margarete Harris	3,000	Sarah R. Simpson	4,000
Isaac N. Massey	4,000	James J. Wyly	5,000
John Hooper	4,000	Banks Link	6,000
Kinchen Taylor	5,000	Robert Nelson	10,000
William P. Meadors	4,000	P. V. Rogers	8,000
H. B. Pullen	3,000	G. L. Wilson	6,000
John W. Brown	3,000	James M. Holmes	3,000
Martha A. Saunders	3,000	Benjamin F. Holland	5,000
Henry Cannon	3,000	Sarah M. Stacey	3,000
John Edwards	6,000	Whidbea White	4,000
William Price	4,000	Lucy McKelvey	4,000
Patrick Smith	5,000	Joseph Luff	5,000
Patrick Martin	3,000	Theophalus Merritt	3,000
Dennis Donolley	3,000	Sarah Brigham	3,000
Thomas J. Murrell	5,000	James Burgie	5,000
Thomas Tarpy	3,500	William Simpson	4,000
William Winter	8,000	Leander Bone	5,000
Shedrick Primm	4,000	William D. King	8,000
Benjamin F. Scott	5,000	Henry R. Reece	7,500
Marshall Foster	3,500	Charlotte Smith	4,000
Richard T. Fowlkes	6,000	Hulda J. McKeel	6,000
James P. White	4,500	Isaac W. Drake--personal	11,000
Thomas S. Duncan	4,500	Jerrold Walker	3,000

William B. Fergusson	3,000	Nealley D. McCrary	16,000
Carie A. Wheat	3,000	Matthew Morris	4,000
Silas A. Ballenger	3,000	Samuel Larkins	7,200
Robert W. Cooley	14,000	Uriah Jackson	10,000
Henry Buchanan	3,000	William W. Moss	7,000
Dorsey Cowen	5,000	Johnathan Morrisett	5,000
Sarah R. Patterson	3,000	Pleasant Stribling	6,000
Samuel Woolridge	3,000	Harbard H. Massey	3,000
James Robbins	5,000	William H. Plant	16,000
John E. Shipp	25,000	Martin A. Waggoner	5,000
Daniel Ashley	4,000	Nimrod F. Lucas	6,000
F. M. Jones	3,000	Elizabeth Box	5,000
H. W. Bass	3,500	James H. Turner	6,000
Thomas J. Whitfield	3,000	John Cutter	10,000
Lankford Phebus	6,000	John B. Dickey	3,000
George Phebus	4,000	David A. Massey	4,000
John H. Hust	3,000	James H. McAdoo	18,000
Mitchell Trotter	16,000	Jesse Luten	6,000
Wiley McCauley	5,000	Nimrod C. Hooper	3,000
Gorman Jackson	4,000	Green B. Collier	5,000
Temperance Yarbrough	4,400	Garret Barrdson	4,000
William C. Jackson	8,000	David D. Cooley	4,000

Contains all that had real estate holdings valued at \$4,000 or more--with a few included below this number. The spelling is as it appears on the 1870 Census.

Union Veterans of the Civil War living in Humphreys County in 1890

In 1890 the Federal Government had a special census made of all the Union Army veterans still living. The following list is of the soldiers that were living in this county as taken from microfilm in the National Archives. Some Confederate soldiers were included, through error, by the census taker and will be marked +.

<u>Name and Address, if given</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Outfit</u>
James D. McEnroe, District 15	Private	Company E, 8th Tennessee Cavalry
David Turner, District 15	Private	Company A, 13th Tennessee Infantry
Green Tennell, Johnsonville	Corporal	Company G, 14 U.S. Infantry, Colored
Gilbert Westfield, J'ville	Private	40 Colored U. S. Infantry
Frank Goodloe, Johnsonville	Private	Company A, 110 U. S. Colored Infantry
Dempsey Green, Johnsonville	Corporal	Company A, 13 U. S. Infantry, Colored
Washington Cumack, J'ville	Sergeant	Company A, 13th U. S. Infantry, Colored
William Goodloe, Johnsonville	Private	Was wounded in left hand during war
Jacob Anderson, Johnsonville	Private	Company A, 110 U. S. Colored Infantry
Abriham Goodloe, Johnsonville	Private	Company D, 41 Colored Infantry
Henry Young, Johnsonville	Private	Company A, 110 U. S. Colored Infantry
Junius M. Palmer, Johnsonville	Captain	Company F, 38 Colored Infantry
Isaac P. Young+	Captain	Commissary
Jessie Fuqua+	Private	Company B, 10 Tennessee Infantry
John W. Crowell+	Private	10 Tennessee
James Morgan+	Private	10 Tennessee Regiment of Infantry
Samuel Smith+	Private	10 Tennessee Infantry
John H. Holley+	Private	10 Tennessee Infantry
J. S. Crowell+	Private	10 Tennessee
W. P. Pruett+	Private	10 Tennessee
John G. Baker+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee
James G. Beasley+	Private	Company E, Tennessee Cavalry
Jessie Nolan+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee
		Company G, 10 Tennessee Infantry

Andry C. Dumager+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee
M. G. Teas, widow of R. W.+	Private	10 Tennessee Infantry
B. M. Ricketts, Waverly	Private	8 Illinois Infantry, 73 Illinois Infantry,
		12 C. S. C. T.
James N. Nolan, Waverly	2nd Lt.	1st Kansas Battery
Frederick G. Brown, Waverly	Private	Company D, 101 Ohio Infantry
William Hatcher, Waverly		
Frank Ballenger, Waverly	Private	Company K, 44 Missouri Cavalry
James Wannemaker, Waverly	Private	Company I, 10 Tenn. Infantry (Confederate?)
George D. Merville, Waverly	2nd Sgt.	Company E, 8 New York Heavy Artillery
Henry B. Parker, Waverly	Private	Company C, 1 Michigan Cavalry
David Burgers, Waverly	Private	Company H, 26 New York C. I.
William H. Hollinger, Waverly	Sergeant	Company I, 92 Illinois Infantry and
	1st Lt.	13 U. S. C. T.
Charles H. Ball, Waverly	Chief of Scouts	Army of the Cumberland
Henry M. Crutchfield, Waverly	2nd Lt.	Company E, 16 Kentucky Cavalry, head wound.
Robert Grayham, Waverly	Private	Company K, 1st U. S. Cavalry
Aron V. B. Harris, Waverly	Private	Company E, 8 Kentucky Artillery
Gilbert S. Brandt, Waverly	Private	Pennsylvania Artillery
Otisway Jones, Waverly	Private	10 Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate?)
Francis Carroll, widow of Union Soldier		Carroll
Lewis Carter, Waverly	Private	Company H, 14 U. S. C. T.
Joseph T. Car, Waverly	Private	Company E, 111 U.S.C.T.
Henry Knight, Waverly	Private	Company D, 13 U. S. C. T.
Anderson Johnson, Waverly		Company D, 13 U. S. C. T.
Wesley J. Jones, Waverly	Private	10 Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate?)
Jonas McGee, District 5	Private	Company F, 101 Cavalry, lived in McEwen
William Hughes, McEwen	Able Seaman	U. S. S. Michigan
John Glasner, McEwen	Private	Company H, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry
Benjamin Fort, McEwen	Private	16 Colored Infantry
David G. Finley, McEwen	Private	Company G, 10 Tennessee Infantry (Confederate?)
Nancy P. Allen, McEwen, widow of U. S. Soldier		
James Slaughter, McEwen	Private	Company C, 1566 British
George Slaughter, McEwen	Private	Company B, 156 India
William S. Noe, McEwen	Private	Company M, 1st Tennessee
Newton J. Holland, Tenn. City	Private	Company G, 12 Tennessee
Andrew J. Burgess, McEwen	Private	Company G, 12 Tennessee
George W. Holland, Tenn. City	Private	Company G, 12 Tennessee, had measles.
John Davis, McEwen	Private	1st Kansas
Andrew J. Wallas, McEwen	Private	Company G, 12 Tennessee Cavalry
Henry W. Dunn, McEwen	Dugler	Company G, 12 Tennessee Cavalry
Richard E. Smith, McEwen	Corporal	Company L, 17 Kentucky Cavalry
William H. Smith, McEwen	Private	Company A, 35 Ohio
John N. Erice, McEwen	Private	Company C, 1 Regiment C, wounded right hip.
Daniel G. Sharks, McEwen+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee
M. P. Rogers, widow of Jessie Rogers,	Private,	Company E, 10 Tennessee Infantry+
W. H. Rogers, McEwen+	Private	Company H, 10 Tennessee
W. C. Craft, McEwen+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee Infantry
Henry May, McEwen+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee Infantry
J. H. Mathews, McEwen+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee Infantry
G. W. Towler, McEwen+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee
R. Y. Toland, widow of R. G. Toland,	Private,	Company E, 10 Tennessee+
F. L. Totty, McEwen+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee
R. A. Massey, widow of Isaac Massey,	Private,	Company E, 10 Tennessee+
P. S. Baker, McEwen+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee
John S. Grimes, McEwen+	Private	10 Tennessee
Stephen Taylor, McEwen+	Private	10 Tennessee
W. H. Odenelly, McEwen+	Private	10 Tennessee
William T. Ethridge	Private	Company E Tennessee Infantry (Confederate?)

L. M. Franklin	L.A. Col.	Company B, U. S. Cavalry
John T. Bryant	Private	Company C, Pennsylvania Infantry
Joe S. Crowder	Private	Company C, Pennsylvania Infantry
W. M. Smith+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee Infantry
Robert W. Sanders+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee Infantry
Andry J. Pemberton+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee Infantry
Tilman G. Gray+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee Infantry
James Wilhite+	Private	Company E, Infantry
Eyra Ruler+	Private	Company E, 10 Tennessee
J. J. Clemons+		Company E, 10 Tennessee
J. V. Easley+	Private	Company F, 10 Tennessee
William Burret, Buffalo	Private	Tennessee Cavalry, 1861 - 1864
Henry McWilliams, District 4	Sergeant	U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery
George Overall, District 4	Private	13 U. S. Colored Infantry
George, District 4		
(no surname) Sutler & Madison	Private	13 U. S. Colored Infantry
Charles Pender, Johnsonville	Private	Company F, 7 U. S. Cavalry
Fanny Parrish, District 3	Widow of U. S. Soldier	
Simon Ervin, District 3		Unknown
Lucius Merrit, District 4		
Cuba Landing	Private	Company A, 9 Tennessee Cavalry
Francis Scott, District 4	Widow of U. S. Soldier	

The above list of Union veterans contains, possibly, other Confederate soldiers by mistake. The men were not distinguished by race on this list.

Confederate Soldiers living in 1890, taken by mistake

The following Confederate soldiers were listed on the Union Veteran Census by mistake and the enumerator removed their names.

James E. Hite	Private	11 Tennessee Infantry
Willi Dun	Private	6 Georgia Infantry
J. D. Jones	Private	Company E, 11 Tennessee
W. M. Roberts	Private	6 Georgia Infantry
R. S. Meadows	Private	21 Texas Infantry
W. H. Page	Private	Company A, 6 Georgia Infantry
I. L. Totty	Private	Company E, 11 Tennessee Infantry
James Page	Private	Company A, 6 Georgia Infantry
James K. Hicks, Hustburg	Private	Unknown

Population of Waverly and others

<u>Year</u>	<u>Waverly</u>	<u>McEwen</u>	<u>New Johnsonville</u>
1920	1,054	635	
1930	1,152		
1940			
1950	2,102		46
1955			272
1958	1,892	710	220
1960	2,891		

CIVIL WAR CORRESPONDENCE

The following is a letter, copied from p. 206, Civil War Correspondence, Middle Tennessee, WPA Copy, State Archives. This letter was written by Henry Yarbrough of this county to his son-in-law Christopher Corlew Cocke of Montgomery County in 1861.

Big Bottom, Tenn.

Paid 5¢

Dec. 27.

C. C. Cocke
Pleasant Mound,
Tenn.

Dec. 27/61.

Chris.

Our family is tolerable well. The boys (our negroes) have had chills, but I have missed them.

I wrote you the day of our drawing, but have not received your answer.

Our soldiers are at Fort Donaldson. Mike Hunt died at Fort Donaldson on the 24th. and was buried today at L.C.M. Lewis. Esq. Patterson died at the fort the same day Mr. Hunt died.

Mrs. Reid Booker died Saturday before last, and today they buried Mrs. Jarrell. All died with pneumonia.

I expect Sally to come to Montgomery, so our place will be to let out.

I have just finished gathering corn, made the rise of 500 barrells by actual measurement.

I have not killed my hogs yet. Will kill next week if we have a spell to suit.

We have had a draft among the negroes here to go to Fort Donaldson to ditch. They made a call for 130 from this County, and when they were counted up there was but 146 in the County. Esq. C. E. Harris detailed every negro in the County, leaving one at every place where they have negroes. So there was 3 of mine detailed to go. I was a little too sharp for them. I called in Dr. Wilkerson, gave them some physic, and then gave me a certificate. I enclosed it to Gen. Tillman and kept my sick negroes at home, so you understand how that trick was worked off. There are some that begrudged us our negroes and would be glad they were all taken to the fort to die.

I think it will be about 2 weeks before Horace and Pleas come up, on account of shoes and clothing. Bryant has been making boots all the fall for soldiers, and our family with the rest of the neighbors is barefooted.

Billy Poyner is expected to die at the fort. Brother Sam is there now waiting on him. Harriett is but very little better, if any. Josiah expects to come up in January. Hook is well, and got a bad case on hand, a woman in child-bed. She is so bad he has not been over this Christmas. He was to have been over on Christmas Day to go deer hunting. As it was, me and Billy drove the Gumpond drive and I went to the foot of Cyprus pond with my double barrell shot gun loaded with turkey shot, wadded with a rifle ball. He drove out 3, a 4 point buck, a doe, and a spy. They failed to run the gap, but came down the side next the design. I saw them coming and I was in the wrong place, and my horse also was in the wrong place. I ran to my horse, and they never

discovered me or my horse, at this time they were cropping the end of the pond, going towards the by road. I was in about 50 or 60 yds. I cocked both barrells, leveled on the buck and fired both barrells at once. Nobody could distinguish but one gun at the crack. I turned him over, shot 1 rifle ball and 3 shots through the lights, one shot through the spine. The other ball broke the fore leg bone through the knee. Charles has killed one turkey with her and Bob Dickson his dog.

Write soon as this comes to hand.

H. Yarbrough

ERRATA

Page	Line	Correction
2	26	Change to: actions of the early justices of the county are not known.
3	30	the
16	33	Brevard reserved a strip.....
16	35	...grant the townspeople free access to the river across this stretch.
18	4	There were two rooms on the first floor....
19		Last line--the name lives on in Benton and Henry Counties....
25	15	James N. Nolan.
25	18	The commission awarded the contracts....
32	39	The word floor should be flour.
38		Last line--George Bone is correct.
41	14	Grady Stringer is correct.
41	41	The phrase revert back should be quoted; this is wording from deed.
42		TVA Maps give the bridge as Tanksley; county sources say that this is incorrect and correct spelling should be Tankersley.
44		Parnell and Townsend is the present business at Denver.
46		Hunters still serves as a voting precinct.
48		In Plant list--correct name is Bob McCauley.
51		In Turners Mill list--correct name is Zach Morgan.
52		Correct spelling: Kenneth Treadway; present minister Ray Mayo.
60	43	Line should read: to gawk at passengers.
61	4about which nothing much is known.
64	1	Robert Rhea is believed to be correct.
66	2	These excerpts from the diary of John Rogers....
69	not only did the militia serve...
96	12	Correct to forts.
107	2	Concurred.
117	4	Change to prison, not prisoner.
119	28	Change to Battalion.
133		...this old home is now the present florist Powers Florist.
133		Last line--correct listing is Battle Robinson Thomas.
134	2	Tankersley
134	16	Alva Wollam, not Alva Williams.
135	14	Dell Jernigan is correct, not Bell Jarigan.
146	7	McKell should be McKeel.
157	18	Built should read building.
157		Present pastor of Cumberland Presbyterian Church is Orville Glenn.
157		There is a U. S. A. Presbyterian Church at New Johnsonville at present.
		W. L. Gilmore serves as pastor of Ellis Grove U.S.A. Presbyterian Church.
157	25	In 1956 other churches of their faith and their ministers were...
158		Under Churches of Christ: Johnsonville, not Johnson.
158		Deer Creek Church is on Highway 13.
159		Buffalo Church--the phrase revert back should be quoted.
		Present pastor of Waverly Methodist Church is the Reverend Hawkins Clark.

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Page Line Correction

- 161 19 W. M. Cooley, not Colley.
- 165 Bridled is correct, not birdled.
- 169 Myrtle Bone Baker is correct name.
- 170 10 Dr. Chappell is correct, not Hart.
- 171 Cold Branch Spring is another famous spring in county.
- 171 White Cemetery, two miles east of Waverly, should be added to this list.
- 1800 45 The city of Waverly has come a long way.....
- 200 Under William H. Knight biography---Thomas and Harvey should be one child: Thomas Harvey. Putnam and Ann should be one child: Ann Putnam.
- 241 Under E. E. Gambill biography--correct spelling is Ethridge.
- 237 Under Fred Dye biography--He was the son of Nathaniel Hoggett Dye and his wife Floyd Ralls. Fred Dye served 13 years in Dallas, Texas.
- 240 Marshall Dodson Foster, Jr., married Virginia Tate. They were the parents of four children.
- 240 Under Jesse Robert Fowlkes biography---Elsie Fowlkes married Leslie Britt; Clay M. Fowlkes married Mrs. Joan Howell Price.
- Under Richard Alfred Fowlkes biography--
1. Anne Rhea Fowlkes married (1) Richard E. Watson, one daughter Anne Britt Watson; (2) Kutcher Threefoot.
 2. Richard Alfred Fowlkes, Jr., married Reba Clement of Dickson, Tennessee.
 3. William Fowlkes married Doretha Lofton.
- 237 Under William D. Durham biography:
2. Luda (called Ludie) married (1) Dyer Robbins; (2) Albert Scholes; (3) Elmer Madden. Children:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>By first marriage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buford 2. Flossie 3. Ruby 4. Ellis 5. Sue | <p>By second marriage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peggy 2. Joe |
|--|---|
- 239 Under Marshall Dodson Foster biography--Marshall Dodson Foster was the son of William Henry Foster and Sarah Nunnelly of Hickman County. William Henry Foster was the son of George Foster (son of William Foster of Charlotte County, Virginia) and Sarah Wilkes. Sarah Nunnelly Foster was the daughter of Anderson Nunnelly of Hickman County. Marshall Dodson Foster married Victoria Martin Fowlkes on Feb. 2, 1890.

ADDENDA

Information is not indexed.

WILLIAM CLINTON JONES--born October 17, 1835, Hickman County, Tennessee, the son of Dennis Grady Jones and Martha Atkins. He was a farmer and stock raiser of Humphreys County and died June 17, 1910. In 1875 he came to Humphreys County, purchased a farm on Buffalo River and settled there. He was one of the founders and stockholders in the first bank in Humphreys County, then called the Waverly Bank and Trust Company, now the Citizens Bank of Waverly. He installed one of the first rural telephone lines in the county, later selling his local franchise to the Cumberland Bell Telephone Company. He was first married to Mary E. Walker of Hickman County. Upon the death of his first wife, he married Ellen Link of Humphreys County. He served as a first lieutenant in the Confederate Army, Company H, 11th Infantry, and was wounded. He first served as a first sergeant, then lieutenant, and finally as captain. His grandfather was Solomon Jones, a pioneer in Hickman County and his great grandfather was James Jones. His children:

By first marriage:

1. Anne Eliza Jones married (1) Hamilton L. Parks; (2) Dr. Dorsey T. Gould. No children by second marriage. Children by first marriage:
 1. Mary married Champlain Butterfield. She had one daughter, Patricia.
 2. Rebecca, lieutenant colonel in WAC.
 3. Clinton, never married
 4. Hamilton, Jr. He served as representative from Humphreys County to the 73rd General Assembly in 1943.
 5. Ethel, married Easton Lebo. They had one son, Easton Lebo, Jr.
2. Hattie Jones married William B. Ridings.
 1. William C. Ridings married Eva Jones.
 1. William C. Ridings, Jr., married Norma Sanders.
3. John Dennis Jones, married (1) Ethel Anderson; (2) Alice Link. By his first marriage he was the father of:
 1. Mary Larimore Jones, married Paul H. Luten.
4. Mary Jones, married Theodore O. Perkins. Children:
 1. Theodore O. Perkins, Jr., no information.
 2. Anne Perkins married Trent Westbrook. Child:
 1. Betsy Westbrook
 (Mrs. Westbrook serves as county register of Humphreys County.

By second marriage:

1. Clinton Banks Jones, married Margaret Thomas.

Lineage of William Clinton Jones: James Jones, Revolutionary Soldier from Wake County, North Carolina, was the father of Solomon Jones, who settled in Hickman County. Solomon Jones married (1) Chrissie Alston; (2) widow of Daniel Murphree. His children:

By first marriage:

1. Colonel Dennis Grady Jones married Martha M. Atkins
2. William Alston Jones married Susan McNeilly

By second marriage:

1. James George Jones married Elizabeth Griner. (They were the parents of Evelyn (Eve) Jones who married Lucien Slayden.)

The Atkins family was a prominent family in Humphreys County History, as well as in Henry County. Martha M. Atkins was sister of John D. C. Atkins, the only man in the history of our country who served in Congress before the Civil War, served in the Confederate Congress at Richmond, and then served again in the U. S. Congress after the Civil War. (Information from Lt. Col. Rebecca Parks; Spence, History of Hickman County; Tennessee DAR Roster; Johnson, History of Henry County.)

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NOTE: Names in rolls, lists, and the
 like are not included in this index,
 Only the names that are included in the
 text have been indexed.

In the biographical sections, only the
 names of the biographical subjects were
 indexed, and not those included in the
 sketch.

Spelling of the names was not changed
 but indexed as found in the reference
 material--this will account for the
 variation in the spelling of some
 names.

